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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

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SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1988

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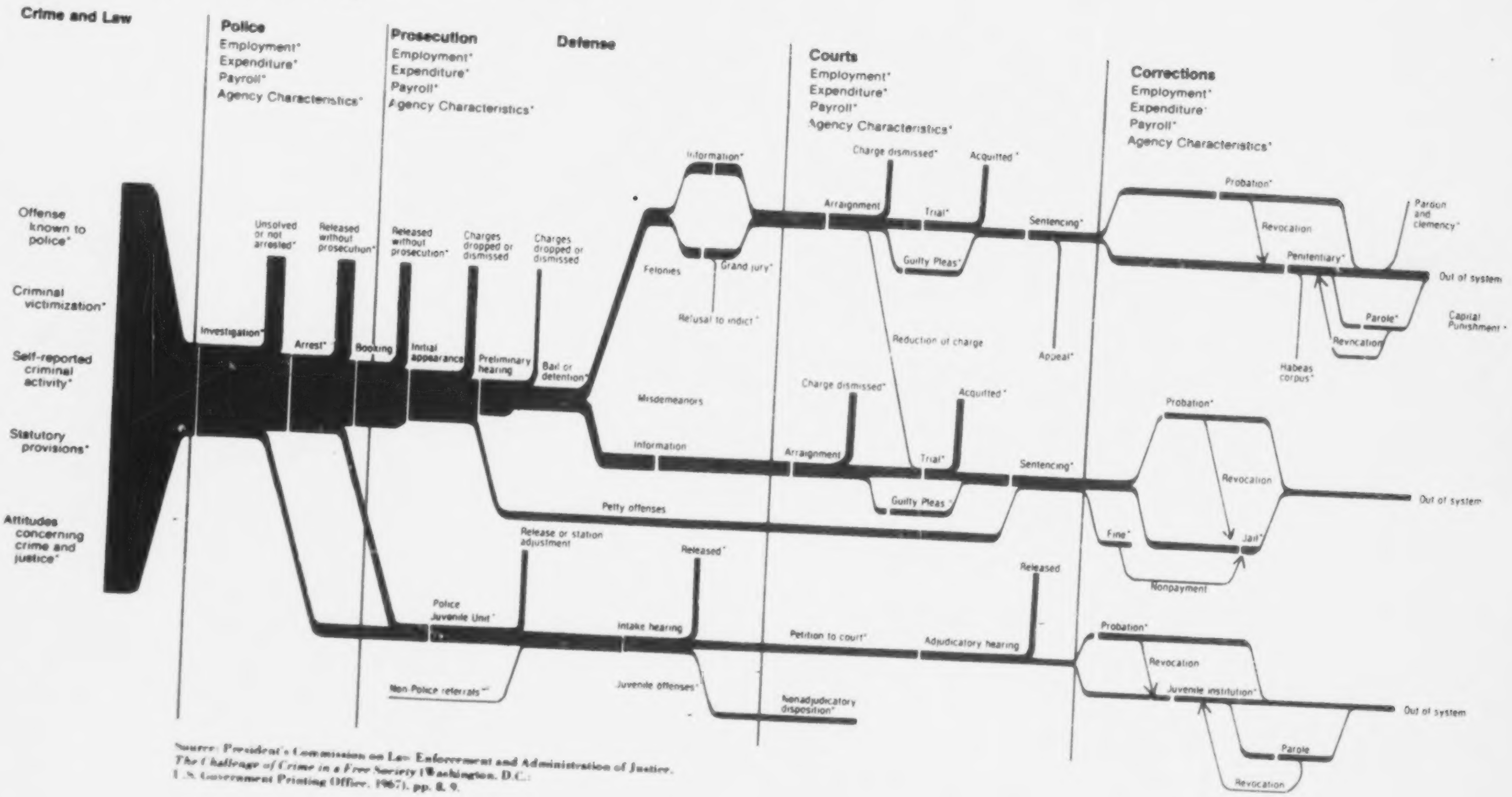
Figure A An overview of data included in the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*

NOTE *This figure has been adapted from the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice to indicate areas in the criminal justice system for which data have been included in the Sourcebook. (These areas are marked with asterisks.) Using the criminal justice headings in this figure, the reader may refer to the index at the end of the Sourcebook to locate relevant data.*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Source: President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 8, 9.

SOURCEBOOK
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For your information

This is the 16th annual SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS. It brings together in a single volume nationwide data of interest to the criminal justice community.

Almost all its data are nationwide in scope and, where possible, they are displayed by regions, States, and cities to increase their value for local decisionmakers and for comparative analyses.

Data available for limited groups of cities, States, or jurisdictions are included if they pertain to a topic of major concern.

Overview of the availability of nationwide data

Statistical information about crime and criminal justice in the United States is published by hundreds of public and private agencies, academic institutions, research organizations, public opinion polling firms, and other groups. All levels of government collect and disseminate such data.

Figures A and B summarize the availability of national-level data on criminal justice. Figure A shows where data are available and where gaps exist. Asterisks mark the stages of the criminal justice process addressed by data in the SOURCEBOOK. The absence of an asterisk is a signal that relevant data are not available or do not meet SOURCEBOOK criteria.

Gaps in the availability of national data can be seen in Figures A and B. Annual data are available for such topics as the extent of crime and number of persons under correctional supervision. But for many other topics, such as the pretrial and court-processing stages (grand jury, jury trial, and others), sentencing, and postdispositional outcomes for offenders, the data are notably meager and of limited coverage, particularly for State and local levels. For some topics, such as court caseloads, the available data pertain mostly to the Federal system.

Organization of the SOURCEBOOK

This book has six sections:

(1) Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems presents data on the number and types of criminal justice agencies and employees, criminal justice expenditures, workload of agency personnel, and so on. It also includes tables that summarize, State by State, the statutory, regulatory, or administrative characteristics and practices of criminal justice agencies.

(2) Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-related Topics presents the results of nationwide public opinion polls on such matters as fear of victimization; the death penalty; prison reform; gun control; drug use; and evaluation of law enforcement, judicial, and correctional agency performance.

(3) Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses presents data on several indicators of the extent of illegal activities. They include proportions of persons reporting that they have used various drugs or participated in other illegal activities; surveys of individuals and households that may have been victims of crimes; and law enforcement agency counts of offenses reported to them.

(4) Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested includes counts of arrestees by age, sex, race, and area; proportions of known crimes cleared by arrests; and counts of illegal goods seized.

(5) Judicial Processing of Defendants presents data on the number of juveniles and adults processed through the courts and on the characteristics, dispositions, and sentences of defendants.

(6) Persons Under Correctional Supervision presents data about persons on probation and parole, population and movement of inmates of State and Federal prisons, and characteristics of State prison inmates. It also presents data on offenders executed and offenders currently under sentence of death.

Each of the six sections opens with an overview of its contents.

Annotated sources and list of publishers

Publications from which tables or figures have been taken for presentation in SOURCEBOOK are described in annotations that precede the Appendices. The annotations include standard bibliographic information, periodicity of publication, dates of tabular information appearing in the publication (many sources, even some annual reports, contain data for a number of years), a brief summary of the publication's contents, and a list of SOURCEBOOK tables and figures taken from the sources. Addresses of the publishers follow the annotations.

Explanatory appendices

For sources that use complex survey methods or that require a long list of definitions of terms, an explanatory text is presented in the SOURCEBOOK. These appendices add information or clarify the data presented, but readers should consult the original sources for even more detailed and complete explanations.

Reliability of the data

Data in this book are no more reliable or complete than the sources from which they are taken. Responsibility for the quality of data is borne by the original source; responsibility for its selection and presentation rests with the SOURCEBOOK staff.

Reporting periods

The aim for each edition of the SOURCEBOOK is to combine the most recent data available with earlier data to show trends. Unfortunately, many "most recent" reports are based on data already several years old at the time of publication.

To complicate matters, it is sometimes impossible or imprecise to compare data from different sources. For example, data in one source may be expressed only in full fiscal years while those in another are expressed only in full calendar years.

Until June 30, 1976, the fiscal year for Federal agencies ran from July 1 through June 30, but it now runs from October 1 through September

30. The period July 1-September 30, 1976, is called the "transition quarter." Because various data sources treat this change in different ways, it is best to check a table's explanatory note to make sure of the precise periods covered by its data.

Table and figure preparation

Updating. For tables and figures from annual publications, such as the FBI's **Crime in the United States** and **Criminal Victimization in the United States** of the U.S. Department of Justice, updating involves replacing older with newer data, taking care to note any changes in methodology or reporting procedures that should be brought to the reader's attention.

For tables and figures from nonannual and special publications (such as surveys, research reports, and public opinion polls), updating and expansion involves searches for new or more recent data. Sometimes, data from previous editions of the SOURCEBOOK are retained, either alone or along with more recent data.

Bodies of tables. The bodies of most SOURCEBOOK tables appear exactly as in the original sources. This presentation is consistent with the SOURCEBOOK's main function--to bring together data from diverse sources for presentation as originally published, rather than to transform or recompute the original data.

However, the SOURCEBOOK staff has:
(a) constructed some tables based on printed narrative or machine-readable data from the source; and
(b) adapted some tables with only nonsubstantive changes from the source.

Notes. SOURCEBOOK tables carry three types of explanatory and cautionary notes:

(1) Notes that follow tables and begin with "Note:" are written by the SOURCEBOOK staff from information in the original source.

(2) Some are brief notes in parentheses "( )" just above the table body. Most of these notes repeat information from the source table, but a few are added by the SOURCEBOOK staff.

(3) Some are footnotes reprinted as they appeared in the original source. Most of these footnotes are keyed to specific table entries or to variables that require explanation.

A note on definitions of terms

Because the SOURCEBOOK includes data from so many sources, similar or identical terms sometimes have different referents when used in different sources. For example, the precise meaning of terms such as "case," "caseload," "rate," and "race/ethnicity," differs among sources. To clarify the meaning of terms as they are used by various sources, many definitions are given in notes on tables and in appendices to which table notes refer.

However, in a compilation such as this it is impossible to provide an exhaustive list of definitions and explanations for each table that will satisfy the needs of all readers. Users with strong interest in particular tables--especially those not familiar with the substantive area to which a table refers--are advised to consult the original source for a fuller explanation of subtleties with respect to data collection procedures, data exclusions, definitions of terms, and so on.

Cross-references to last year's edition

For each table and figure in this edition, the figure and table list (which follows the table of contents) indicates whether last year's edition contained exactly the same table or an equivalent table with data from an earlier year.

Your input requested

Your critical comments and suggested changes will help us to improve future editions of the SOURCEBOOK.

Please tell us about appropriate sources of criminal justice statistics you believe we have overlooked. Of special interest are sources of data--preferably, but not necessarily, national in scope--that have not been drawn upon for this edition.

It would help us to know for what purposes you have used the SOURCEBOOK and how much it has helped in achieving those purposes.

A special page for your comments and suggestions is at the end of the book, just after the index. Please use this self-mailer to give us the benefit of your comments and suggestions for a more useful SOURCEBOOK.

Guide to symbols used in tables

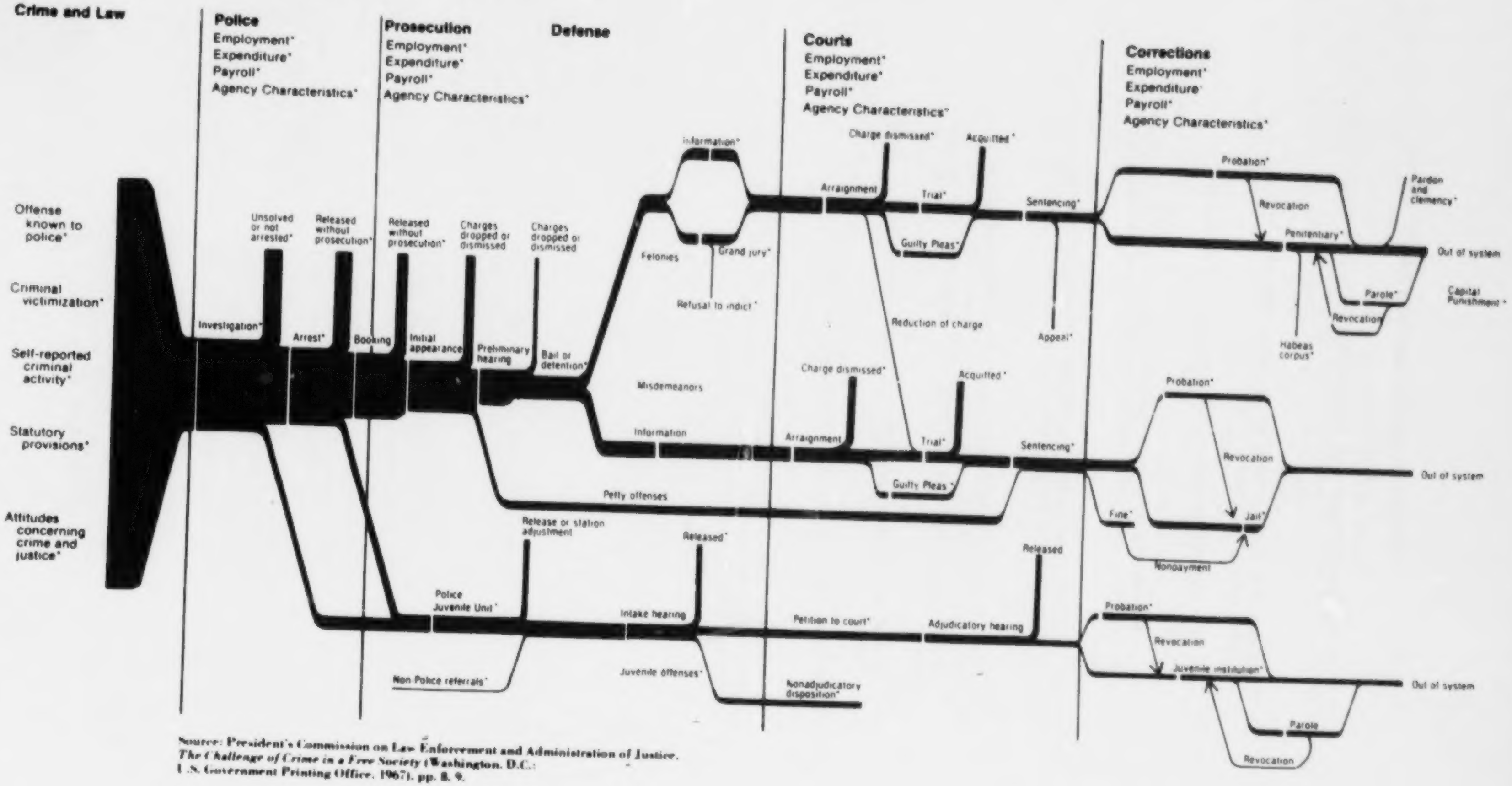
The following symbols have been used uniformly, unless otherwise noted in specific tables:

0	Represents the quantity zero or rounds to less than half the unit of measurement shown.
NA	Data not separately enumerated, tabulated, or otherwise available.
X	Figure not applicable because column heading, stub line, or other contingencies make an entry impossible, absured, or meaningless.
B	Not computed because the base figure is too small from which to generate a derived figure that meets statistical standards for reliability.
( )	Figure in parentheses is the base on which percentages or other statistics in the table column or row have been calculated. A lower case letter in parentheses in a table cell is a footnote entry.
--	No entry in original source; reason not differentiated in original source.
Y	Indicates that the relevant attribute is present.

Where a different symbol meaning is used in order to maintain clarity within the context of a given table, this is noted for that particular table.

Figure A An overview of data included in the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*

NOTE *This figure has been adapted from the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice to indicate areas in the criminal justice system for which data have been included in the Sourcebook. (These areas are marked with asterisks.) Using the criminal justice headings in this figure, the reader may refer to the index at the end of the Sourcebook to locate relevant data.*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Sentencing*
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Acquitted*
Guilty Pleas*
Sentencing*
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Out of system
Capital Punishment*
Probation*
Revocation
Fine*
Nonpayment
Jail*
Out of system
Police Juvenile Unit*
Release or station adjustment
Non Police referrals*
Intake hearing
Released*
Juvenile offenses*
Nonadjudicatory disposition*
Petition to court*
Adjudicatory hearing
Released
Probation*
Revocation
Juvenile institution*
Parole
Revocation
Out of system

Source: President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 8, 9.

Figure B An overview of data included in the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS, using table of contents entries

NOTE: The number in parentheses before each entry indicates the section of the SOURCEBOOK where data on that topic are found.

CRIME AND LAW

(1) Expenditures for criminal justice activities
(1) Federal budget outlays for criminal justice activities
(1) Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities
(1) Selected characteristics of State juvenile legal codes
(1) Crime victim legislation
(1) Statutory provisions for imprisonment for life without parole
(1) State restrictions on felony offenders' civil rights
(1) Firearms manufactured and statutory provisions on handguns
(1) Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving while intoxicated
(1) Characteristics of State and Federal controlled substances acts
(2) Attitudes toward the country's most important problem
(2) Teenager attitudes toward problems facing young people
(2) College student attitudes toward alcohol and drug abuse on campus
(2) Attitudes toward the level of crime
(2) Attitudes toward the level of spending for crime
(2) Public confidence in selected institutions
(2) Attitudes toward safety in home and community
(2) Attitudes toward the use of wiretaps
(2) Perceived severity of offenses
(2) Attitudes on type, length, and purpose of punishment
(2) Gun ownership
(2) Gun control policies
(2) Attitudes of high school seniors toward selected social problems
(2) Attitudes of high school seniors toward the integrity and performance of selected institutions
(2) Attitudes of high school seniors toward drug use
(2) Attitudes of college freshman on legalization of marihuana
(2) Attitudes of college freshman on abortion
(2) Attitudes of college freshman on homosexual relationships
(2) Attitudes of college freshman on AIDS testing
(2) Drug abuse as community problem
(2) Attitudes toward drug use, sale, and public policies
(2) Attitudes on the effects of drug legalization
(2) Attitudes toward drug testing of selected groups
(2) Attitudes toward public policies related to alcohol use
(2) Attitudes toward obscenity/pornography and public policies
(2) Attitudes toward insider trading
(3) Personal and household victimizations
(3) Reasons for reporting and not reporting victimization to police
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(3) Characteristics of multiple offender victimizations
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(3) Victim use of self protection measures
(3) Economic loss due to victimization
(3) Changes in rates of personal and household victimizations between 1973 and 1987
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(3) Motor vehicle thefts known to police
(3) Law enforcement officers killed and assaulted
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(3) Deaths and property loss due to fires
(3) Arson and suspicious structure fires known to police
(3) International terrorist incidents
(3) Criminal acts related to air transportation
(3) Crime insurance policies, claims, and losses

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(1) Characteristics of law enforcement officers
(1) Salaries, qualification requirements, and training for police officers
(2) Attitudes toward the ethics of police
(2) Attitudes toward police use of force
(2) Attitudes on community police performance
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(3) Law enforcement officers killed and assaulted
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(4) Offense charged and characteristics of persons arrested
(4) Arrests in cities, suburban areas, and rural counties
(4) Arrest rates
(4) Offenses cleared by arrest
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(4) Alcohol-related arrests
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(4) Drug law arrests
(4) Seizures by the U.S. Customs Service
(4) Drug seizures and removals
(4) Seizures by the U.S. Coast Guard
(4) Counterfeiting enforcement activities by the U.S. Secret Service
(4) Aliens deported from the United States
(5) Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service
(5) Investigative activity and case dispositions by the U.S. Secret Service

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(1) Expenditures and employment
(1) Indigent defense programs
(5) Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors
(5) Cases argued and pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices
(5) Prosecutions and convictions for violations of immigration and nationality laws

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(1) Characteristics of correctional personnel
(1) Characteristics of State and Federal paroling authorities
(1) Entry requirements and salaries of parole officers
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(1) Provisions for sentence reduction by State correctional authorities
(1) Statutory provisions for imprisonment for life without parole
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The SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS is truly a team effort, involving many dedicated people in Albany, Washington, and throughout the country. We are deeply grateful to all of these professionals who make this work possible.

Ann L. Pastore, Associate Director of the project and Managing Editor of SOURCEBOOK, has engineered all aspects of the book's production for 16 years. Ann deserves credit for the design and clarity of the volume, and for her painstaking efforts to make the book user-friendly and attractive. Her expertise, talent and dedication is reflected in every page of every SOURCEBOOK, and we gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to her.

Kim Schoonmaker, our Editorial Assistant, has lent her considerable talents to this project for many years, and the high professional standards of her work are also reflected throughout several volumes of SOURCEBOOK. We deeply appreciate Kim's excellent contributions to this work.

Sarah Perrotte, statistical typist, diligently prepared the text and updated numerous tables with great care and efficiency. We are grateful for the ability and enthusiasm Sarah has brought to this edition of SOURCEBOOK.

Our Assistant Editors help to define the SOURCEBOOK in many ways. We rely on their judgement, methodological expertise, writing skills and sense of humor on a daily basis. We appreciate the work of Senior Assistant Editor Kathleen Maguire and Assistant Editors Karen Casey, Michelle Matheron, and Eileen Wolck. We also acknowledge the conscientiousness of Mary Finn who provided additional production assistance on this edition.

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The SOURCEBOOK staff also relies on many individuals in State and Federal justice agencies, research centers, and universities who produce criminal justice statistical information. These people assist us in many ways, including advising us of new sources of criminal justice statistical data, providing prepublication copies of materials so we can meet our publication deadline, and answering myriad questions from our Assistant Editors about terminology and data collection procedures. This year, the following individuals were particularly helpful and we acknowledge their generous assistance: Thomas Hester and Kelly Shim of the Bureau of Justice Statistics; Pat Richards of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; Alice Durant, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Lloyd Johnston, Jerald Bachman, and Patrick O'Malley, Institute for Social Research; Delbert S. Elliott, Institute for Behavioral Research; Marj Marlette, Contact Center, Inc.; John D. Fluke, American Humane Association; Michael J. Karter, Jr., National Fire Prevention Association; Kathleen Sampson and Sheila Macmanus, American Judicature Society; Mary Zavada, Insurance Information Institute; Joseph Jacoby and Christopher Dunn, Bowling Green State University; Joseph P. Briggs, U.S. Marshals Service; Velmer S. Burton, Jr., University of Cincinnatti; C. W. Lawrence, U.S. Postal Inspection Service; Samuel Walker, University of Nebraska, Omaha; Fay Honey Knopp and Wm. Ferree Stevenson, The Safer Society Program; Leslie C. McAneny, The Gallup Organization; Lindsay M. Hayes, National Center on Institutions and Alternatives; Ellyne R. Berz, Higher Education Research Institute, UCLA; and John Jennings, Internal Revenue Service.

Finally, we wish to thank the many SOURCEBOOK users who provide information about new sources of data, comments on SOURCEBOOK, and suggestions for improvement. We receive these comments from colleagues at professional meetings, through telephone calls, and by mail, and we follow up on all inquiries, suggestions and comments. Suggestions of additional materials for possible inclusion in subsequent editions are especially appreciated, and can be made either by using the questionnaire at the end of this book or by contacting the Editors at the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, State University of New York, University at Albany, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, New York 12222.

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Section I

Characteristics of the criminal justice systems

The data in this section describe the structure, organization, employment, and expenditures of criminal justice systems in our Nation. Many criminal justice systems exist in the United States because of the division of functions among local, county, State, and Federal jurisdictions.

The section begins with data compiled for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) from surveys conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The tables present information on the distribution of funds and personnel at all levels of government as well as various activities of individual criminal justice agencies. Detailed figures on financial expenditures and numbers of persons employed for police protection, judicial and legal services, and correctional activities are provided for each level of government in the 50 States.

The second segment of this section presents information on police expenditures, employment, and salaries collected by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the BJS/U.S. Bureau of the Census surveys and surveys conducted by the International City Management Association. Information is provided for State and local police agencies including sheriffs agencies. Characteristics of law enforcement officers such as race, sex, and job classification are included in this series of tables.

The third part of this section focuses on the middle stage of the criminal justice system, the court process. Information on expenditures, employment, and workload for the Federal judiciary were made available by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Uniform statistics for characteristics and workload of State and local courts are unavailable, but a variety of sources provide detailed information on many aspects of the judicial system. Data on judicial salaries, qualifications, terms of office, and method of selection and retention for State trial and appellate court judges are presented. In addition, information on duties of the U.S. Marshals Service is presented as are data on expenditure and utilization of jurors in U.S. District Courts. Jury size and vote requirements for the 50 States are also provided. Further, information on camera use in courts, indigent defense programs and sentencing procedures in death penalty cases is presented. These data are from surveys by the National Center for State Courts, the Council of State Governments, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

The next segment presents data on correctional activities and services, focusing on probation and parole. Information on salaries and entry requirements for probation, parole, and correctional officers is provided for each State. Characteristics of State and Federal paroling authorities and decisions of the U.S. Parole Commission are also presented. Statutory provisions for good-time reductions, life imprisonment without parole, and private sector involvement in prison industries are included.

The final tables in this section present data from statutory or administrative sources, including characteristics of State legal codes concerning juveniles, judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court, and juvenile and adult sex offender programs. Additionally, legislation pertaining to crime victims, restoration of felons' civil rights, handguns, and alcohol use and driving is provided. Finally, characteristics of State and Federal controlled substances acts are described.

Table 1.1

Justice system expenditures

By level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1984-86[a]

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

Type of activity	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments
1984				
Total justice system	$43,942,690	$5,868,000	$14,212,842	$25,154,172
Direct	43,942,690	5,787,000	13,080,590	25,075,100
Intergovernmental	(b)	81,000	1,132,252	79,072
Police protection	22,685,766	3,396,000	3,173,297	16,515,727
Direct	22,685,766	3,355,000	2,817,436	16,513,330
Intergovernmental	(b)	41,000	355,861	2,397
Judicial and legal	9,463,180	1,785,000	3,271,076	4,627,473
Direct	9,463,180	1,785,000	3,085,143	4,593,037
Intergovernmental	(b)	-	185,933	34,436
Corrections	11,793,744	687,000	7,768,469	4,010,972
Direct	11,793,744	647,000	7,178,011	3,968,733
Intergovernmental	(b)	40,000	590,458	42,239
1985				
Total justice system	48,563,068	6,416,000	16,252,377	27,461,643
Direct	48,563,068	6,279,000	14,903,400	27,380,668
Intergovernmental	(b)	137,000	1,348,977	80,975
Police protection	24,399,355	3,495,000	3,468,821	17,847,016
Direct	24,399,355	3,430,000	3,125,859	17,843,496
Intergovernmental	(b)	65,000	342,962	3,520
Judicial and legal	10,628,816	2,129,000	3,635,984	5,090,344
Direct	10,628,816	2,129,000	3,441,501	5,058,315
Intergovernmental	(b)	-	194,483	32,029
Corrections	13,534,897	792,000	9,147,572	4,524,283
Direct	13,534,897	720,000	8,336,040	4,478,857
Intergovernmental	(b)	72,000	811,532	45,426
1986				
Total justice system	53,499,805	6,595,000	18,555,723	30,178,432
Direct	53,499,805	6,430,000	16,978,049	30,091,756
Intergovernmental	(b)	165,000	1,577,674	86,676
Police protection	26,254,993	3,643,000	3,749,413	19,355,599
Direct	26,254,993	3,542,000	3,363,792	19,349,201
Intergovernmental	(b)	101,000	385,621	6,398
Judicial and legal	11,485,446	2,090,000	4,004,720	5,690,544
Direct	11,485,446	2,090,000	3,736,680	5,658,766
Intergovernmental	(b)	-	268,040	31,788
Corrections	15,759,366	862,000	10,801,590	5,132,289
Direct	15,759,366	798,000	9,877,577	5,083,789
Intergovernmental	(b)	64,000	924,013	48,500

Note: These data were collected from available government documents and from the annual surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Criminal justice data are extracted from those sources by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). They are published by BJS in the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series. This series contains data for 1985, which differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. The previously published 1985 data were collected through a special survey and are comparable to the Survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment data for 1971-79 and 1988 (forthcoming). Data for 1985 presented here represent the appropriate data to use in trend analyses for 1980-86 using the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series. (See Appendix 1 for details.)

The Federal Government, all State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments were included in the survey. Since not all local governments were included in the survey, these data are subject to sampling error (i.e., variations that might result if a different sample were used).

Intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another. Such expenditure eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government.

The fiscal year for the Federal Government begins October 1 and ends on September 30.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

[b] The total category for each sector, and for the total justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure of a government were tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government expended that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure categories are not totaled for this reason.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.2

Percent distribution of justice system direct expenditures

By level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1984-86[a]

Type of activity	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments[b]
1984			
Total justice system	13.2%	29.8%	57.1%
Police protection	14.8	12.4	72.8
Judicial and legal	18.9	32.6	48.5
Corrections	5.5	60.9	33.7
1985			
Total justice system	12.9	30.7	56.4
Police protection	14.1	12.8	73.1
Judicial and legal	20.0	32.4	47.6
Corrections	5.3	61.6	33.1
1986			
Total justice system	12.0	31.7	56.2
Police protection	13.5	12.8	73.7
Judicial and legal	18.2	32.5	49.3
Corrections	5.1	62.7	32.3

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.3

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1984[a]

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

		Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	$598,944,985	$38,155,690	6.4%	$19,330,766	50.7%	$7,678,180	20.1%	$11,146,744	29.2%
States	243,164,112	13,080,590	5.4	2,817,436	21.5	3,085,143	23.6	7,178,011	54.9
Local, total	355,780,873	25,075,100	7.0	16,513,330	65.9	4,593,037	18.3	3,968,733	15.8
Counties	73,443,583	10,518,057	14.3	4,042,335	38.4	3,375,140	32.1	3,100,582	29.5
Municipalities	136,784,605	14,557,043	10.6	12,470,995	85.7	1,217,897	8.4	868,151	6.0
Alabama	8,299,549	423,839	5.1	207,874	49.0	91,687	21.6	124,278	29.3
State	3,880,656	186,507	4.8	34,548	18.5	62,171	33.3	89,788	48.1
Local, total	4,418,893	237,332	5.4	173,326	73.0	29,516	12.4	34,490	14.5
Counties	497,228	91,061	18.3	43,866	48.2	21,247	23.3	25,948	28.5
Municipalities	1,847,819	146,271	7.9	129,460	88.5	8,269	5.7	8,542	5.8
Alaska	5,144,198	281,348	5.5	124,017	44.1	77,687	27.6	79,644	28.3
State	2,973,765	197,851	6.7	48,325	24.4	72,258	36.5	77,268	39.1
Local, total	2,170,433	83,497	3.8	75,692	90.7	5,429	6.5	2,376	2.8
Boroughs	713,024	14,727	2.1	12,468	84.7	2,221	15.1	38	0.3
Municipalities	1,447,248	68,770	4.8	63,224	91.9	3,208	4.7	2,338	3.4
Arizona	7,847,974	634,397	8.1	318,685	50.2	124,183	19.6	191,529	30.2
State	2,498,177	201,791	8.1	65,240	32.3	21,655	10.7	114,896	56.9
Local, total	5,349,797	432,606	8.1	253,445	58.6	102,528	23.7	76,633	17.7
Counties	1,056,400	212,423	20.1	59,217	27.9	77,239	36.4	75,967	35.8
Municipalities	1,593,117	220,183	13.8	194,228	88.2	25,289	11.5	666	0.3
Arkansas	3,859,134	184,872	4.8	98,150	53.1	30,151	16.3	56,571	30.6
State	1,847,073	80,328	4.3	21,215	26.4	11,674	14.5	47,439	59.1
Local, total	2,012,061	104,544	5.2	76,935	73.6	18,477	17.7	9,132	8.7
Counties	397,654	45,333	11.4	22,678	50.0	14,554	32.1	8,101	17.9
Municipalities	583,770	59,211	10.1	54,257	91.6	3,923	6.6	1,031	1.7
California	72,944,026	5,708,301	7.8	2,859,776	50.1	1,233,487	21.6	1,615,038	28.3
State	25,589,888	1,354,506	5.3	404,778	29.9	145,717	10.8	804,011	59.4
Local, total	47,354,138	4,353,795	9.2	2,454,998	56.4	1,087,770	25.0	811,027	18.6
Counties	13,895,567	2,444,411	17.6	714,677	29.2	954,289	39.0	775,445	31.7
Municipalities	13,745,368	1,909,384	13.9	1,740,321	91.1	133,481	7.0	35,582	1.9
Colorado	8,675,913	516,548	6.0	276,706	53.6	115,967	22.5	123,875	24.0
State	3,038,226	164,461	5.4	27,295	16.6	64,568	39.3	72,598	44.1
Local, total	5,637,687	352,087	6.2	249,411	70.8	51,399	14.6	51,277	14.6
Counties	862,655	112,419	13.0	49,128	43.7	24,212	21.5	39,079	34.8
Municipalities	1,988,208	239,668	12.1	200,283	83.6	27,187	11.3	12,198	5.1
Connecticut	7,594,040	468,168	6.2	253,696	54.2	99,608	21.3	114,864	24.5
State	3,901,269	251,865	6.5	49,021	19.5	88,120	35.0	114,724	45.5
Local, total	3,692,771	216,303	5.9	204,675	94.6	11,488	5.3	140	0.1
Municipalities	3,401,712	216,303	6.4	204,675	94.6	11,488	5.3	140	0.1
Delaware	1,690,820	115,202	6.8	51,477	44.7	26,556	23.1	37,169	32.3
State	992,607	77,399	7.8	18,631	24.1	21,599	27.9	37,169	48.0
Local, total	698,213	37,803	5.4	32,846	86.9	4,957	13.1	-	-
Counties	123,689	17,623	14.2	14,053	79.7	3,570	20.3	-	-
Municipalities	204,865	20,180	9.9	18,793	93.1	1,387	6.9	-	-
District of Columbia	3,495,823	382,205	10.9	167,064	43.7	64,417	16.9	150,724	39.4
Local, total	3,495,823	382,205	10.9	167,064	43.7	64,417	16.9	150,724	39.4
Municipality	2,715,645	382,205	14.1	167,064	43.7	64,417	16.9	150,724	39.4
Florida	23,387,011	1,999,411	8.5	1,054,763	52.8	387,575	19.4	557,073	27.9
State	6,758,604	644,787	9.5	109,038	16.9	185,362	28.7	350,387	54.3
Local, total	16,628,407	1,354,624	8.1	945,725	69.8	202,213	14.9	206,686	15.3
Counties	4,644,144	798,927	17.2	429,405	53.7	177,207	22.2	192,315	24.1
Municipalities	4,853,634	555,697	11.4	516,320	92.9	25,006	4.5	14,371	2.6
Georgia	12,775,522	746,613	5.8	348,599	46.7	129,981	17.4	268,033	35.9
State	4,751,481	296,033	6.2	61,453	20.8	32,132	10.9	202,448	68.4
Local, total	8,024,041	450,580	5.6	287,146	63.7	97,849	21.7	65,585	14.6
Counties	1,303,243	272,852	20.9	124,394	45.6	91,659	33.6	56,799	20.8
Municipalities	1,791,782	177,728	9.9	162,752	91.6	6,190	3.5	8,786	4.9
Hawaii	2,871,340	172,541	6.0	83,093	48.2	54,246	31.4	35,202	20.4
State	2,218,647	81,140	3.7	1,509	1.9	44,429	54.8	35,202	43.4
Local, total	652,693	91,401	14.0	81,584	89.3	9,817	10.7	-	-
Counties	182,580	25,463	13.9	22,648	88.9	2,815	11.1	-	-
Municipalities	470,067	65,938	14.0	58,936	89.4	7,002	10.6	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.3

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1984[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Idaho	$1,923,410	$105,657	5.5%	$59,847	56.6%	$25,272	23.9%	$20,538	19.4%
State	938,045	38,754	4.1	10,893	28.1	10,389	26.8	17,472	45.1
Local, total	985,365	66,903	6.8	48,954	73.2	14,883	22.2	3,066	4.6
Counties	221,856	38,026	17.1	21,636	56.9	13,324	35.0	3,066	8.1
Municipalities	228,381	28,877	12.6	27,318	94.6	1,559	5.4	-	-
Illinois	27,215,504	1,913,410	7.0	1,089,273	56.9	334,247	17.5	489,890	25.6
State	11,139,235	598,650	5.4	117,399	19.6	111,434	18.6	369,817	61.8
Local, total	16,076,269	1,314,760	8.2	971,874	73.9	222,813	16.9	120,073	9.1
Counties	1,604,203	425,367	26.5	109,196	25.7	196,722	46.2	119,449	28.1
Municipalities	5,607,727	889,393	15.9	862,678	97.0	26,091	2.9	624	0.1
Indiana	10,681,380	530,153	5.0	255,742	48.2	99,282	18.7	175,129	33.0
State	4,095,183	203,886	5.0	50,244	24.6	25,204	12.4	128,438	63.0
Local, total	6,586,197	326,267	5.0	205,498	63.0	74,078	22.7	46,691	14.3
Counties	1,276,711	128,591	10.1	43,936	34.2	56,142	43.7	28,513	22.2
Municipalities	2,174,150	197,676	9.1	161,562	81.7	17,936	9.1	18,178	9.2
Iowa	7,034,353	327,975	4.7	172,273	52.5	68,221	20.8	87,481	26.7
State	2,955,326	105,614	3.6	26,959	25.5	17,830	16.9	60,825	57.6
Local, total	4,079,027	222,361	5.5	145,314	65.4	50,391	22.7	26,656	12.0
Counties	845,160	107,003	12.7	35,317	33.0	45,897	42.9	25,789	24.1
Municipalities	1,488,772	115,358	7.7	109,997	95.4	4,494	3.9	867	0.8
Kansas	5,755,102	285,637	5.0	149,916	52.5	65,984	23.1	69,737	24.4
State	2,126,800	119,202	5.6	16,890	14.2	42,808	35.9	59,504	49.9
Local, total	3,628,302	166,435	4.6	133,026	79.9	23,176	13.9	10,233	6.1
Counties	671,845	64,730	9.6	37,464	57.9	17,610	27.2	9,656	14.9
Municipalities	1,269,224	101,705	8.0	95,562	94.0	5,566	5.5	577	0.6
Kentucky	7,387,827	392,495	5.3	189,443	48.3	82,588	21.0	120,464	30.7
State	4,069,728	219,027	5.4	58,610	26.8	71,382	32.6	89,035	40.7
Local, total	3,318,099	173,468	5.2	130,833	75.4	11,206	6.5	31,429	18.1
Counties	572,322	69,625	12.2	35,246	50.6	5,988	8.6	28,391	40.8
Municipalities	1,177,846	103,843	8.8	95,587	92.0	5,218	5.0	3,038	2.9
Louisiana	11,638,945	701,954	6.0	637,987	52.4	124,313	17.7	209,654	29.9
State	5,917,722	268,478	4.5	74,336	27.7	49,867	18.6	144,275	53.7
Local, total	5,721,223	433,476	7.6	293,651	67.7	74,446	17.2	65,379	15.1
Parishes	1,588,563	210,707	13.3	138,491	65.7	35,105	16.7	37,111	17.6
Municipalities	1,883,649	222,769	11.8	155,160	69.7	39,341	17.7	28,268	12.7
Maine	2,523,459	111,660	4.4	57,494	51.5	22,693	20.3	31,473	28.2
State	1,425,526	58,590	4.1	16,228	27.7	17,996	30.7	24,366	41.6
Local, total	1,097,933	53,070	4.8	41,266	77.8	4,697	8.9	7,107	13.4
Counties	27,718	16,030	57.8	5,365	33.5	3,558	22.2	7,107	44.3
Municipalities	673,114	37,040	5.5	35,901	96.9	1,139	3.1	-	-
Maryland	11,144,505	811,949	7.3	391,368	48.2	135,976	16.7	284,605	35.1
State	5,147,677	368,450	7.2	70,505	19.1	69,363	18.8	228,582	62.0
Local, total	5,996,828	443,499	7.4	320,863	72.3	66,613	15.0	56,023	12.6
Counties	3,768,323	272,124	7.2	185,837	68.3	47,704	17.5	38,583	14.2
Municipalities	1,550,834	171,375	11.1	135,026	78.8	18,909	11.0	17,440	10.2
Massachusetts	15,910,045	929,477	5.8	485,756	52.3	198,581	21.4	245,140	26.4
State	7,118,128	443,182	6.2	65,822	14.9	177,657	40.1	199,703	45.1
Local, total	8,791,917	486,295	5.5	419,934	86.4	20,924	4.3	45,437	9.3
Counties	197,428	35,220	17.8	999	2.8	507	1.4	33,714	95.7
Municipalities	6,659,359	451,075	6.8	418,935	92.9	20,417	4.5	11,723	2.6
Michigan	25,359,907	1,555,524	6.1	815,987	52.5	349,004	22.4	390,533	25.1
State	11,330,769	485,763	4.3	117,441	24.2	93,413	19.2	274,909	56.6
Local, total	14,029,138	1,069,761	7.6	698,546	65.3	255,591	23.9	115,624	10.8
Counties	2,307,615	420,851	16.8	116,529	27.7	198,554	47.2	105,768	25.1
Municipalities	4,784,137	648,910	13.6	582,017	89.7	57,037	8.8	9,856	1.5
Minnesota	12,545,336	577,858	4.6	288,529	49.9	132,450	22.9	156,879	27.1
State	4,655,998	144,474	3.1	31,966	22.1	38,469	26.6	74,039	51.2
Local, total	7,889,338	433,384	5.5	256,563	59.2	93,981	21.7	82,840	19.1
Counties	1,689,793	243,293	14.4	77,627	31.9	83,519	34.3	82,147	33.8
Municipalities	2,668,416	190,091	7.1	178,936	94.1	10,462	5.5	693	0.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.3

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1984[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Mississippi	$4,985,298	$214,592	4.3%	$120,505	56.2%	$34,393	16.0%	$59,694	27.8%
State	2,285,279	95,327	4.2	33,623	35.3	12,374	13.0	49,330	51.7
Local, total	2,700,019	119,265	4.4	86,882	72.8	22,019	18.5	10,364	8.7
Counties	795,088	50,437	6.3	22,688	45.0	19,178	38.0	8,571	17.0
Municipalities	734,997	68,828	9.4	64,194	93.3	2,841	4.1	1,793	2.6
Missouri	9,257,530	607,175	6.6	354,753	58.4	106,552	17.5	145,870	24.0
State	3,673,120	191,384	5.2	52,942	27.7	51,882	27.1	86,560	45.2
Local, total	5,584,410	415,791	7.4	301,811	72.6	54,670	13.1	59,310	14.3
Counties	635,352	131,982	20.8	55,951	42.4	32,543	24.7	43,488	32.9
Municipalities	2,089,572	283,809	13.6	245,860	86.6	22,127	7.8	15,822	5.6
Montana	2,201,370	99,795	4.5	49,992	50.1	24,572	24.6	25,231	25.3
State	1,092,232	39,675	3.6	11,275	28.4	6,927	17.5	21,473	54.1
Local, total	1,109,138	60,120	5.4	38,717	64.4	17,645	29.3	3,758	6.3
Counties	231,478	36,781	15.9	18,852	51.3	14,559	39.6	3,370	9.2
Municipalities	257,116	23,339	9.1	19,865	85.1	3,086	13.2	388	1.7
Nebraska	4,739,530	185,606	3.9	94,071	50.7	37,230	20.1	54,305	29.3
State	1,371,864	72,881	5.3	18,041	24.8	13,450	18.5	41,390	56.8
Local, total	3,367,666	112,725	3.3	76,030	67.4	23,780	21.1	12,915	11.5
Counties	338,702	48,684	14.4	18,883	38.8	18,010	37.0	11,791	24.2
Municipalities	765,498	64,041	8.4	57,147	89.2	5,770	9.0	1,124	1.8
Nevada	2,564,735	249,106	9.7	111,066	44.6	50,450	20.3	87,590	35.2
State	997,754	60,659	6.1	10,005	16.5	8,717	14.4	41,937	69.1
Local, total	1,563,981	188,447	12.0	101,061	53.6	41,733	22.1	45,653	24.2
Counties	831,652	146,789	17.7	70,249	47.9	34,974	23.8	41,566	28.3
Municipalities	249,521	41,658	16.7	30,812	74.0	6,759	16.2	4,087	9.8
New Hampshire	1,906,833	113,754	6.0	59,267	52.1	24,816	21.8	29,671	26.1
State	970,513	43,466	4.5	10,912	25.1	14,086	32.4	18,468	42.5
Local, total	936,320	70,288	7.5	48,355	68.8	10,730	15.3	11,203	15.9
Counties	79,026	20,399	25.8	3,724	18.3	5,931	29.1	10,744	52.7
Municipalities	496,666	49,889	10.0	44,631	89.5	4,799	8.6	459	0.9
New Jersey	19,514,701	1,434,842	7.4	736,490	51.3	297,147	20.7	401,205	28.0
State	8,501,366	472,908	5.6	114,494	24.2	113,924	24.1	244,490	51.7
Local, total	11,013,335	961,934	8.7	621,996	64.7	183,223	19.0	156,715	16.3
Counties	2,530,647	334,393	13.2	44,053	13.2	134,174	40.1	156,166	46.7
Municipalities	3,867,669	627,541	16.2	577,943	92.1	49,049	7.8	549	0.1
New Mexico	3,827,289	285,360	7.5	114,282	40.0	47,137	16.5	123,941	43.4
State	1,865,552	171,385	9.2	22,943	13.4	41,872	24.4	106,570	62.2
Local, total	1,961,737	113,975	5.8	91,339	80.1	5,265	4.6	17,371	15.2
Counties	221,786	32,644	14.7	21,685	66.4	1,730	5.3	9,229	28.3
Municipalities	819,786	81,331	9.9	69,654	85.6	3,535	4.3	8,142	10.0
New York	64,789,946	4,353,402	6.7	2,151,226	49.4	845,559	19.4	1,356,617	31.2
State	23,654,490	1,542,680	6.5	186,651	12.1	556,725	36.1	799,304	51.8
Local, total	41,135,456	2,810,722	6.8	1,964,575	69.9	288,834	10.3	557,313	19.8
Counties	6,080,580	824,982	13.6	510,115	61.8	99,930	12.1	214,937	26.1
Municipalities	26,168,541	1,985,740	7.6	1,454,460	73.2	188,904	9.5	342,376	17.2
North Carolina	11,835,858	734,317	6.2	362,238	49.3	123,387	16.8	248,692	33.9
State	4,865,039	421,168	8.7	87,823	20.9	112,797	26.8	220,548	52.4
Local, total	6,970,819	313,149	4.5	274,415	87.6	10,590	3.4	28,144	9.0
Counties	4,346,259	125,829	2.9	90,765	72.1	6,920	5.5	28,144	22.4
Municipalities	2,021,644	187,320	9.3	183,650	98.0	3,670	2.0	-	-
North Dakota	1,824,202	70,814	3.9	33,543	47.4	19,951	28.2	17,320	24.5
State	1,027,639	27,357	2.7	5,788	21.2	11,053	40.4	10,516	38.4
Local, total	796,563	43,457	5.5	27,755	63.9	8,898	20.5	6,804	15.7
Counties	141,689	22,911	16.2	8,596	37.5	7,699	33.6	6,616	28.9
Municipalities	220,011	20,546	9.3	19,159	93.2	1,199	5.8	188	0.9
Ohio	25,427,965	1,481,175	5.8	772,409	52.1	319,601	21.6	389,165	26.3
State	11,568,614	368,698	3.2	81,547	22.1	49,064	13.3	238,087	64.6
Local, total	13,859,351	1,112,477	8.0	690,862	62.1	270,537	24.3	151,078	13.6
Counties	3,148,971	423,792	13.5	102,421	24.2	182,114	43.0	139,257	32.9
Municipalities	4,197,861	688,685	16.4	588,441	85.4	88,423	12.8	11,821	1.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.3

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1984[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Oklahoma	$7,382,072	$395,793	5.4%	$194,170	49.1%	$63,245	16.0%	$138,378	35.0%
State	3,423,590	204,983	6.0	39,661	19.3	39,174	19.1	126,148	61.5
Local, total	3,958,482	190,810	4.8	154,509	81.0	24,071	12.6	12,230	6.4
Counties	482,059	48,622	10.1	23,889	49.1	14,101	29.0	10,632	21.9
Municipalities	1,579,876	142,188	9.0	130,620	91.9	9,970	7.0	1,598	1.1
Oregon	7,677,578	457,396	6.0	220,849	48.3	120,981	26.4	115,566	25.3
State	3,450,418	199,543	5.8	43,156	21.6	90,071	45.1	66,316	33.2
Local, total	4,227,160	257,853	6.1	177,693	68.9	30,910	12.0	49,250	19.1
Counties	605,305	117,658	19.4	47,216	40.1	21,478	18.3	48,964	41.6
Municipalities	1,026,866	140,195	13.7	130,477	93.1	9,432	6.7	286	0.2
Pennsylvania	26,569,675	1,579,321	5.9	775,513	49.1	387,501	24.5	416,307	26.4
State	11,897,275	450,708	3.8	173,475	38.5	87,513	19.4	189,720	42.1
Local, total	14,672,400	1,128,613	7.7	602,038	53.3	299,988	26.6	226,587	20.1
Counties	1,757,453	336,315	19.1	16,064	4.8	173,017	51.4	147,234	43.8
Municipalities	4,594,448	792,278	17.2	585,974	74.0	126,971	16.0	79,353	10.0
Rhode Island	2,515,282	143,969	5.7	77,551	53.9	33,381	23.2	33,037	22.9
State	1,556,771	74,138	4.8	12,030	16.2	29,071	39.2	33,037	44.6
Local, total	958,511	69,831	7.3	65,521	93.8	4,310	6.2	-	-
Municipalities	900,741	69,831	7.8	65,521	93.8	4,310	6.2	-	-
South Carolina	6,257,711	343,683	5.5	163,243	47.5	58,615	17.1	121,825	35.4
State	3,301,022	171,534	5.2	40,691	23.7	23,051	13.4	107,792	62.8
Local, total	2,956,689	172,149	5.8	122,552	71.2	35,564	20.7	14,033	8.2
Counties	749,072	98,630	13.2	52,610	53.3	32,188	32.6	13,832	14.0
Municipalities	626,659	73,519	11.7	69,942	95.1	3,376	4.6	201	0.3
South Dakota	1,556,929	69,170	4.4	37,163	53.7	16,469	23.8	15,538	22.5
State	787,631	31,344	4.0	8,944	28.5	9,619	30.7	12,781	40.8
Local, total	769,298	37,826	4.9	28,219	74.6	6,850	18.1	2,757	7.3
Counties	117,563	18,496	15.7	9,520	51.5	6,338	34.3	2,638	14.3
Municipalities	253,866	19,330	7.6	18,699	96.7	512	2.6	119	0.6
Tennessee	10,455,529	480,247	4.6	241,309	50.2	91,174	19.0	147,764	30.8
State	3,723,847	174,799	4.7	28,324	16.2	33,880	19.4	112,595	64.4
Local, total	6,731,682	305,448	4.5	212,985	69.7	57,294	18.8	35,169	11.5
Counties	2,074,212	117,246	5.7	51,583	44.0	38,895	33.2	26,768	22.8
Municipalities	4,299,636	188,202	4.4	161,402	85.8	18,399	9.8	8,401	4.5
Texas	35,330,320	2,037,607	5.8	1,082,287	53.1	370,239	18.2	585,081	28.7
State	11,914,745	567,410	4.8	128,206	22.6	80,986	14.3	358,218	63.1
Local, total	23,415,575	1,470,197	6.3	954,081	64.9	289,253	19.7	226,863	15.4
Counties	2,805,746	623,438	22.2	178,436	28.6	234,445	37.6	210,557	33.8
Municipalities	7,984,077	846,759	10.6	775,645	91.6	54,808	6.5	16,306	1.9
Utah	4,890,825	221,632	4.5	113,845	51.4	43,088	19.4	64,699	29.2
State	1,834,751	91,794	5.0	20,590	22.4	19,309	21.0	51,895	56.5
Local, total	3,056,074	129,838	4.2	93,255	71.8	23,779	18.3	12,804	9.9
Counties	357,151	60,860	17.0	31,283	51.4	16,895	27.8	12,682	20.8
Municipalities	571,545	68,978	12.1	61,972	89.8	6,884	10.0	122	0.2
Vermont	1,343,148	60,491	4.5	29,500	48.8	15,163	25.1	15,828	26.2
State	805,076	44,213	5.5	14,289	32.3	14,104	31.9	15,820	35.8
Local, total	538,072	16,278	3.0	15,211	93.4	1,059	6.5	8	-
Counties	1,583	648	40.9	347	53.5	301	46.5	-	-
Municipalities	246,874	15,630	6.3	14,864	95.1	758	4.8	8	0.1
Virginia	11,394,343	835,665	7.3	366,878	43.9	134,316	16.1	334,471	40.0
State	5,167,183	383,462	7.4	65,704	17.1	70,061	18.3	247,697	64.6
Local, total	6,227,160	452,203	7.3	301,174	66.6	64,255	14.2	86,774	19.2
Counties	3,081,546	205,150	6.7	127,885	62.3	31,741	15.5	45,524	22.2
Municipalities	2,904,062	247,053	8.5	173,289	70.1	32,514	13.2	41,250	16.7
Washington	14,171,242	814,330	5.7	334,901	41.1	132,639	16.3	346,790	42.6
State	5,848,690	262,854	4.5	47,800	18.2	31,592	12.0	183,462	69.8
Local, total	8,322,552	551,476	6.6	287,101	52.1	101,047	18.3	163,328	29.6
Counties	1,016,678	327,507	32.2	93,707	28.6	77,457	23.7	156,343	47.7
Municipalities	1,889,946	223,969	11.9	193,394	86.3	23,590	10.5	6,985	3.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.3

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1984[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
West Virginia	$4,195,403	$140,606	3.4%	$74,864	53.2%	$36,846	26.2%	$28,896	20.6%
State	2,432,848	62,442	2.6	20,608	33.0	23,294	37.3	18,540	29.7
Local, total	1,762,555	78,164	4.4	54,256	69.4	13,552	17.3	10,356	13.2
Counties	292,389	36,809	12.6	14,858	40.4	11,822	32.1	10,129	27.5
Municipalities	427,476	41,355	9.7	39,398	95.3	1,730	4.2	227	0.5
Wisconsin	12,416,848	747,474	6.0	422,884	56.6	144,263	19.3	180,327	24.1
State	4,891,366	214,474	4.4	27,099	12.6	50,468	23.5	136,907	63.8
Local, total	7,525,482	533,000	7.1	395,785	74.3	93,795	17.6	43,420	8.1
Counties	1,780,099	229,718	12.9	108,959	47.4	77,637	33.8	43,122	18.8
Municipalities	2,491,679	303,282	12.2	286,826	94.6	16,158	5.3	298	0.1
Wyoming	2,210,700	121,174	5.5	68,452	56.5	25,309	20.9	27,413	22.6
State	884,907	48,566	5.5	12,469	25.7	14,582	30.0	21,515	44.3
Local, total	1,325,793	72,608	5.5	55,983	77.1	10,727	14.8	5,898	8.1
Counties	293,776	30,531	10.4	17,819	58.4	7,420	24.3	5,292	17.3
Municipalities	289,128	42,077	14.6	38,164	90.7	3,307	7.9	606	1.4

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Includes outlays of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.
[d] Justice system expenditure of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.4

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985[a]

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	$656,022,143	$42,284,068	6.4%	$20,969,355	49.6%	$8,499,816	20.1%	$12,814,897	30.3%
States	269,171,337	14,903,400	5.5	3,125,859	21.0	3,441,501	23.1	8,336,040	55.9
Local, total	386,850,806	27,380,668	7.1	17,843,496	65.2	5,058,315	18.5	4,478,857	16.4
Counties	80,036,385	11,516,520	14.4	4,391,301	38.1	3,709,936	32.2	3,415,283	29.7
Municipalities	148,568,336	15,864,148	10.7	13,452,195	84.8	1,348,379	8.5	1,063,574	6.7
Alabama	9,361,226	485,855	5.2	225,442	46.4	102,690	21.1	157,723	32.5
State	4,589,547	222,458	4.8	40,217	18.1	71,161	32.0	111,080	49.9
Local, total	4,771,679	263,397	5.5	185,225	70.3	31,529	12.0	46,643	17.7
Counties	541,353	108,721	20.1	47,518	43.7	22,997	21.2	38,206	35.1
Municipalities	1,911,192	154,676	8.1	137,707	89.0	8,532	5.5	8,437	5.5
Alaska	5,631,641	337,438	6.0	127,864	37.9	80,147	23.8	129,427	38.4
State	3,375,999	250,418	7.4	48,984	19.6	74,411	29.7	127,023	50.7
Local, total	2,255,642	87,020	3.9	78,880	90.6	5,736	6.6	2,404	2.8
Boroughs	704,942	10,633	1.5	8,502	80.0	2,125	20.0	6	0.1
Municipalities	1,537,859	76,387	5.0	70,378	92.1	3,611	4.7	2,398	3.1
Arizona	8,965,409	717,422	8.0	353,469	49.3	144,064	20.1	219,889	30.6
State	2,805,705	233,573	8.3	69,202	29.6	25,252	10.8	139,119	59.6
Local, total	6,159,704	483,849	7.9	284,267	58.8	118,812	24.6	80,770	16.7
Counties	1,171,451	233,988	20.0	66,454	28.4	87,419	37.4	80,115	34.2
Municipalities	1,952,599	249,861	12.8	217,813	87.2	31,393	12.6	655	0.3
Arkansas	4,443,060	213,241	4.8	115,905	54.4	34,475	16.2	62,861	29.5
State	2,117,325	92,464	4.4	27,102	29.3	12,816	13.9	52,546	56.8
Local, total	2,325,735	120,777	5.2	88,803	73.5	21,659	17.9	10,315	8.5
Counties	434,995	52,111	12.0	26,107	50.1	16,863	32.4	9,141	17.5
Municipalities	656,584	68,666	10.5	62,696	91.3	4,796	7.0	1,174	1.7
California	82,765,394	6,464,575	7.8	3,184,040	49.3	1,378,325	21.3	1,902,210	29.4
State	29,663,381	1,583,121	5.3	456,211	28.8	150,772	9.5	976,138	61.7
Local, total	53,102,013	4,881,454	9.2	2,727,829	55.9	1,227,553	25.1	926,072	19.0
Counties	15,403,817	2,740,455	17.8	772,189	28.2	1,080,234	39.4	888,032	32.4
Municipalities	15,576,090	2,140,999	13.7	1,955,640	91.3	147,319	6.9	38,040	1.8
Colorado	9,374,807	596,256	6.4	306,474	51.4	131,827	22.1	157,955	26.5
State	3,254,328	188,736	5.8	31,208	16.5	73,476	38.9	84,052	44.5
Local, total	6,120,479	407,520	6.7	275,266	67.5	58,351	14.3	73,903	18.1
Counties	1,005,855	144,361	14.4	55,497	39.4	28,985	20.1	59,879	41.5
Municipalities	2,289,289	263,159	11.5	219,769	83.5	29,366	11.2	14,024	5.3
Connecticut	8,428,088	528,386	6.3	280,111	53.0	119,134	22.5	129,141	24.4
State	4,361,748	289,544	6.6	53,903	18.6	106,644	36.8	128,997	44.6
Local, total	4,066,340	238,842	5.9	226,208	94.7	12,490	5.2	144	0.1
Municipalities	3,694,460	238,842	6.5	226,208	94.7	12,490	5.2	144	0.1
Delaware	1,855,335	126,444	6.8	55,867	44.2	30,437	24.1	40,140	31.7
State	1,096,450	84,658	7.7	20,621	24.4	23,897	28.2	40,140	47.4
Local, total	758,885	41,786	5.5	35,246	84.3	6,540	15.7	-	-
Counties	131,222	19,926	15.2	14,902	74.8	5,024	25.2	-	-
Municipalities	216,468	21,860	10.1	20,344	93.1	1,516	6.9	-	-
District of Columbia	3,802,766	438,938	11.5	182,684	41.6	79,817	18.2	176,482	40.2
Local, total	3,802,766	438,983	11.5	182,684	41.6	79,817	18.2	176,482	40.2
Municipality	3,017,290	438,983	14.5	182,684	41.6	79,817	18.2	176,482	40.2
Florida	26,200,553	2,217,929	8.5	1,165,019	52.5	430,024	19.4	622,886	28.1
State	7,642,938	736,157	9.6	142,840	19.4	203,256	27.6	390,061	53.0
Local, total	18,557,615	1,481,772	8.0	1,022,179	69.0	226,768	15.3	232,825	15.7
Counties	5,034,576	877,754	17.4	460,954	52.5	199,388	22.7	217,412	24.8
Municipalities	5,497,230	604,018	11.0	561,225	92.9	27,380	4.5	15,413	2.6
Georgia	14,538,280	818,571	5.6	375,680	45.9	144,191	17.6	298,700	36.5
State	5,363,961	322,134	6.0	66,780	20.7	35,108	10.9	220,246	68.4
Local, total	9,174,319	496,437	5.4	308,900	62.2	109,083	22.0	78,454	15.8
Counties	1,447,130	303,000	20.9	136,987	45.2	100,439	33.1	65,574	21.6
Municipalities	1,971,463	193,437	9.8	171,913	88.9	8,644	4.5	12,880	6.7
Hawaii	3,197,347	198,503	6.2	91,330	46.0	63,614	32.0	43,559	21.9
State	2,514,056	97,276	3.9	1,661	1.7	52,056	53.5	43,559	44.8
Local, total	683,291	101,227	14.8	89,669	88.6	11,558	11.4	-	-
Counties	191,938	27,199	14.2	24,759	91.0	2,440	9.0	-	-
Municipalities	491,309	74,028	15.1	64,910	87.7	9,118	12.3	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.4

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Idaho	$2,124,491	$117,994	5.6%	$67,243	57.0%	$26,017	22.0%	$24,734	21.0%
State	1,049,722	45,616	4.3	13,990	30.7	10,620	23.3	21,006	46.0
Local, total	1,074,769	72,378	6.7	53,253	73.6	15,397	21.3	3,728	5.2
Counties	230,925	41,003	17.8	23,766	58.0	13,509	32.9	3,728	9.1
Municipalities	252,934	31,375	12.4	29,487	94.0	1,888	6.0	-	-
Illinois	29,031,077	1,993,000	6.9	1,146,028	57.5	340,884	17.1	506,088	25.4
State	12,169,789	644,980	5.3	139,356	21.6	118,898	18.4	386,726	60.0
Local, total	16,861,288	1,348,020	8.0	1,006,672	74.7	221,986	16.5	119,362	8.9
Counties	1,656,451	426,479	25.7	113,510	26.6	194,252	45.5	118,717	27.8
Municipalities	5,842,219	921,541	15.8	893,162	96.9	27,734	3.0	645	0.1
Indiana	11,520,423	576,259	5.0	277,371	48.1	112,516	19.5	186,372	32.3
State	4,608,758	226,870	4.9	58,388	25.7	28,199	12.4	140,283	61.8
Local, total	6,911,665	349,389	5.1	218,983	62.7	84,317	24.1	46,089	13.2
Counties	1,377,937	139,096	10.1	47,942	34.5	65,076	46.8	26,078	18.7
Municipalities	2,183,412	210,293	9.6	171,041	81.3	19,241	9.1	20,011	9.5
Iowa	7,511,413	358,453	4.8	185,922	51.9	79,346	22.1	93,185	26.0
State	3,217,868	123,643	3.8	30,212	24.4	26,113	21.1	67,318	54.4
Local, total	4,293,545	234,810	5.5	155,710	66.3	53,233	22.7	25,867	11.0
Counties	887,989	112,469	12.7	38,899	34.6	48,428	43.1	25,142	22.4
Municipalities	1,586,276	122,341	7.7	116,811	95.5	4,805	3.9	725	0.6
Kansas	6,165,998	315,467	5.1	162,017	51.4	73,853	23.4	79,597	25.2
State	2,324,307	135,625	5.8	18,074	13.3	48,323	35.6	69,228	51.0
Local, total	3,841,691	179,842	4.7	143,943	80.0	25,530	14.2	10,369	5.8
Counties	666,324	68,472	10.3	39,147	57.2	19,287	28.2	10,038	14.7
Municipalities	1,366,694	111,370	8.1	104,796	94.1	6,243	5.6	331	0.3
Kentucky	7,685,234	406,413	5.3	191,754	47.2	94,096	23.2	120,563	29.7
State	4,149,935	222,225	5.4	54,946	24.7	82,530	37.1	84,749	38.1
Local, total	3,535,299	184,188	5.2	136,808	74.3	11,566	6.3	35,814	19.4
Counties	684,606	77,846	11.4	38,712	49.7	6,537	8.4	32,597	41.9
Municipalities	1,182,127	106,342	9.0	98,096	92.2	5,029	4.7	3,217	3.0
Louisiana	11,980,666	764,464	6.4	408,219	53.4	139,189	18.2	217,056	28.4
State	5,991,279	286,469	4.8	76,276	26.6	53,970	18.8	156,223	54.5
Local, total	5,989,387	477,995	8.0	331,943	69.4	85,219	17.8	60,833	12.7
Parishes	1,528,559	224,586	14.7	160,389	71.4	38,467	17.1	25,730	11.5
Municipalities	2,110,598	253,409	12.0	171,554	67.7	46,752	18.4	35,103	13.9
Maine	2,742,039	120,531	4.4	61,432	51.0	24,717	20.5	34,382	28.5
State	1,571,017	64,282	4.1	17,006	26.5	20,137	31.3	27,139	42.2
Local, total	1,171,022	56,249	4.8	44,426	79.0	4,580	8.1	7,243	12.9
Counties	29,788	16,170	54.3	5,644	34.9	3,327	20.6	7,199	44.5
Municipalities	723,526	40,079	5.5	38,782	96.8	1,253	3.1	44	0.1
Maryland	11,710,932	918,187	7.8	425,483	46.3	163,710	17.8	328,994	35.8
State	5,632,427	439,036	7.8	84,443	19.2	92,333	21.0	262,260	59.7
Local, total	6,078,505	479,151	7.9	341,040	71.2	71,377	14.9	66,734	13.9
Counties	4,001,979	292,830	7.3	194,067	66.3	51,660	17.6	47,103	16.1
Municipalities	1,569,141	186,321	11.9	146,973	78.9	19,717	10.6	19,631	10.5
Massachusetts	17,216,088	1,005,874	5.8	517,343	51.4	218,315	21.7	270,216	26.9
State	8,050,501	491,017	6.1	75,063	15.3	195,807	39.9	220,147	44.8
Local, total	9,165,587	514,857	5.6	442,280	85.9	22,508	4.4	50,069	9.7
Counties	210,487	39,387	18.7	1,056	2.7	533	1.4	37,798	96.0
Municipalities	6,979,329	475,470	6.8	441,224	92.8	21,975	4.6	12,271	2.6
Michigan	25,712,653	1,694,896	6.6	842,588	49.7	372,236	22.0	480,072	28.3
State	11,204,627	592,658	5.3	122,180	20.6	105,623	17.8	364,855	61.6
Local, total	14,508,026	1,102,238	7.6	720,408	65.4	266,613	24.2	115,217	10.5
Counties	2,716,475	436,233	16.1	125,989	28.9	203,653	46.7	106,591	24.4
Municipalities	5,070,948	666,005	13.1	594,419	89.3	62,960	9.5	8,626	1.3
Minnesota	13,618,412	636,469	4.7	317,726	49.9	146,410	23.0	172,333	27.1
State	5,192,625	166,728	3.2	38,404	23.0	41,488	24.9	86,836	52.1
Local, total	8,425,787	469,741	5.6	279,322	59.5	104,922	22.3	85,497	18.2
Counties	1,888,240	262,896	13.9	84,964	32.3	93,094	35.4	84,838	32.3
Municipalities	2,792,933	206,845	7.4	194,358	94.0	11,828	5.7	659	0.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.4

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Mississippi	$5,383,153	$237,107	4.4%	$128,449	54.2%	$39,623	16.7%	$69,035	29.1%
State	2,414,245	106,134	4.4	34,457	32.5	13,610	12.8	58,067	54.7
Local, total	2,923,908	130,973	4.5	93,992	71.8	26,013	19.9	10,968	8.4
Counties	815,471	57,677	7.1	25,350	44.0	22,731	39.4	9,596	16.6
Municipalities	839,848	73,296	8.7	68,642	93.7	3,282	4.5	1,372	1.9
Missouri	10,076,266	645,073	6.4	374,872	58.1	116,322	18.0	153,879	23.9
State	4,113,374	216,202	5.3	56,463	26.1	56,369	26.1	103,370	47.8
Local, total	5,962,892	428,871	7.2	318,409	74.2	59,953	14.0	50,509	11.8
Counties	712,578	127,601	17.9	57,493	45.1	35,324	27.7	34,784	27.3
Municipalities	2,191,137	301,270	13.7	260,916	86.6	24,629	8.2	15,725	5.2
Montana	2,436,412	115,455	4.7	54,124	46.9	26,477	22.9	34,854	30.2
State	1,249,842	48,808	3.9	12,095	24.8	6,970	14.3	29,743	60.9
Local, total	1,186,570	66,647	5.6	42,029	63.1	19,507	29.3	5,111	7.7
Counties	253,740	41,520	16.4	20,514	49.4	16,271	39.2	4,735	11.4
Municipalities	279,227	25,127	9.0	21,515	85.6	3,236	12.9	376	1.5
Nebraska	5,198,307	199,083	3.8	99,614	50.0	40,369	20.3	59,100	29.7
State	1,589,636	80,377	5.1	19,754	24.6	14,798	18.4	45,825	57.0
Local, total	3,608,671	118,706	3.3	79,860	67.3	25,571	21.5	13,275	11.2
Counties	333,511	53,042	15.9	19,980	37.7	19,787	37.3	13,275	25.0
Municipalities	803,333	65,664	8.2	59,880	91.2	5,784	8.8	-	-
Nevada	2,759,505	252,923	9.2	118,417	46.8	51,635	20.4	82,871	32.8
State	1,139,647	62,997	5.5	10,351	16.4	8,793	14.0	43,853	69.6
Local, total	1,619,858	189,926	11.7	108,066	56.9	42,842	22.6	39,018	20.5
Counties	834,099	144,861	17.4	75,702	52.3	35,312	24.4	33,847	23.4
Municipalities	278,865	45,065	16.2	32,364	71.8	7,530	16.7	5,171	11.5
New Hampshire	2,028,990	134,537	6.6	64,772	48.1	32,133	23.9	37,632	28.0
State	1,029,626	65,452	6.4	11,908	18.2	23,960	36.6	29,584	45.2
Local, total	999,364	69,085	6.9	52,864	76.5	8,173	11.8	8,048	11.6
Counties	78,117	16,707	21.4	4,156	24.9	5,027	30.1	7,524	45.0
Municipalities	516,084	52,378	10.1	48,708	93.0	3,146	6.0	524	1.0
New Jersey	21,324,064	1,562,264	7.3	805,894	51.6	333,419	21.3	422,951	27.1
State	9,653,363	519,224	5.4	132,462	25.5	134,498	25.9	252,264	48.6
Local, total	11,670,701	1,043,040	8.9	673,432	64.6	198,921	19.1	170,687	16.4
Counties	2,733,893	366,113	13.4	51,636	14.1	144,450	39.5	170,027	46.4
Municipalities	4,049,209	676,927	16.7	621,796	91.9	54,471	8.0	660	0.1
New Mexico	4,022,224	289,462	7.2	128,965	44.6	52,084	18.0	108,413	37.5
State	1,952,707	156,227	8.0	27,762	17.8	45,706	29.3	82,759	53.0
Local, total	2,069,517	133,235	6.4	101,203	76.0	6,378	4.8	25,654	19.3
Counties	265,907	41,199	15.5	23,802	57.8	2,402	5.8	14,995	36.4
Municipalities	820,691	92,036	11.2	77,401	84.1	3,976	4.3	10,659	11.6
New York	71,232,985	5,102,949	7.2	2,381,488	46.7	958,096	18.8	1,763,365	34.6
State	26,709,131	1,875,238	7.0	217,593	11.6	634,041	33.8	1,023,604	54.6
Local, total	44,523,854	3,227,711	7.2	2,163,895	67.0	324,055	10.0	739,761	22.9
Counties	6,626,775	918,406	13.9	551,327	60.0	104,322	11.4	262,757	28.6
Municipalities	28,562,898	2,309,305	8.1	1,612,568	69.8	219,733	9.5	477,004	20.7
North Carolina	13,904,025	826,380	5.9	399,986	48.4	143,286	17.3	283,108	34.3
State	5,467,833	479.858	8.8	99,844	20.8	128,379	26.8	251,635	52.4
Local, total	8,436,192	346,522	4.1	300,142	86.6	14,907	4.3	31,473	9.1
Counties	4,933,775	143,121	2.9	101,027	70.6	10,621	7.4	31,473	22.0
Municipalities	2,204,211	203,401	9.2	199,115	97.9	4,286	2.1	-	-
North Dakota	1,990,289	69,250	3.5	34,206	49.4	21,051	30.4	13,993	20.2
State	1,146,750	27,877	2.4	5,919	21.2	11,799	42.3	10,159	36.4
Local, total	843,539	41,373	4.9	28,287	68.4	9,252	22.4	3,834	9.3
Counties	153,484	20,320	13.2	8,679	42.7	8,040	39.6	3,601	17.7
Municipalities	229,951	21,053	9.2	19,608	93.1	1,212	5.8	233	1.1
Ohio	27,402,280	1,596,682	5.8	808,269	50.6	342,183	21.4	446,230	27.9
State	12,453,913	440,380	3.5	84,403	19.2	52,511	11.9	303,466	68.9
Local, total	14,948,367	1,156,302	7.7	723,866	62.6	289,672	25.1	142,764	12.3
Counties	3,419,580	435,967	12.7	109,187	25.0	197,121	45.2	129,659	29.7
Municipalities	4,367,249	720,335	16.5	614,679	85.3	92,551	12.8	13,105	1.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.4

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Total justice system: Amount	Total justice system: Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Police protection: Amount	Police protection: Percent of total justice system	Judicial and legal: Amount	Judicial and legal: Percent of total justice system	Corrections: Amount	Corrections: Percent of total justice system
Oklahoma	$7,885,698	$413,865	5.2%	$209,654	50.7%	$67,247	16.2%	$136,964	33.1%
State	3,745,032	207,973	5.6	39,335	18.9	39,554	19.0	129,084	62.1
Local, total	4,140,666	205,892	5.0	170,319	82.7	27,693	13.5	7,880	3.8
Counties	529,526	49,003	9.3	26,434	53.9	16,046	32.7	6,523	13.3
Municipalities	1,753,436	156,889	8.9	143,885	91.7	11,647	7.4	1,357	0.9
Oregon	8,083,864	466,626	5.8	225,312	48.3	114,272	24.5	127,042	27.2
State	3,711,743	203,739	5.5	46,156	22.7	82,360	40.4	75,223	36.9
Local, total	4,372,121	262,887	6.0	179,156	68.1	31,912	12.1	51,819	19.7
Counties	664,905	123,253	18.5	50,460	40.9	21,178	17.2	51,615	41.9
Municipalities	1,107,168	139,634	12.6	128,696	92.2	10,734	7.7	204	0.1
Pennsylvania	29,039,261	1,735,300	6.0	811,237	46.7	414,661	23.9	509,402	29.4
State	13,096,173	514,319	3.9	181,074	35.2	94,916	18.5	238,329	46.3
Local, total	15,943,088	1,220,981	7.7	630,163	51.6	319,745	26.2	271,073	22.2
Counties	1,906,800	386,821	20.3	17,607	4.6	187,135	48.4	182,079	47.1
Municipalities	4,751,302	834,160	17.6	612,556	73.4	132,610	15.9	88,994	10.7
Rhode Island	2,734,392	155,099	5.7	92,593	53.3	34,851	22.5	37,655	24.3
State	1,711,570	81,126	4.7	12,582	15.5	30,889	38.1	37,655	46.4
Local, total	1,022,822	73,973	7.2	70,011	94.6	3,962	5.4	-	-
Municipalities	960,164	73,973	7.7	70,011	94.6	3,962	5.4	-	-
South Carolina	7,178,241	408,753	5.7	178,687	43.7	65,633	16.1	164,433	40.2
State	3,880,487	218,261	5.6	44,629	20.4	24,235	11.1	149,397	68.4
Local, total	3,297,754	190,492	5.8	134,058	70.4	41,398	21.7	15,036	7.9
Counties	837,844	109,605	13.1	57,209	52.2	37,576	34.3	14,820	13.5
Municipalities	678,607	80,887	11.9	76,849	95.0	3,822	4.7	216	0.3
South Dakota	1,778,011	76,697	4.3	38,317	50.0	17,196	22.4	21,184	27.6
State	816,829	36,403	4.5	9,038	24.8	9,792	26.9	17,573	48.3
Local, total	961,182	40,294	4.2	29,279	72.7	7,404	18.4	3,611	9.0
Counties	121,855	20,452	16.8	10,043	49.1	6,915	33.8	3,494	17.1
Municipalities	421,669	19,842	4.7	19,236	96.9	489	2.5	117	0.6
Tennessee	11,700,962	559,513	4.8	279,375	49.9	101,336	18.1	178,802	32.0
State	4,162,899	211,078	5.1	34,288	16.2	37,447	17.7	139,343	66.0
Local, total	7,538,063	348,435	4.6	245,087	70.3	63,889	18.3	39,459	11.3
Counties	2,267,086	131,787	5.8	57,555	43.7	43,883	33.3	30,349	23.0
Municipalities	4,903,845	216,648	4.4	187,532	86.6	20,006	9.2	9,110	4.2
Texas	39,026,804	2,266,769	5.8	1,175,947	51.9	415,234	18.3	675,588	29.8
State	12,963,233	622,795	4.8	128,323	20.6	89,031	14.3	405,441	65.1
Local, total	26,063,571	1,643,974	6.3	1,047,624	63.7	326,203	19.8	270,147	16.4
Counties	3,066,119	730,483	23.8	205,081	28.1	264,574	36.2	260,828	35.7
Municipalities	8,886,181	913,491	10.3	842,543	92.2	61,629	6.7	9,319	1.0
Utah	5,719,988	240,646	4.2	123,746	51.4	47,712	19.8	69,188	28.8
State	2,089,425	100,725	4.8	23,050	22.9	22,932	22.8	54,743	54.3
Local, total	3,630,563	139,921	3.9	100,696	72.0	24,780	17.7	14,445	10.3
Counties	418,218	65,649	15.7	33,278	50.7	17,990	27.4	14,381	21.9
Municipalities	628,957	74,272	11.8	67,418	90.8	6,790	9.1	64	0.1
Vermont	1,454,471	70,214	4.8	31,973	45.5	17,667	25.2	20,574	29.3
State	885,913	53,325	6.0	16,182	30.3	16,586	31.1	20,557	38.6
Local, total	568,558	16,889	3.0	15,791	93.5	1,081	6.4	17	0.1
Counties	1,680	670	39.9	357	53.3	313	46.7	-	-
Municipalities	263,389	16,219	6.2	15,434	95.2	768	4.7	17	0.1
Virginia	12,619,900	873,212	6.9	404,894	46.4	145,127	16.6	323,191	37.0
State	5,638,677	375,986	6.7	72,931	19.4	77,663	20.7	225,392	59.9
Local, total	6,981,223	497,226	7.1	331,963	66.8	67,464	13.6	97,799	19.7
Counties	3,466,224	226,832	6.5	144,092	63.5	35,647	15.7	47,093	20.8
Municipalities	3,222,607	270,394	8.4	187,871	69.5	31,817	11.8	50,706	18.8
Washington	15,254,617	819,220	5.4	346,408	42.3	150,059	18.3	322,753	39.4
State	6,569,969	270,929	4.1	53,518	19.8	38,506	14.2	178,905	66.0
Local, total	8,684,648	548,291	6.3	292,890	53.4	111,553	20.3	143,848	26.2
Counties	1,178,667	322,482	27.4	97,939	30.4	87,599	27.2	136,944	42.5
Municipalities	2,087,400	225,809	10.8	194,951	86.3	23,954	10.6	6,904	3.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.4

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
West Virginia	$4,502,410	$159,601	3.5%	$81,247	50.9%	$42,451	26.6%	$35,903	22.9%
State	2,543,794	75,317	3.0	24,423	32.4	26,626	35.4	24,268	32.2
Local, total	1,958,616	84,284	4.3	56,824	67.4	15,825	18.8	11,635	13.8
Counties	311,832	41,776	13.4	16,698	40.0	13,585	32.5	11,493	27.5
Municipalities	430,425	42,508	9.9	40,126	94.4	2,240	5.3	142	0.3
Wisconsin	13,411,668	842,340	6.3	453,631	53.9	155,290	18.4	233,419	27.7
State	5,539,675	269,438	4.9	28,070	10.4	54,168	20.1	187,200	69.5
Local, total	7,871,993	572,902	7.3	425,561	74.3	101,122	17.7	46,219	8.1
Counties	1,854,095	250,899	13.5	120,754	48.1	84,012	33.5	46,133	18.4
Municipalities	2,551,906	322,003	12.6	304,807	94.7	17,110	5.3	86	-
Wyoming	2,335,024	113,438	4.9	60,267	53.1	24,368	21.5	28,803	25.4
State	947,558	43,524	4.6	12,182	28.0	12,472	28.7	18,870	43.4
Local, total	1,387,466	69,914	5.0	48,085	68.8	11,896	17.0	9,933	14.2
Counties	303,565	34,659	11.4	16,987	49.0	8,338	24.1	9,334	26.9
Municipalities	306,607	35,255	11.5	31,098	88.2	3,558	10.1	599	1.7

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Includes outlays of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories which include these districts will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.
[d] Justice system expenditure of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.5

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1986[a]

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	$715,323,805	$47,069,805	6.6%	$22,712,993	48.3%	$9,395,446	20.0%	$14,961,366	31.8%
States	292,239,032	16,978,049	5.8	3,363,792	19.8	3,736,680	22.0	9,877,577	58.2
Local, total	423,084,773	30,091,756	7.1	19,349,201	64.3	5,658,766	18.8	5,083,789	16.9
Counties	88,335,632	12,934,563	14.6	4,792,700	37.1	4,184,383	32.4	3,957,480	30.6
Municipalities	160,883,980	17,157,193	10.7	14,556,501	84.8	1,474,383	8.6	1,126,309	6.6
Alabama	10,080,046	529,159	5.2	246,233	46.5	115,624	21.9	167,302	31.6
State	4,784,598	244,239	5.1	43,204	17.7	75,457	30.9	125,578	51.4
Local, total	5,295,448	284,920	5.4	203,029	71.3	40,167	14.1	41,724	14.6
Counties	615,975	116,592	18.9	51,866	44.5	29,199	25.0	35,527	30.5
Municipalities	2,175,362	168,328	7.7	151,163	89.8	10,968	6.5	6,197	3.7
Alaska	5,658,565	304,962	5.4	106,123	34.8	82,361	27.0	116,478	38.2
State	3,356,897	219,355	6.5	30,546	13.9	76,200	34.7	112,609	51.3
Local, total	2,301,668	85,607	3.7	75,577	88.3	6,161	7.2	3,869	4.5
Boroughs	735,853	10,568	1.4	8,306	78.6	2,244	21.2	18	0.2
Municipalities	1,553,530	75,039	4.8	67,271	89.6	3,917	5.2	3,851	5.1
Arizona	10,289,978	859,510	8.4	380,926	44.3	163,281	19.0	315,303	36.7
State	3,160,467	312,316	9.9	71,192	22.8	25,924	8.3	215,200	68.9
Local, total	7,129,511	547,194	7.7	309,734	56.6	137,357	25.1	100,103	18.3
Counties	1,279,370	270,432	21.1	70,609	26.1	100,532	37.2	99,291	36.7
Municipalities	2,230,785	276,762	12.4	239, 25	86.4	36,825	13.3	812	0.3
Arkansas	4,946,874	227,462	4.6	118,267	52.0	38,827	17.1	70,368	30.9
State	2,366,648	101,311	4.3	26,429	26.1	15,462	15.3	59,420	58.7
Local, total	2,580,226	126,151	4.9	91,338	72.8	23,365	18.5	10,948	8.7
Counties	418,456	56,159	13.4	28,357	50.5	18,033	32.1	9,769	17.4
Municipalities	804,437	69,992	8.7	63,481	90.7	5,332	7.6	1,179	1.7
California	92,481,387	7,874,468	8.5	3,526,575	44.8	1,635,066	20.8	2,712,827	34.5
State	32,441,207	2,248,927	6.9	498,389	22.2	175,337	7.8	1,575,201	70.0
Local, total	60,040,180	5,625,541	9.4	3,028,186	53.8	1,459,729	25.9	1,137,626	20.2
Counties	17,557,686	3,230,027	18.4	832,961	25.8	1,300,915	40.3	1,096,151	33.9
Municipalities	17,452,991	2,395,514	13.7	2,195,225	91.6	158,814[e]	6.6	41,475	1.7
Colorado	9,984,004	689,009	6.9	352,482	51.2	138,569	20.1	197,958	28.7
State	3,493,040	230,354	6.6	37,675	16.4	74,281	32.2	118,398	51.4
Local, total	6,490,964	458,655	7.1	314,807	68.6	64,288	14.0	79,560	17.3
Counties	1,125,852	170,812	15.2	77,759	45.5	29,438	17.2	63,615	37.2
Municipalities	2,342,455	287,843	12.3	237,048	82.4	34,850	12.1	15,945	5.5
Connecticut	9,219,723	590,950	6.4	311,142	52.7	126,001	21.3	153,807	26.0
State	4,862,052	332,928	6.8	66,591	20.0	112,687	33.8	153,650	46.2
Local, total	4,357,671	258,022	5.9	244,551	94.8	13,314	5.2	157	0.1
Municipalities	3,952,483	258,022	6.5	244,551	94.8	13,314	5.2	157	0.1
Delaware	1,965,105	142,136	7.2	62,259	43.8	34,151	24.0	45,726	32.2
State	1,161,198	96,086	8.3	23,320	24.3	27,040	28.1	45,726	47.6
Local, total	803,907	46,050	5.7	38,939	84.6	7,111	15.4	-	-
Counties	140,247	21,551	15.4	16,039	74.4	5,512	25.6	-	-
Municipalities	207,103	24,499	11.8	22,900	93.5	1,599	6.5	-	-
District of Columbia	4,061,618	508,772	12.5	213,480	42.0	83,629	16.4	211,663	41.6
Local, total	4,061,618	508,772	12.5	213,480	42.0	83,629	16.4	211,663	41.6
Municipality	3,247,340	508,772	15.7	213,480	42.0	83,629	16.4	211,663	41.6
Florida	29,414,054	2,520,291	8.6	1,290,158	51.2	505,281	20.0	724,852	28.8
State	8,560,438	832,854	9.7	157,640	18.9	235,856	28.3	439,358	52.8
Local, total	20,853,616	1,687,437	8.1	1,132,518	67.1	269,425	16.0	285,494	16.9
Counties	5,944,509	1,019,412	17.1	512,859	50.3	238,558	23.4	267,995	26.3
Municipalities	6,430,036	668,025	10.4	619,659	92.8	30,867	4.6	17,499	2.6
Georgia	16,213,375	928,244	5.7	424,613	45.7	161,677	17.4	341,954	36.8
State	5,925,085	366,706	6.2	72,608	19.8	38,915	10.6	255,183	69.6
Local, total	10,288,290	561,538	5.5	352,005	62.7	122,762	21.9	86,771	15.5
Counties	1,634,840	346,463	21.2	162,287	46.8	110,870	32.0	73,306	21.2
Municipalities	2,082,668	215,075	10.3	189,718	88.2	11,892	5.5	13,465	6.3
Hawaii	3,249,796	240,288	7.4	99,947	41.6	70,469	29.3	69,872	29.1
State	2,441,920	128,100	5.2	1,800	1.4	56,428	44.0	69,872	54.5
Local, total	807,876	112,188	13.9	98,147	87.5	14,041	12.5	-	-
Counties	198,529	34,675	17.5	30,317	87.4	4,358	12.6	-	-
Municipalities	609,305	77,513	12.7	67,830	87.5	9,683	12.5	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1986[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Idaho	$2,246,709	$124,117	5.5%	$68,020	54.8%	$27,400	22.1%	$28,697	23.1%
State	1,117,223	48,608	4.4	12,810	26.4	11,957	24.6	23,841	49.0
Local, total	1,129,486	75,509	6.7	55,210	73.1	15,443	20.5	4,856	6.4
Counties	241,636	42,167	17.5	23,801	56.4	13,510	32.0	4,856	11.5
Municipalities	263,904	33,342	12.6	31,409	94.2	1,933	5.8	-	-
Illinois	31,292,693	2,103,919	6.7	1,195,270	56.8	368,087	17.5	540,562	25.7
State	13,025,199	692,101	5.3	156,121	22.6	129,353	18.7	406,627	58.8
Local, total	18,267,494	1,411,818	7.7	1,039,149	73.6	238,734	16.9	133,935	9.5
Counties	1,849,586	456,111	24.7	115,402	25.3	207,273	45.4	133,436	29.3
Municipalities	6,405,917	955,707	14.9	923,747	96.7	31,461	3.3	499	0.1
Indiana	12,299,100	630,158	5.1	297,746	47.2	123,037	19.5	209,375	33.2
State	4,956,672	251,207	5.1	63,079	25.1	31,947	12.7	156,181	62.2
Local, total	7,342,428	378,951	5.2	234,667	61.9	91,090	24.0	53,194	14.0
Counties	1,448,932	157,121	10.8	51,533	32.8	69,915	44.5	35,673	22.7
Municipalities	2,374,927	221,830	9.3	183,134	82.6	21,175	9.5	17,521	7.9
Iowa	7,810,330	369,141	4.7	190,565	51.6	79,638	21.6	98,938	26.8
State	3,395,300	132,678	3.9	30,532	23.0	29,066	21.9	73,080	55.1
Local, total	4,415,030	236,463	5.4	160,033	67.7	50,572	21.4	25,858	10.9
Counties	902,461	109,635	12.1	39,561	36.1	45,203	41.2	24,871	22.7
Municipalities	1,655,566	126,828	7.7	120,472	95.0	5,369	4.2	987	0.8
Kansas	6,612,219	347,999	5.3	178,711	51.4	79,001	22.7	90,287	25.9
State	2,526,858	144,503	5.7	19,670	13.6	50,458	34.9	74,375	51.5
Local, total	4,085,361	203,496	5.0	159,041	78.2	28,543	14.0	15,912	7.8
Counties	721,673	78,383	10.9	41,367	52.8	21,488	27.4	15,528	19.8
Municipalities	1,433,703	125,113	8.7	117,674	94.1	7,055	5.6	384	0.3
Kentucky	8,206,654	440,231	5.4	205,949	46.8	98,874	22.5	135,408	30.8
State	4,434,924	228,536	5.2	58,084	25.4	86,248	37.7	84,204	36.8
Local, total	3,771,730	211,695	5.6	147,865	69.8	12,626	6.0	51,204	24.2
Counties	668,616	98,585	14.7	43,354	44.0	7,480	7.6	47,751	48.4
Municipalities	1,282,403	113,110	8.8	104,511	92.4	5,146	4.5	3,453	3.1
Louisiana	12,659,174	791,472	6.3	414,057	52.3	150,850	19.1	226,565	28.6
State	6,350,525	302,909	4.8	79,215	26.2	60,168	19.9	163,526	54.0
Local, total	6,308,649	488,563	7.7	334,842	68.5	90,682	18.6	63,039	12.9
Parishes	1,616,322	233,365	14.4	162,396	69.6	42,627	18.3	28,342	12.1
Municipalities	2,164,723	255,198	11.8	172,446	67.6	48,055	18.8	34,697	13.6
Maine	3,000,838	135,635	4.5	67,246	49.6	28,113	20.7	40,276	29.7
State	1,728,581	74,767	4.3	19,807	26.5	22,913	30.6	32,047	42.9
Local, total	1,272,257	60,868	4.8	47,439	77.9	5,200	8.5	8,229	13.5
Counties	31,573	18,346	58.1	6,353	34.6	3,764	20.5	8,229	44.9
Municipalities	789,660	42,522	5.4	41,086	96.6	1,436	3.4	-	-
Maryland	12,965,729	1,063,180	8.2	464,076	43.6	184,144	17.3	414,960	39.0
State	6,277,298	518,718	8.3	87,074	16.8	106,309	20.5	325,335	62.7
Local, total	6,688,431	544,462	8.1	377,002	69.2	77,835	14.3	89,625	16.5
Counties	4,470,050	339,919	7.6	214,253	63.0	56,666	16.7	69,000	20.3
Municipalities	1,635,462	204,543	12.5	162,749	79.6	21,169	10.3	20,625	10.1
Massachusetts	19,151,632	1,110,917	5.8	553,511	49.8	249,800	22.5	307,606	27.7
State	9,123,504	550,511	6.0	76,002	13.8	224,828	40.8	249,681	45.4
Local, total	10,028,128	560,406	5.6	477,509	85.2	24,972	4.5	57,925	10.3
Counties	233,241	45,293	19.4	1,103	2.4	595	1.3	43,595	96.3
Municipalities	7,669,760	515,113	6.7	476,406	92.5	24,377	4.7	14,330	2.8
Michigan	28,897,816	1,974,817	6.8	942,631	47.7	414,988	21.0	617,198	31.3
State	12,719,959	735,469	5.8	135,595	18.4	110,954	15.1	488,920	66.5
Local, total	16,177,857	1,239,348	7.7	807,036	65.1	304,034	24.5	128,278	10.4
Counties	3,109,180	503,886	16.2	142,612	28.3	234,625	46.6	126,649	25.1
Municipalities	5,458,447	735,462	13.5	664,424	90.3	69,409	9.4	1,629	0.2
Minnesota	14,730,353	685,745	4.7	339,958	49.6	161,148	23.5	184,639	26.9
State	5,457,115	175,205	3.2	38,937	22.2	43,549	24.9	92,719	52.9
Local, total	9,273,238	510,540	5.5	301,021	59.0	117,599	23.0	91,920	18.0
Counties	2,063,472	281,199	13.6	85,402	30.4	104,561	37.2	91,236	32.4
Municipalities	3,155,204	229,341	7.3	215,619	94.0	13,038	5.7	684	0.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1986[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Mississippi	$5,817,762	$260,037	4.5%	$137,747	53.0%	$42,171	16.2%	$80,119	30.8%
State	2,598,507	119,735	4.6	35.435	29.6	15,149	12.7	69,151	57.8
Local, total	3,219,255	140,302	4.4	102,312	72.9	27,022	19.3	10,968	7.8
Counties	860,954	61,274	7.1	28,552	46.6	23,117	37.7	9,605	15.7
Municipalities	893,462	79,028	8.8	73,760	93.3	3,905	4.9	1,363	1.7
Missouri	10,963,272	710,866	6.5	400,661	56.4	133,220	18.7	176,985	24.9
State	4,560,966	252,848	5.5	63,004	24.9	67,501	26.7	122,343	48.4
Local, total	6,402,306	458,018	7.2	337,657	73.7	65,719	14.3	54,642	11.9
Counties	748,140	138,411	18.5	61,962	44.8	38,296	27.7	38,153	27.6
Municipalities	2,302,774	319,607	13.9	275,695	86.3	27,423	8.6	16,489	5.2
Montana	2,561,091	119,728	4.7	57,938	48.4	28,590	23.9	33,200	27.7
State	1,322,946	48,090	3.6	12,330	25.6	7,836	16.3	27,924	58.1
Local, total	1,238,145	71,638	5.8	45,608	63.7	20,754	29.0	5,276	7.4
Counties	263,320	43,735	16.6	21,728	49.7	17,130	39.2	4,877	11.2
Municipalities	275,942	27,903	10.1	23,880	85.6	3,624	13.0	399	1.4
Nebraska	5,461,766	208,974	3.8	104,254	49.9	42,793	20.5	61,927	29.6
State	1,667,568	81,560	4.9	19,731	24.2	17,807	21.8	44,022	54.0
Local, total	3,794,198	127,414	3.4	84,523	66.3	24,986	19.6	17,905	14.1
Counties	367,097	58,551	15.9	20,567	35.1	20,079	34.3	17,905	30.6
Municipalities	811.183	68,863	8.5	63,956	92.9	4,907	7.1	-	-
Nevada	3,047,048	291,543	9.6	128,768	44.2	58,008	19.9	104,767	35.9
State	1,326,442	77,599	5.9	12,460	16.1	10,594	13.7	54,545	70.3
Local, total	1,720,606	213,944	12.4	116,308	54.4	47,414	22.2	50,222	23.5
Counties	794,053	160,929	20.3	81,796	50.8	37,835	23.5	41,298	25.7
Municipalities	309,056	53,015	17.2	34,512	65.1	9,579	18.1	8,924	16.8
New Hampshire	2,304,855	140,093	6.1	69,440	49.6	37,914	27.1	32,739	23.4
State	1,173,449	65,856	5.6	13,458	20.4	29,692	45.1	22,706	34.5
Local, total	1,131,406	74,237	6.6	55,982	75.4	8,222	11.1	10,033	13.5
Counties	86,115	18,394	21.4	4,401	23.9	4,682	25.5	9,311	50.6
Municipalities	571,593	55,843	9.8	51,581	92.4	3,540	6.3	722	1.3
New Jersey	24,096,241	1,764,774	7.3	835,693	50.2	367,063	20.8	512,018	29.0
State	11,239,753	628,961	5.6	156,788	24.9	147,595	23.5	324,578	51.6
Local, total	12,856,488	1,135,813	8.8	728,905	64.2	219,468	19.3	187,440	16.5
Counties	2,963,178	402,510	13.6	58,107	14.4	157,324	39.1	187,079	46.5
Municipalities	4,314,802	733,303	17.0	670,798	91.5	62,144	8.5	361	-
New Mexico	4,369,471	290,878	6.7	135,435	46.6	55,877	19.2	99,566	34.2
State	2,180,653	153,071	7.0	26,346	17.2	49,109	32.1	77,616	50.7
Local, total	2,188,818	137,807	6.3	109,089	79.2	6,768	4.9	21,950	15.9
Counties	266,609	37,477	14.1	25,377	67.7	2,056	5.5	10,044	26.8
Municipalities	914,045	100,330	11.0	83,712	83.4	4,712	4.7	11,906	11.9
New York	75,860,376	5,409,877	7.1	2,570,006	47.5	1,016,708	18.8	1,823,163	33.7
State	27,956,814	1,942,503	6.9	243,266	12.5	671,314	34.6	1,027,923	52.9
Local, total	47,903,562	3,467,374	7.2	2,326,740	67.1	345,394	10.0	795,240	22.9
Counties	7,231,409	1,005,065	13.9	591,587	58.9	109,340	10.9	304,138	30.3
Municipalities	30,412,509	2,462,309	8.1	1,735,153	70.5	236,054	9.6	491,102	19.9
North Carolina	15,486,619	885,269	5.7	425,732	48.1	140,648	15.9	318,889	36.0
State	5,966,984	508,854	8.5	98,779	19.4	124,693	24.5	285,382	56.1
Local, total	9,519,635	376,415	4.0	326,953	86.9	15,955	4.2	33,507	8.9
Counties	5,441,332	156,567	2.9	112,152	71.6	10,908	7.0	33,507	21.4
Municipalities	2,380,902	219,848	9.2	214,801	97.7	5,047	2.3	-	-
North Dakota	2,002,650	71,904	3.6	35,973	50.0	21,557	30.0	14,374	20.0
State	1,137,744	26,723	2.3	5,206	19.5	11,438	42.8	10,079	37.7
Local, total	864,906	45,181	5.2	30,767	68.1	10,119	22.4	4,295	9.5
Counties	162,477	23,626	14.5	10,696	45.3	8,834	37.4	4,096	17.3
Municipalities	235,781	21,555	9.1	20,071	93.1	1,285	6.0	199	0.9
Ohio	29,469,576	1,768,984	6.0	859,192	48.6	370,770	21.0	539,022	30.5
State	13,473,630	533,536	4.0	86,423	16.2	64,701	12.1	382,412	71.7
Local, total	15,995,946	1,235,448	7.7	772,769	62.5	306,069	24.8	156,610	12.7
Counties	3,609,833	466,339	12.9	117,424	25.2	205,235	44.0	143,680	30.8
Municipalities	4,668,950	769,109	16.5	655,345	85.2	100,834	13.1	12,930	1.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1986[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Total justice system: Amount	Total justice system: Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Police protection: Amount	Police protection: Percent of total justice system	Judicial and legal: Amount	Judicial and legal: Percent of total justice system	Corrections: Amount	Corrections: Percent of total justice system
Oklahoma	$8,630,815	$449,742	5.2%	$220,755	49.1%	$75,429	16.8%	$153,558	34.1%
State	4,150,724	223,473	5.4	40,462	18.1	45,415	20.3	137,596	61.6
Local, total	4,480,091	226,269	5.1	180,293	79.7	30,014	13.3	15,962	7.1
Counties	571,343	60,575	10.6	29,187	48.2	16,983	28.0	14,405	23.8
Municipalities	1,802,275	165,694	9.2	151,106	91.2	13,031	7.9	1,557	0.9
Oregon	8,499,419	493,804	5.8	238,731	48.3	119,994	24.3	135,079	27.4
State	3,819,352	212,093	5.6	50,121	23.6	84,423	39.8	77,549	36.6
Local, total	4,680,067	281,711	6.0	188,610	67.0	35,571	12.6	57,530	20.4
Counties	708,362	134,425	19.0	52,554	39.1	24,554	18.3	57,317	42.6
Municipalities	1,193,914	147,286	12.3	136,056	92.4	11,017	7.5	213	0.1
Pennsylvania	31,067,274	1,838,395	5.9	848,447	46.2	434,080	23.6	555,868	30.2
State	13,914,294	567,820	4.1	190,778	33.6	96,478	17.0	280,564	49.4
Local, total	17,152,980	1,270,575	7.4	657,669	51.8	337,602	26.6	275,304	21.7
Counties	2,061,908	406,524	19.7	19,068	4.7	199,086	49.0	188,370	46.3
Municipalities	5,023,358	864,051	17.2	638,601	73.9	138,516	16.0	86,934	10.1
Rhode Island	2,906,760	166,984	5.7	88,879	53.2	37,989	22.8	40,116	24.0
State	1,819,179	84,717	4.7	12,149	14.3	32,452	38.3	40,116	47.4
Local, total	1,087,581	82,267	7.6	76,730	93.3	5,537	6.7	-	-
Municipalities	1,023,284	82,267	8.0	76,730	93.3	5,537	6.7	-	-
South Carolina	8,593,507	461,298	5.4	202,535	43.9	70,668	15.3	188,095	40.8
State	4,211,128	249,951	5.9	54,696	21.9	24,829	9.9	170,426	68.2
Local, total	4,382,379	211,347	4.8	147,839	70.0	45,839	21.7	17,669	8.4
Counties	920,847	123,075	13.4	64,270	52.2	41,670	33.9	17,135	13.9
Municipalities	765,773	88,272	11.5	83,569	94.7	4,169	4.7	534	0.6
South Dakota	1,733,319	82,958	4.8	41,560	50.1	18,621	22.4	22,777	27.5
State	879,527	39,636	4.5	10,319	26.0	10,954	27.6	18,363	46.3
Local, total	853,792	43,322	5.1	31,241	72.1	7,667	17.7	4,414	10.2
Counties	129,048	22,327	17.3	10,975	49.2	7,116	31.9	4,236	19.0
Municipalities	286,795	20,995	7.3	20,266	96.5	551	2.6	178	0.8
Tennessee	12,602,916	619,266	4.9	294,632	47.6	108,069	17.5	216,565	35.0
State	4,649,729	247,967	5.3	37,584	15.2	40,503	16.3	169,880	68.5
Local, total	7,953,187	371,299	4.7	257,048	69.2	67,566	18.2	46,685	12.6
Counties	2,293,055	141,854	6.2	60,589	42.7	45,077	31.8	36,188	25.5
Municipalities	5,202,460	229,445	4.4	196,459	85.6	22,489	9.8	10,497	4.6
Texas	43,807,796	2,554,299	5.8	1,291,504	50.6	460,242	18.0	802,553	31.4
State	14,634,638	715,488	4.9	141,216	19.7	94,985	13.3	479,287	67.0
Local, total	29,173,158	1,838,811	6.3	1,150,288	62.6	365,257	19.9	323,266	17.6
Counties	3,670,098	826,616	22.5	215,989	26.1	293,882	35.6	316,745	38.3
Municipalities	9,874,131	1,012,195	10.3	934,299	92.3	71,375	7.1	6,521	0.6
Utah	5,496,619	268,129	4.9	133,481	49.8	51,727	19.3	82,921	30.9
State	2,288,642	120,141	5.2	24,156	20.1	26,967	22.4	69,018	57.4
Local, total	3,207,977	147,988	4.6	109,325	73.9	24,760	16.7	13,903	9.4
Counties	433,585	69,184	16.0	37,148	53.7	18,198	26.3	13,838	20.0
Municipalities	660,243	78,804	11.9	72,177	91.6	6,562	8.3	65	0.1
Vermont	1,553,411	68,822	4.4	32,998	47.9	16,714	24.3	19,110	27.8
State	935,754	50,408	5.4	15,724	31.2	15,626	31.0	19,058	37.8
Local, total	617,657	18,414	3.0	17,274	93.8	1,088	5.9	52	0.3
Counties	1,805	729	40.4	359	49.2	334	45.8	36	4.9
Municipalities	275,662	17,685	6.4	16,915	95.6	754	4.3	16	0.1
Virginia	14,126,323	983,206	7.0	454,558	46.2	164,246	16.7	364,402	37.1
State	6,359,653	417,215	6.6	80,665	19.3	89,392	21.4	247,158	59.2
Local, total	7,766,670	565,991	7.3	373,893	66.1	74,854	13.2	117,244	20.7
Counties	3,883,164	264,243	6.8	168,222	63.7	40,229	15.2	55,792	21.1
Municipalities	3,563,448	301,748	8.5	205,671	68.2	34,625	11.5	61,452	20.4
Washington	15,725,281	863,756	5.5	383,455	44.4	166,965	19.3	313,336	36.3
State	6,657,225	300,818	4.5	59,971	19.9	37,648	12.5	203,199	67.5
Local, total	9,068,056	562,938	6.2	323,484	57.5	129,317	23.0	110,137	19.6
Counties	1,131,628	320,486	28.3	113,626	35.5	102,675	32.0	104,185	32.5
Municipalities	2,221,210	242,452	10.9	209,858	86.6	26,642	11.0	5,952	2.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.5

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1986[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total direct government expenditure[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure[d]	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
West Virginia	$4,795,260	$162,464	3.4%	$81,252	50.0%	$43,153	26.6%	$38,059	23.4%
State	2,765,580	77,477	2.8	24,499	31.6	26,773	34.6	26,205	33.8
Local, total	2,029,680	84,987	4.2	56,753	66.8	16,380	19.3	11,854	13.9
Counties	357,018	42,644	11.9	16,689	39.1	14,249	33.4	11,706	27.5
Municipalities	449,143	42,343	9.4	40,064	94.6	2,131	5.0	148	0.3
Wisconsin	14,388,742	821,194	5.7	474,075	57.7	167,084	20.3	180,035	21.9
State	5,838,613	217,269	3.7	29,293	13.5	59,033	27.2	128,943	59.3
Local, total	8,550,129	603,925	7.1	444,782	73.6	108,051	17.9	51,092	8.5
Counties	2,051,679	273,235	13.3	133,096	48.7	89,146	32.6	50,993	18.7
Municipalities	2,725,957	330,690	12.1	311,686	94.3	18,905	5.7	99	-
Wyoming	2,517,864	119,979	4.8	65,347	54.5	25,130	20.9	29,502	24.6
State	1,042,830	45,852	4.4	12,613	27.5	12,436	27.1	20,803	45.4
Local, total	1,475,034	74,127	5.0	52,734	71.1	12,694	17.1	8,699	11.7
Counties	319,516	35,067	11.0	18,082	51.6	8,982	25.6	8,003	22.8
Municipalities	347,157	39,060	11.3	34,652	88.7	3,712	9.5	696	1.8

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Includes outlays of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.
[d] Justice system expenditure of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.
[e] California municipal expenditure data for judical and legal are for fiscal year 1985.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.6

State and local justice system per capita expenditures

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1984[a]

State[b]	1984 Estimated population[c] (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
Total	236,495	$161.34	$81.74	$32.47	$47.13
Alabama	3,989	106.25	52.11	22.98	31.16
Alaska	505	557.12	245.58	153.84	157.71
Arizona	3,072	206.51	103.74	40.42	62.35
Arkansas	2,346	78.80	41.84	12.85	24.11
California	25,795	221.29	110.87	47.82	62.61
Colorado	3,190	161.93	86.74	36.35	38.83
Connecticut	3,155	148.39	80.41	31.57	36.41
Delaware	614	187.63	83.84	43.25	60.54
District of Columbia	625	611.53	267.30	103.07	241.16
Florida	11,050	180.94	95.45	35.07	50.41
Georgia	5,842	127.80	59.67	22.25	45.88
Hawaii	1,037	166.38	80.13	52.31	33.95
Idaho	999	105.76	59.91	25.30	20.56
Illinois	11,522	166.07	94.54	29.01	42.52
Indiana	5,492	96.53	46.57	18.08	31.89
Iowa	2,903	112.98	59.34	23.50	30.13
Kansas	2,440	117.06	61.44	27.04	28.58
Kentucky	3,720	105.51	50.93	22.20	32.38
Louisiana	4,461	157.35	82.49	27.87	47.00
Maine	1,156	96.59	49.74	19.63	27.23
Maryland	4,349	186.70	89.99	31.27	65.44
Massachusetts	5,798	160.31	83.78	34.25	42.28
Michigan	9,058	171.73	90.08	38.53	43.11
Minnesota	4,163	138.81	69.31	31.82	37.68
Mississippi	2,598	82.60	46.38	13.24	22.98
Missouri	5,001	121.41	70.94	21.31	29.17
Montana	823	121.26	60.74	29.86	30.66
Nebraska	1,605	115.64	58.61	23.20	33.83
Nevada	917	271.65	121.12	55.02	95.52
New Hampshire	978	116.31	60.60	25.37	30.34
New Jersey	7,517	190.88	97.98	39.53	53.37
New Mexico	1,426	200.11	80.14	33.06	86.92
New York	17,746	245.32	121.22	47.65	76.45
North Carolina	6,166	119.09	58.75	20.01	40.33
North Dakota	687	103.08	48.83	29.04	25.21
Ohio	10,740	137.91	71.92	29.76	36.24
Oklahoma	3,310	119.57	58.66	19.11	41.81
Oregon	2,676	170.93	82.53	45.21	43.19
Pennsylvania	11,887	132.86	65.24	32.60	35.02
Rhode Island	962	149.66	80.61	34.70	34.34
South Carolina	3,302	104.08	49.44	17.75	36.89
South Dakota	705	98.11	52.71	23.36	22.04
Tennessee	4,726	101.62	51.06	19.29	31.27
Texas	16,083	126.69	67.29	23.02	36.38
Utah	1,623	136.56	70.14	26.55	39.86
Vermont	530	114.13	55.66	28.61	29.86
Virginia	5,636	148.27	65.10	23.83	59.35
Washington	4,349	187.25	77.01	30.50	79.74
West Virginia	1,951	72.07	38.37	18.89	14.81
Wisconsin	4,762	156.97	88.80	30.29	37.87
Wyoming	513	236.21	133.43	49.34	53.44

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Estimated population of States as of July 1 is from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 998, December 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.7

State and local justice system per capita expenditures

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1985[a]

State[b]	1985 Estimated population[c] (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
Total	238,740	$177.11	$87.83	$35.60	$53.68
Alabama	4,022	120.80	56.05	25.53	39.22
Alaska	522	646.43	244.95	153.54	247.94
Arizona	3,191	224.83	110.77	45.15	68.91
Arkansas	2,360	90.36	49.11	14.61	26.64
California	26,358	245.26	120.80	52.29	72.17
Colorado	3,234	184.37	94.77	40.76	48.84
Connecticut	3,171	166.63	88.34	37.57	40.73
Delaware	622	203.29	89.82	48.93	64.53
District of Columbia	623	704.63	293.23	128.12	283.28
Florida	11,365	195.15	102.51	37.84	54.81
Georgia	5,975	137.00	62.88	24.13	49.99
Hawaii	1,051	188.87	86.90	60.53	41.45
Idaho	1,004	117.52	66.98	25.91	24.64
Illinois	11,538	172.73	99.33	29.54	43.86
Indiana	5,500	104.77	50.43	20.46	33.89
Iowa	2,881	124.42	64.53	27.54	32.34
Kansas	2,450	128.76	66.13	30.14	32.49
Kentucky	3,729	108.99	51.42	25.23	32.33
Louisiana	4,486	170.41	91.00	31.03	48.39
Maine	1,166	103.37	52.69	21.20	29.49
Maryland	4,393	209.01	96.85	37.27	74.89
Massachusetts	5,819	172.86	88.91	37.52	46.44
Michigan	9,088	186.50	92.71	40.96	52.82
Minnesota	4,192	151.83	75.79	34.93	41.11
Mississippi	2,614	90.71	49.14	15.16	26.41
Missouri	5,035	128.12	74.45	23.10	30.56
Montana	825	139.95	65.60	32.09	42.25
Nebraska	1,605	124.04	62.06	25.15	36.82
Nevada	937	269.93	126.38	55.11	88.44
New Hampshire	999	134.67	64.84	32.17	37.67
New Jersey	7,561	206.62	106.59	44.10	55.94
New Mexico	1,451	199.49	88.88	35.90	74.72
New York	17,746	287.55	134.20	53.99	99.37
North Carolina	6,261	131.99	63.89	22.89	45.22
North Dakota	685	101.09	49.94	30.73	20.43
Ohio	10,747	148.57	75.21	31.84	41.52
Oklahoma	3,306	125.19	63.42	20.34	41.43
Oregon	2,686	173.73	83.88	42.54	47.30
Pennsylvania	11,864	146.27	68.38	34.95	42.94
Rhode Island	967	160.39	85.41	36.04	38.94
South Carolina	3,335	122.56	53.58	19.68	49.31
South Dakota	708	108.33	54.12	24.29	29.92
Tennessee	4,767	117.37	58.61	21.26	37.51
Texas	16,385	138.34	71.77	25.34	41.23
Utah	1,645	146.29	75.23	29.00	42.06
Vermont	535	131.24	59.76	33.02	38.46
Virginia	5,702	153.14	71.01	25.45	56.68
Washington	4,408	185.85	78.59	34.04	73.22
West Virginia	1,937	82.40	41.94	21.92	18.54
Wisconsin	4,776	176.37	94.98	32.51	48.87
Wyoming	510	222.43	118.17	47.78	56.48

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Estimated population of States as of July 1 is from the Bureau of the Census, press release (CB87-02), released Dec. 31, 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.8

State and local justice system per capita expenditures

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1986[a]

State[b]	1986 Estimated population[c] (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
Total	241,096	$195.23	$94.21	$38.97	$62.06
Alabama	4,050	130.66	60.80	28.55	41.31
Alaska	532	573.24	199.48	154.81	218.94
Arizona	3,279	262.13	116.17	49.80	96.16
Arkansas	2,371	95.94	49.88	16.38	29.68
California	27,001	291.64	130.61	60.56	100.47
Colorado	3,266	210.96	107.92	42.43	60.61
Connecticut	3,193	185.08	97.45	39.46	48.17
Delaware	633	224.54	98.36	53.95	72.24
District of Columbia	626	812.73	341.02	133.59	338.12
Florida	11,694	215.52	110.33	43.21	61.98
Georgia	6,100	152.17	69.61	26.50	56.06
Hawaii	1,065	225.62	93.85	66.17	65.61
Idaho	1,002	123.87	67.88	27.35	28.64
Illinois	11,551	182.14	103.48	31.87	46.80
Indiana	5,503	114.51	54.11	22.36	38.05
Iowa	2,850	129.52	66.86	27.94	34.72
Kansas	2,461	141.41	72.62	32.10	36.69
Kentucky	3,726	118.15	55.27	26.54	36.34
Louisiana	4,499	175.92	92.03	33.53	50.36
Maine	1,172	115.73	57.38	23.99	34.37
Maryland	4,461	238.33	104.03	41.28	93.02
Massachusetts	5,834	190.42	94.88	42.82	52.73
Michigan	9,139	216.09	103.14	45.41	67.53
Minnesota	4,213	162.77	80.69	38.25	43.83
Mississippi	2,624	99.10	52.50	16.07	30.53
Missouri	5,064	140.38	79.12	26.31	34.95
Montana	817	146.55	70.92	34.99	40.64
Nebraska	1,598	130.77	65.24	26.78	38.75
Nevada	967	301.49	133.16	59.99	108.34
New Hampshire	1,027	136.41	67.61	36.92	31.88
New Jersey	7,625	231.45	116.16	48.14	67.15
New Mexico	1,479	196.67	91.57	37.78	67.32
New York	17,795	304.01	144.42	57.13	102.45
North Carolina	6,331	139.83	67.25	22.22	50.37
North Dakota	679	105.90	52.98	31.75	21.17
Ohio	10,748	164.59	79.94	34.50	50.15
Oklahoma	3,306	136.04	66.77	22.82	46.45
Oregon	2,702	182.75	88.35	44.41	49.99
Pennsylvania	11,894	154.56	71.33	36.50	46.74
Rhode Island	975	171.27	91.16	38.96	41.14
South Carolina	3,381	136.44	59.90	20.90	55.63
South Dakota	708	117.17	58.70	26.30	32.17
Tennessee	4,800	129.01	61.38	22.51	45.12
Texas	16,689	153.05	77.39	27.58	48.09
Utah	1,664	161.14	80.22	31.09	49.83
Vermont	541	127.21	60.99	30.89	35.32
Virginia	5,795	169.66	78.44	28.34	62.88
Washington	4,463	193.54	85.92	37.41	70.21
West Virginia	1,917	84.75	42.38	22.51	19.85
Wisconsin	4,783	171.69	99.12	34.93	37.64
Wyoming	507	236.64	128.89	49.57	58.19

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Estimated population of States as of July 1 is from the Bureau of Census, press release (CB87-205), released Dec. 30, 1987.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.9

Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1984[a]

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State	Total corrections direct expenditure	Institutions						Other corrections			
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay		Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
				Con-struction	Other					
Total[b]	$7,178,011	$5,913,323	$5,114,702	$695,198	$103,423	82.4%	$1,264,688	$1,213,602	$51,086	17.6%
Alabama	89,788	78,348	74,048	1,839	2,461	87.3	11,440	11,338	102	12.7
Alaska[b]	77,268	61,436	45,083	14,969	1,384	79.5	15,832	15,651	181	20.5
Arizona	114,896	111,565	100,714	7,966	2,885	97.1	3,331	3,005	326	2.9
Arkansas	47,439	43,085	36,087	4,985	2,013	90.8	4,354	4,168	186	9.2
California	804,011	663,852	580,479	70,687	12,686	82.6	140,159	137,945	2,214	17.4
Colorado	72,598	51,194	50,012	552	630	70.5	21,404	21,173	231	29.5
Connecticut	114,724	77,190	76,534	361	295	67.3	37,534	36,254	1,280	32.7
Delaware	37,169	23,580	23,221	220	139	63.4	13,589	13,267	322	36.6
Florida	350,387	261,659	217,215	40,682	3,762	74.7	88,728	87,988	740	25.3
Georgia	202,448	148,283	138,274	7,188	2,821	73.2	54,165	47,749	6,416	26.8
Hawaii	35,202	30,337	26,572	2,284	1,481	86.2	4,865	4,835	30	13.8
Idaho	17,472	14,446	13,691	438	317	82.7	3,026	2,908	118	17.3
Illinois	369,817	327,196	238,137	85,019	4,040	88.5	42,621	34,109	8,512	11.5
Indiana	128,438	124,303	111,152	10,493	2,658	96.8	4,135	4,071	64	3.2
Iowa	60,825	57,342	55,861	468	993	94.3	3,483	3,402	81	5.7
Kansas	59,504	49,465	42,845	5,822	798	83.1	10,039	9,723	316	16.9
Kentucky	89,035	68,225	58,725	8,710	790	76.6	20,810	20,745	65	23.4
Louisiana	144,275	115,495	110,971	2,510	2,014	80.1	28,780	27,881	899	19.9
Maine	24,366	19,207	17,404	1,357	446	78.8	5,159	4,792	367	21.2
Maryland	228,582	155,990	127,886	26,205	1,899	68.2	72,592	65,985	6,607	31.8
Massachusetts	199,703	118,417	94,149	23,267	1,001	59.3	81,286	80,516	770	40.7
Michigan	274,909	225,447	214,519	9,902	1,026	82.0	49,462	48,335	1,127	18.0
Minnesota	74,039	62,050	60,554	538	958	83.8	11,989	11,889	100	16.2
Mississippi	49,330	41,242	33,133	7,539	570	83.6	8,088	7,978	110	16.4
Missouri	86,560	70,821	60,194	7,971	2,656	81.8	15,739	15,515	224	18.2
Montana	21,473	17,875	15,615	1,942	318	83.2	3,598	3,497	101	16.8
Nebraska	41,390	33,168	29,318	2,768	1,082	80.1	8,222	8,187	35	19.9
Nevada	41,937	35,484	33,198	871	1,415	84.6	6,453	6,435	18	15.4
New Hampshire	18,468	16,533	11,466	4,847	220	89.5	1,935	1,928	7	10.5
New Jersey	244,490	214,046	170,555	40,970	2,521	87.5	30,444	28,854	1,590	12.5
New Mexico	106,570	93,737	45,757	47,195	785	88.0	12,833	12,638	195	12.0
New York	799,304	695,127	584,322	101,420	9,385	87.0	104,177	94,551	9,626	13.0
North Carolina	220,548	191,240	186,200	3,665	1,375	86.7	29,308	28,774	534	13.3
North Dakota	10,516	9,797	9,618	56	123	93.2	719	698	21	6.8
Ohio	238,087	191,750	186,059	3,779	1,912	80.5	46,337	43,528	2,809	19.5
Oklahoma	126,148	86,495	74,013	11,259	1,223	68.6	39,653	38,828	825	31.4
Oregon	66,316	48,167	47,031	1,052	84	72.6	18,149	17,677	472	27.4
Pennsylvania	189,720	173,996	164,118	8,396	1,482	91.7	15,724	15,654	70	8.3
Rhode Island	33,037	23,900	22,305	961	634	72.3	9,137	9,123	14	27.7
South Carolina	107,792	94,750	87,934	4,942	1,874	87.9	13,042	11,921	1,121	12.1
South Dakota	12,781	9,474	9,263	-	211	74.1	3,307	3,307	-	25.9
Tennessee	112,595	99,959	94,526	4,457	976	88.8	12,636	12,593	43	11.2
Texas	358,218	324,454	280,768	31,952	11,734	90.6	33,764	32,925	839	9.4
Utah	51,895	40,134	29,076	8,554	2,504	77.3	11,761	11,613	148	22.7
Vermont	15,820	12,613	11,453	910	250	79.7	3,207	3,161	46	20.3
Virginia	247,697	229,449	199,471	20,342	9,636	92.6	18,248	18,086	162	7.4
Washington	183,462	145,311	107,510	35,875	1,926	79.2	38,151	37,842	309	20.8
West Virginia	18,540	15,036	14,920	-	116	81.1	3,504	3,254	250	18.9
Wisconsin	136,907	90,572	79,938	9,879	755	66.2	46,335	45,882	453	33.8
Wyoming	21,515	20,081	12,808	7,114	159	93.3	1,434	1,424	10	6.7

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

[b] Direct current data include a $2,381,000 payment to the Federal Government.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.10

Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1985[a]

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

			Institutions				Other corrections			
				Capital outlay						
State	Total corrections direct expenditure	Total	Direct current	Con- struction	Other	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Total[b]	$8,336,040	$6,927,619	$5,932,686	$858,856	$136,077	83.1%	$1,408,421	$1,335,947	$72,474	16.9%
Alabama	111,080	98,018	92,023	2,984	3,011	88.2	13,062	12,919	143	11.8
Alaska[b]	127,023	111,129	55,077	54,245	1,807	87.5	15,894	15,750	144	12.5
Arizona	139,119	134,589	120,866	10,312	3,411	96.7	4,530	3,598	932	3.3
Arkansas	52,546	47,576	40,773	3,256	3,547	90.5	4,970	4,755	215	9.5
California	976,138	813,071	714,547	84,606	13,918	83.3	163,067	160,832	2,235	16.7
Colorado	84,052	59,492	57,464	1,532	496	70.8	24,560	24,482	78	29.2
Connecticut	128,997	86,055	83,924	1,805	326	66.7	42,942	36,957	5,985	33.3
Delaware	40,140	24,759	23,686	802	271	61.7	15,381	14,858	523	38.3
Florida	390,061	293,926	254,512	36,614	2,800	75.4	96,135	93,569	2,566	24.6
Georgia	220,246	155,746	149,137	3,711	2,898	70.7	64,500	57,900	6,600	29.3
Hawaii	43,559	38,684	31,020	6,567	1,097	88.8	4,875	4,865	10	11.2
Idaho	21,006	16,165	15,240	533	393	77.0	4,840	3,234	1,606	23.0
Illinois	386,726	355,481	291,292	55,828	8,361	91.9	31,245	28,832	2,413	8.1
Indiana	140,283	133,253	122,770	7,150	3,333	95.0	7,030	4,732	2,298	5.0
Iowa	67,318	64,105	62,902	245	958	95.2	3,213	3,146	67	4.8
Kansas	69,228	56,076	48,115	7,005	956	81.0	13,152	12,743	409	19.0
Kentucky	84,749	70,401	63,434	5,683	1,304	83.1	14,348	14,277	71	16.9
Louisiana	156,223	128,392	119,180	6,101	3,111	82.2	27,831	25,289	2,542	17.8
Maine	27,139	21,421	20,457	684	280	78.9	5,718	5,687	31	21.1
Maryland	262,260	179,983	158,564	19,575	1,844	68.6	82,277	77,860	4,417	31.4
Massachusetts	220,147	130,942	104,799	25,354	789	59.5	89,205	88,478	727	40.5
Michigan	364,855	307,000	247,900	56,774	2,326	84.1	57,855	56,427	1,428	15.9
Minnesota	86,836	72,764	64,258	7,525	981	83.8	14,072	13,751	321	16.2
Mississippi	58,067	48,473	33,610	13,946	917	83.5	9,594	9,432	162	16.5
Missouri	103,370	84,493	71,115	11,091	2,287	81.7	18,877	18,033	844	18.3
Montana	29,743	25,845	16,575	9,031	239	86.9	3,896	3,805	93	13.1
Nebraska	45,825	36,038	32,732	2,117	1,189	78.6	9,787	9,685	102	21.4
Nevada	43,853	35,823	33,937	211	1,675	81.7	8,030	6,405	1,625	18.3
New Hampshire	29,584	26,838	12,736	13,972	130	90.7	2,746	2,746	-	9.3
New Jersey	252,264	212,421	197,872	11,311	3,238	84.2	39,843	38,671	1.172	15.8
New Mexico	82,759	67,516	57,151	8,533	1,832	81.6	15,243	14,576	667	18.4
New York	1,023,604	903,596	697,354	184,785	21,457	88.3	120,008	104,648	15,360	11.7
North Carolina	251,635	218,814	212,966	4,280	1,568	87.0	32,821	32,635	186	13.0
North Dakota	10,159	9,400	9,287	-	113	92.5	759	754	5	7.5
Ohio	303,466	245,859	219,592	19,023	7,244	81.0	57,607	48,997	8,610	19.0
Oklahoma	129,084	83,728	76,775	6,354	599	64.9	45,356	43,879	1,477	35.1
Oregon	75,223	54,544	49,662	3,950	932	72.5	20,679	19,450	1,229	27.5
Pennsylvania	238,329	221,329	182,916	36,601	1,812	92.9	17,000	16,714	286	7.1
Rhode Island	37,655	27,997	24,391	3,472	134	74.4	9,658	9,454	204	25.6
South Carolina	149,397	133,455	100,679	30,643	2,133	89.3	15,942	13,769	2,173	10.7
South Dakota	17,573	13,945	13,004	676	265	79.4	3,628	3,551	77	20.6
Tennessee	139,343	120,865	113,023	6,535	1,307	86.7	18,478	18,436	42	13.3
Texas	405,441	371,623	342,208	13,433	15,982	91.7	33,818	33,238	580	8.3
Utah	54,743	42,873	36,874	4,468	1,531	78.3	11,870	11,608	262	21.7
Vermont	20,557	16,539	12,619	3,656	264	80.5	4,018	3,700	318	19.5
Virginia	225,392	209,744	190,337	11,869	7,538	93.1	15,648	15,480	168	6.9
Washington	178,905	140,019	122,972	15,073	1,974	78.3	38,886	38,356	530	21.7
West Virginia	24,268	18,956	18,501	-	455	78.1	5,312	4,943	369	21.9
Wisconsin	187,200	140,801	98,439	41,790	572	75.2	46,399	46,273	126	24.8
Wyoming	18,870	17,056	13,419	3,165	472	90.4	1,814	1,768	46	9.6

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

[b] Direct current data include a $2,081,000 payment to the Federal Government.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.11

Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1986[a]

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State	Total corrections direct expenditure	Institutions				Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Other corrections			Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay: Con-struction	Capital outlay: Other		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
Total[b]	$9,877,577	$8,246,279	$6,708,440	$1,342,807	$195,032	83.5%	$1,631,298	$1,558,933	$72,365	16.5%
Alabama	125,578	111,194	95,175	12,149	3,870	88.5	14,384	14,142	242	11.5
Alaska[b]	112,609	89,598	62,044	26,988	566	79.6	23,011	22,958	53	20.4
Arizona	215,200	213,233	153,308	54,165	5,760	99.1	1,967	1,848	119	0.9
Arkansas	59,420	53,874	44,443	6,285	3,146	90.7	5,546	5,512	34	9.3
California	1,575,201	1,368,054	889,749	461,429	16,876	86.8	207,147	203,545	3,602	13.2
Colorado	118,398	75,382	51,311	23,447	624	63.7	43,016	42,725	291	36.3
Connecticut	153,650	108,809	93,939	11,628	3,242	70.8	44,841	43,927	914	29.2
Delaware	45,726	27,848	26,268	1,353	227	60.9	17,878	17,067	811	39.1
Florida	439,358	332,718	307,212	17,982	7,524	75.7	106,640	104,295	2,345	24.3
Georgia	255,183	175,220	167,781	1,727	5,712	68.7	79,963	66,169	13,794	31.3
Hawaii	69,872	64,669	35,252	28,851	566	92.6	5,203	5,128	75	7.4
Idaho	23,841	19,202	17,350	1,640	212	80.5	4,639	4,053	586	19.5
Illinois	406,627	369,401	323,699	36,108	9,594	90.8	37,226	34,897	2,329	9.2
Indiana	156,181	150,709	129,573	6,226	14,910	96.5	5,472	5,453	19	3.5
Iowa	73,080	63,038	62,505	38	495	86.3	10,042	9,862	180	13.7
Kansas	74,375	60,077	52,808	6,537	732	80.8	14,298	13,868	430	19.2
Kentucky	84,204	69,600	62,028	5,797	1,775	82.7	14,604	14,397	207	17.3
Louisiana	163,526	124,824	120,553	2,060	2,211	76.3	38,702	37,198	1,504	23.7
Maine	32,047	25,994	23,415	2,115	464	81.1	6,053	5,975	78	18.9
Maryland	325,335	235,935	175,219	58,928	1,788	72.5	89,400	87,763	1,637	27.5
Massachusetts	249,681	146,743	118,716	26,557	1,470	58.8	102,938	102,079	859	41.2
Michigan	488,920	417,826	314,144	98,363	5,319	85.5	71,094	66,667	4,427	14.5
Minnesota	92,719	78,232	66,288	11,215	729	84.4	14,487	14,268	219	15.6
Mississippi	69,151	57,458	40,737	15,387	1,334	83.1	11,693	11,561	132	16.9
Missouri	122,343	100,419	82,945	13,285	4,189	82.1	21,924	20,806	1,118	17.9
Montana	27,924	23,960	16,864	7,029	67	85.8	3,964	3,949	15	14.2
Nebraska	44,022	29,595	28,818	440	337	67.2	14,427	14,265	162	32.8
Nevada	54,545	46,810	45,331	379	1,100	85.8	7,735	7,515	220	14.2
New Hampshire	22,706	21,954	18,049	3,639	266	96.7	752	752	-	3.3
New Jersey	324,578	284,680	233,276	46,352	5,052	87.7	39,898	33,142	6,756	12.3
New Mexico	77,616	61,535	59,534	1,570	431	79.3	16,081	15,923	158	20.7
New York	1,027,923	882,581	770,997	85,434	26,150	85.9	145,342	128,814	16,528	14.1
North Carolina	285,382	236,934	228,337	7,352	1,245	83.0	48,448	46,778	1,670	17.0
North Dakota	10,079	9,285	9,080	79	126	92.1	794	769	25	7.9
Ohio	382,412	329,124	220,134	82,525	26,465	86.1	53,288	49,708	3,580	13.9
Oklahoma	137,596	83,700	78,231	4,948	521	60.8	53,896	51,761	2,135	39.2
Oregon	77,549	54,494	54,139	1	354	70.3	23,055	22,712	343	29.7
Pennsylvania	280,564	262,821	197,095	63,671	2,055	93.7	17,743	17,505	238	6.3
Rhode Island	40,116	29,499	28,688	670	141	73.5	10,617	10,240	377	26.5
South Carolina	170,426	151,280	116,951	31,026	3,303	88.8	19,146	17,812	1,334	11.2
South Dakota	18,363	14,778	14,342	-	436	80.5	3,585	3,575	10	19.5
Tennessee	169,880	147,251	138,367	7,075	1,809	86.7	22,629	22,599	30	13.3
Texas	479,287	443,870	408,513	19,405	15,952	92.6	35,417	34,222	1,195	7.4
Utah	69,018	54,071	38,699	11,019	4,353	78.3	14,947	14,779	168	21.7
Vermont	19,058	15,037	13,067	1,751	219	78.9	4,021	3,754	267	21.1
Virginia	247,158	228,072	207,328	14,452	6,292	92.3	19,086	18,982	104	7.7
Washington	203,199	161,286	138,386	20,242	2,658	79.4	41,913	41,291	622	20.6
West Virginia	26,205	21,044	20,097	-	947	80.3	5,161	4,960	201	19.7
Wisconsin	128,943	93,805	92,499	47	1,259	72.7	35,138	34,981	157	27.3
Wyoming	20,803	18,756	15,156	3,441	159	90.2	2,047	1,982	65	9.8

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

[b] Direct current data include a $7,933,000 payment to the Federal Government.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.12

Federal criminal justice budget authorities and outlays

Fiscal year 1988 (actual) and 1989-92 (estimated)

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	1988 actual		1989 estimate		1990 estimate		1991 estimate		1992 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Federal law enforcement activities, total	$5,140	$5,061	$4,717	$4,709	$5,693	$5,507	$5,731	$5,700	$5,788	$5,778
Criminal investigations	1,896	1,890	1,974	1,950	2,267	2,111	2,275	2,250	2,309	2,309
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigation	218	213	241	239	227	240	230	229	232	232
Border enforcement activities	2,231	2,180	2,313	2,308	2,319	2,265	2,344	2,335	2,333	2,328
Protection activities (Secret Service)	384	382	376	396	386	391	384	383	414	409
Other enforcement	411	396	451	453	494	500	498	502	501	500
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	2,926	2,880	3,364	3,150	3,217	3,184	3,264	3,245	3,307	3,167
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	1,252	1,208	1,528	1,337	1,666[a]	1,598[a]	1,690[a]	1,687[a]	1,712[a]	1,595[a]
Federal judicial activities	1,369	1,365	1,528	1,516	1,550	1,546	1,573	1,556	1,593	1,570
Representation of indigents in civil cases	306	306	309	298	0	40	0	0	0	0
Federal correctional activities	1,059	930	1,361	1,196	1,554	1,462	1,614	1,687	1,899	1,900
Criminal justice assistance	316	352	420	373	196	444	210	313	218	263
Total	9,441	9,223	9,862	9,428	10,661	10,598	10,818	10,945	11,211	11,108

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by the President to Congress in February 1989. The budget authority (actual or estimated) for each fiscal year includes appropriations for that year, as well as for future years, that have been approved by Congress. The outlays (actual or estimated) for the corresponding year are funded partially by the budget authority and partially through unspent funds allocated in previous years. "Outlays" are defined as values of checks issued, interest accrued on public debt, or other payments made, and net of refunds and reimbursements.

[a] Budget authority and outlays include proposed legislation amounts in addition to those presented for existing law. These amounts are estimated at $1 million for 1990 and 1991, and $2 million for 1992.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1990 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), chap. 5, pp. 156, 157. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.13

Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds

By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1980-88

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986[a]	1987	1988
Total	$486,463	$159,397	$129,236	$125,915	$197,352	$146,351	$272,624	$489,606	$309,521
State and local formula grants	0	0	0	0	51,118[b]	4,400[b]	46,256[c]	35,520[c]	0
State and local discretionary grants	0	0	0	0	15,280[b]	1,100[b]	11,564[c]	8,880[c]	8,000[c]
Anti-drug abuse									
Formula	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	178,400	55,600
Discretionary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,300	13,900
Prison capacity	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	0
Juvenile justice formula grants	63,750	61,791	43,095	43,095	43,095	42,935	41,089	42,960	40,765
Criminal justice formula grants (Part D)	239,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National priority grants (Part E)	29,904	0	3,800	0	0	0	0	0	0
General criminal justice grants (Part F)	29,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training, total	2,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational development	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor training	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General criminal justice training	1,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime prevention programs	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime Victims Fund	X	X	X	X	X	X	68,313[d]	62,506[d]	77,446[d]
Juvenile justice programs, total	36,250	35,278	24,505	24,505	24,505	24,665	23,605	24,640	23,035
Special emphasis	21,250	20,278	14,365	14,365	14,365	14,311	13,696	14,320	13,589
Juvenile Justice Institute	11,000	11,000	7,436	7,436	7,436	7,726	7,394	7,731	7,336
Technical assistance	3,000	3,000	2,028	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,726	2,000	1,580
Concentration of Federal efforts	1,000	1,000	676	900	900	824	789	589	530
Missing children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,000	3,828	4,000	4,000
Emergency assistance[e]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,048	1,148[c]	0
Regional Information Sharing System[f]	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,474	12,000[c]	12,000
Mariel Cuban[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,000	4,785	5,000	5,000
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	10,000	12,500	10,131	10,800	12,500	8,301	10,810	10,650[c]	9,275
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	--	2,535	2,400	2,400	2,555	2,640	2,566	2,682	2,892
Executive direction and control, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics	10,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support services, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, and Bureau of Justice Assistance	10,839	12,140	9,623	7,588	8,166	10,537	9,022	11,499	13,049
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	25,000	18,045	16,767	17,603	18,508	19,500	18,566	18,566	19,144
Justice statistical programs	15,000	12,742	14,557	14,960	16,809	16,776	15,982	18,982[c]	19,278
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	3,768	2,996	2,908	3,395	3,195	3,321	3,042	3,126	3,265
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	0	1,370	1,450	1,569	1,621	2,376	2,674	2,747	2,872

Note: The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 authorized the establishment of the Office of Justice Programs as the successor agency to the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). This new body is responsible for coordinating the activities of its component bureaus. Research and statistical activities are to be conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), respectively. The new Bureau of Justice Assistance is responsible for the State and Local Assistance Program and the Anti-Drug Abuse Program.

[a] Includes effect of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions.
[b] Authorization for program not provided until fiscal year 1985. 1984 funds were added to 1985 funds for award in 1985.
[c] Reflects the total program level, which includes unused carryover earmarked by Congress for addition to appropriated amount.
[d] Represents amount deposited in previous year.
[e] A program authorized to provide funds, equipment, intelligence information, and/or personnel to a requesting State in the event of a law enforcement emergency.
[f] A program to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in the exchange of intelligence information.
[g] Refers to an appropriation to be allocated to States housing Mariel Cuban refugees in State correctional facilities.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

Table 1.14

Justice system employment and payroll

By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1984-86[a]

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

Type of activity	Total all governments[b]	Federal Government[c]	State governments	Local governments[b]
1984				
Total justice system				
Total employees	1,373,354	106,926	387,398	879,030
Full-time employees	NA	NA	369,963	766,636
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	374,961	790,728
October payrolls	$2,535,148	$293,283	$726,281	$1,515,585
Police protection				
Total employees	746,974	65,173	83,539	598,262
Full-time employees	NA	NA	76,669	516,239
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	78,167	533,037
October payrolls	$1,402,418	$182,882	$157,854	$1,061,682
Judicial and legal				
Total employees	277,578	31,216	88,869	157,493
Full-time employees	NA	NA	83,352	135,665
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	85,017	140,289
October payrolls	$530,686	$83,946	$196,782	$249,958
Corrections				
Total employees	348,802	10,537	214,990	123,275
Full-time employees	NA	NA	209,942	114,732
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	211,777	117,402
October payrolls	$602,045	$26,455	$371,645	$203,945
1985				
Total justice system				
Total employees	1,422,718	110,653	407,792	904,273
Full-time employees	NA	NA	390,631	788,231
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	396,376	815,178
October payrolls	$2,767,277	$298,106	$812,136	$1,657,035
Police protection				
Total employees	757,000	66,024	83,603	607,373
Full-time employees	NA	NA	76,751	523,397
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	78,133	541,705
October payrolls	$1,506,388	$188,178	$172,273	$1,145,938
Judicial and legal				
Total employees	293,025	33,168	93,543	166,314
Full-time employees	NA	NA	88,761	143,549
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	90,443	149,160
October payrolls	$586,164	$84,485	$220,493	$281,186
Corrections				
Total employees	372,693	11,461	230,646	130,586
Full-time employees	NA	NA	225,119	121,285
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	227,800	124,313
October payrolls	$674,725	$25,443	$419,370	$229,912
1986				
Total justice system				
Total employees	1,464,070	112,375	425,292	926,403
Full-time employees	NA	NA	407,692	811,641
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	415,409	849,849
October payrolls	$2,975,373	$309,960	$893,910	$1,771,503
Police protection				
Total employees	771,917	66,735	85,158	620,024
Full-time employees	NA	NA	78,342	537,277
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	79,815	564,345
October payrolls	$1,595,449	$190,579	$184,860	$1,220,010

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.14

Justice system employment and payroll

By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1984-86[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

Type of activity	Total all governments[b]	Federal Government[c]	State governments	Local governments[b]
1986 (continued)				
Judicial and legal				
Total employees	300,126	33,584	96,934	169,608
Full-time employees	NA	NA	91,496	146,808
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	94,541	153,658
October payrolls	$629,362	$91,122	$241,579	$296,661
Corrections				
Total employees	392,027	12,056	243,200	136,771
Full-time employees	NA	NA	237,854	127,556
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	241,053	131,846
October payrolls	$750,562	$28,259	$467,470	$254,833

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Source provides only total employment for the Federal Government.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.15

Percent distribution of justice system employment and payroll

By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1984-86[a]

Type of activity	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments[b]
1984			
Total justice system			
Total employees[c]	7.8%	28.2%	64.0%
October payrolls	11.6	28.6	59.8
Police protection			
Total employees[c]	8.7	11.2	80.1
October payrolls	13.0	11.3	75.7
Judicial and legal			
Total employees[c]	11.2	32.0	56.7
October payrolls	15.8	37.1	47.1
Corrections			
Total employees[c]	3.0	61.6	35.3
October payrolls	4.4	61.7	33.9
1985			
Total justice system			
Total employees[c]	7.8	28.7	63.6
October payrolls	10.8	29.3	59.9
Police protection			
Total employees[c]	8.7	11.0	80.2
October payrolls	12.5	11.4	76.1
Judicial and legal			
Total employees[c]	11.3	31.9	56.8
October payrolls	14.4	37.6	48.0
Corrections			
Total employees[c]	3.1	61.9	35.0
October payrolls	3.8	62.2	34.1
1986			
Total justice system			
Total employees[c]	7.7	29.0	63.3
October payrolls	10.4	30.0	59.5
Police protection			
Total employees[c]	8.6	11.0	80.3
October payrolls	11.9	11.6	76.5
Judicial and legal			
Total employees[c]	11.2	32.3	56.5
October payrolls	14.5	38.4	47.1
Corrections			
Total employees[c]	3.1	62.0	34.9
October payrolls	3.8	62.3	34.0

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Total employees include total number of full-time employees and total number of part-time employees.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.16

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1984[a]

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	11,143,230	1,165,689	10.5%	611,204	52.4%	225,306	19.3%	329,179	28.2%
States	3,177,199	374,961	11.8	78,167	20.8	85,017	22.7	211,777	56.5
Local, total	7,966,031	790,728	9.9	533,037	67.4	140,289	17.7	117,402	14.8
Counties	1,644,633	327,159	19.9	128,780	39.4	105,690	32.3	92,689	28.3
Municipalities	2,329,358	463,569	19.9	404,257	87.2	34,599	7.5	24,713	5.3
Alabama	191,676	16,028	8.4	8,473	52.9	3,213	20.0	4,342	27.1
State	64,007	6,230	9.7	941	15.1	2,201	35.3	3,088	49.6
Local, total	127,669	9,798	7.7	7,532	76.9	1,012	10.3	1,254	12.8
Counties	14,434	3,511	24.3	1,560	44.4	793	22.6	1,158	33.0
Municipalities	30,645	6,287	20.5	5,972	95.0	219	3.5	96	1.5
Alaska	39,653	3,522	8.9	1,471	41.8	1,120	31.8	931	26.4
State	20,866	2,390	11.5	455	19.0	1,043	43.6	892	37.3
Local, total	18,787	1,132	6.0	1,016	89.8	77	6.8	39	3.4
Boroughs	5,505	73	1.3	45	61.6	16	21.9	12	16.4
Municipalities	13,247	1,059	8.0	971	91.7	61	5.8	27	2.5
Arizona	139,768	17,030	12.2	8,725	51.2	3,411	20.0	4,894	28.7
State	36,091	4,873	13.5	1,484	30.5	428	8.8	2,961	60.8
Local, total	103,677	12,157	11.7	7,241	59.6	2,983	24.5	1,933	15.9
Counties	17,409	5,884	33.6	1,703	28.9	2,254	38.3	1,927	32.7
Municipalities	22,265	6,273	28.2	5,538	88.3	729	11.6	6	0.1
Arkansas	106,127	7,963	7.5	4,534	56.9	1,275	16.0	2,154	27.1
State	36,288	2,695	7.4	765	28.4	333	12.4	1,597	59.3
Local, total	69,839	5,268	7.5	3,769	71.5	942	17.9	557	10.6
Counties	11,599	2,231	19.2	1,044	46.8	652	29.2	535	24.0
Municipalities	13,356	3,037	22.7	2,725	89.7	290	9.5	22	0.7
California	1,146,248	134,156	11.7	68,911	51.4	27,691	20.6	37,554	28.0
State	260,536	31,508	12.1	10,953	34.8	2,570	8.2	17,985	57.1
Local, total	885,712	102,648	11.6	57,958	56.5	25,121	24.5	19,569	19.1
Counties	223,713	58,505	26.2	17,270	29.5	22,561	38.6	18,674	31.9
Municipalities	171,895	44,143	25.7	40,688	92.2	2,560	5.8	895	2.0
Colorado	153,254	15,300	10.0	8,627	56.4	3,559	23.3	3,114	20.4
State	42,122	4,836	11.5	863	17.8	2,207	45.6	1,766	36.5
Local, total	111,132	10,464	9.4	7,764	74.2	1,352	12.9	1,348	12.9
Counties	15,822	3,254	20.6	1,827	56.1	537	16.5	890	27.4
Municipalities	28,856	7,210	25.0	5,937	82.3	815	11.3	458	6.4
Connecticut	139,014	14,310	10.3	8,401	58.7	2,274	15.9	3,635	25.4
State	48,461	7,122	14.7	1,337	18.8	2,150	30.2	3,635	51.0
Local, total	90,553	7,188	7.9	7,064	98.3	124	1.7	-	-
Municipalities	84,440	7,188	8.5	7,064	98.3	124	1.7	-	-
Delaware	30,929	4,047	13.1	1,551	38.3	1,044	25.8	1,452	35.9
State	16,173	2,913	18.0	608	20.9	853	29.3	1,452	49.8
Local, total	14,756	1,134	7.7	943	83.2	191	16.8	-	-
Counties	1,729	416	24.1	280	67.3	136	32.7	-	-
Municipalities	2,468	718	29.1	663	92.3	55	7.7	-	-
District of Columbia	47,526	8,744	18.4	4,406	50.4	1,304	14.9	3,034	34.7
Local, total	47,526	8,744	18.4	4,406	50.4	1,304	14.9	3,034	34.7
Municipality	39,720	8,744	22.0	4,406	50.4	1,304	14.9	3,034	34.7
Florida	488,322	64,875	13.3	32,491	50.1	12,410	19.1	19,974	30.8
State	112,286	23,320	20.8	2,801	12.0	6,188	26.5	14,331	61.5
Local, total	376,036	41,555	11.1	29,690	71.4	6,222	15.0	5,643	13.6
Counties	83,739	23,581	28.2	12,758	54.1	5,670	24.0	5,153	21.9
Municipalities	73,733	17,974	24.4	16,932	94.2	552	3.1	490	2.7
Georgia	306,535	28,533	9.3	13,954	48.9	5,082	17.8	9,497	33.3
State	82,220	9,858	12.0	1,699	17.2	843	8.6	7,316	74.2
Local, total	224,315	18,675	8.3	12,255	65.6	4,239	22.7	2,181	11.7
Counties	30,478	10,742	35.2	5,027	46.8	3,867	36.0	1,848	17.2
Municipalities	33,429	7,933	23.7	7,228	91.1	372	4.7	333	4.2
Hawaii	49,427	5,582	11.3	2,738	49.1	1,733	31.0	1,111	19.9
State	37,763	2,473	6.5	-	-	1,362	55.1	1,111	44.9
Local, total	11,664	3,109	26.7	2,738	88.1	371	11.9	-	-
Counties	3,435	893	26.0	772	86.5	121	13.5	-	-
Municipalities	8,223	2,216	26.9	1,966	88.7	250	11.3	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.16

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1984[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Idaho	45,711	3,970	8.7%	2,309	58.2%	911	22.9%	750	18.9%
State	14,636	1,115	7.6	273	24.5	276	24.8	566	50.8
Local, total	31,075	2,855	9.2	2,036	71.3	635	22.2	184	6.4
Counties	5,704	1,687	29.6	934	55.4	569	33.7	184	10.9
Municipalities	4,329	1,168	27.0	1,102	94.3	66	5.7	-	-
Illinois	489,734	61,696	12.6	36,820	59.7	10,758	17.4	14,118	22.9
State	116,890	15,165	13.0	3,342	22.0	2,606	17.2	9,217	60.8
Local, total	372,844	46,531	12.5	33,478	71.9	8,152	17.5	4,901	10.5
Counties	45,113	17,020	37.7	4,382	25.7	7,737	45.5	4,901	28.8
Municipalities	96,726	29,511	30.5	29,096	98.6	415	1.4	-	-
Indiana	241,760	21,096	8.7	11,435	54.2	3,920	18.6	5,741	27.2
State	65,661	6,310	9.6	1,716	27.2	763	12.1	3,831	60.7
Local, total	176,099	14,786	8.4	9,719	65.7	3,157	21.4	1,910	12.9
Counties	36,579	5,945	16.3	2,262	38.0	2,216	37.3	1,467	24.7
Municipalities	37,937	8,841	23.3	7,457	84.3	941	10.6	443	5.0
Iowa	143,588	10,400	7.2	5,676	54.6	1,922	18.5	2,802	26.9
State	45,544	3,561	7.8	815	22.9	718	20.2	2,028	57.0
Local, total	98,044	6,839	7.0	4,861	71.1	1,204	17.6	774	11.3
Counties	19,365	3,366	17.4	1,455	43.2	1,145	34.0	766	22.8
Municipalities	19,726	3,473	17.6	3,406	98.1	59	1.7	8	0.2
Kansas	127,777	11,423	8.9	5,886	51.5	2,559	22.4	2,978	26.1
State	38,848	4,699	12.1	577	12.3	1,758	37.4	2,364	50.3
Local, total	88,929	6,724	7.6	5,309	79.0	801	11.9	614	9.1
Counties	13,883	2,733	19.7	1,641	60.0	522	19.1	570	20.9
Municipalities	18,240	3,991	21.9	3,668	91.9	279	7.0	44	1.1
Kentucky	158,292	14,477	9.1	7,141	49.3	3,343	23.1	3,993	27.6
State	59,247	7,202	12.2	1,656	23.0	2,796	38.8	2,750	38.2
Local, total	99,045	7,275	7.3	5,485	75.4	547	7.5	1,243	17.1
Counties	13,280	3,176	23.9	1,651	52.0	417	13.1	1,108	34.9
Municipalities	19,299	4,099	21.2	3,834	93.5	130	3.2	135	3.3
Louisiana	235,454	25,839	11.0	12,753	49.4	5,238	20.3	7,848	30.4
State	86,193	9,149	10.6	2,349	25.7	1,378	15.1	5,422	59.3
Local, total	149,261	16,690	11.2	10,404	62.3	3,860	23.1	2,426	14.5
Parishes	28,993	6,977	24.1	3,897	55.9	2,053	29.4	1,027	14.7
Municipalities	35,891	9,713	27.1	6,507	67.0	1,807	18.6	1,399	14.4
Maine	52,355	4,126	7.9	2,424	58.7	602	14.6	1,100	26.7
State	18,718	1,844	9.9	544	29.5	473	25.7	827	44.8
Local, total	33,637	2,282	6.8	1,880	82.4	129	5.7	273	12.0
Counties	941	616	65.6	227	36.9	116	18.8	273	44.3
Municipalities	20,355	1,666	8.2	1,653	99.2	13	0.8	-	-
Maryland	213,524	25,035	11.7	12,499	49.9	3,920	15.7	8,616	34.4
State	79,358	10,989	13.8	2,154	19.6	1,938	17.6	6,897	62.8
Local, total	134,166	14,046	10.5	10,345	73.7	1,982	14.1	1,719	12.2
Counties	95,321	7,987	8.4	5,365	67.2	1,446	18.1	1,176	14.7
Municipalities	35,116	6,059	17.3	4,980	82.2	536	8.8	543	9.0
Massachusetts	256,464	28,488	11.1	16,131	56.6	5,464	19.2	6,893	24.2
State	75,340	12,012	15.9	1,734	14.4	5,038	41.9	5,240	43.6
Local, total	181,124	16,476	9.1	14,397	87.4	426	2.6	1,653	10.0
Counties	4,460	1,331	29.8	62	4.7	2	0.2	1,267	95.2
Municipalities	153,417	15,145	9.9	14,335	94.7	424	2.8	386	2.5
Michigan	404,920	40,546	10.0	21,115	52.1	9,099	22.4	10,332	25.5
State	113,426	11,858	10.5	2,864	24.2	2,325	19.6	6,669	56.2
Local, total	291,494	28,688	9.8	18,251	63.6	6,774	23.6	3,663	12.8
Counties	43,135	12,734	29.5	3,659	28.7	5,621	44.1	3,454	27.1
Municipalities	67,826	15,954	23.5	14,592	91.5	1,153	7.2	209	1.3
Minnesota	191,768	14,947	7.8	7,954	53.2	3,245	21.7	3,748	25.1
State	54,406	3,369	6.2	831	24.7	734	21.8	1,804	53.5
Local, total	137,362	11,578	8.4	7,123	61.5	2,511	21.7	1,944	16.8
Counties	29,098	6,503	22.3	2,201	33.8	2,358	36.3	1,944	29.9
Municipalities	30,534	5,075	16.6	4,922	97.0	153	3.0	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.16

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1984[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Total justice system: Number	Total justice system: Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Police protection: Number	Police protection: Percent of total justice system	Judicial and legal: Number	Judicial and legal: Percent of total justice system	Corrections: Number	Corrections: Percent of total justice system
Mississippi	134,674	8,826	6.6%	5,080	57.6%	1,276	14.5%	2,470	28.0%
State	42,632	3,364	7.9	1,017	30.2	299	8.9	2,048	60.9
Local, total	92,042	5,462	5.9	4,063	74.4	977	17.9	422	7.7
Counties	19,606	2,259	11.5	1,072	47.5	811	35.9	376	16.6
Municipalities	17,890	3,203	17.9	2,991	93.4	166	5.2	46	1.4
Missouri	219,336	23,612	10.8	13,227	56.0	4,872	20.6	5,513	23.3
State	61,497	8,040	13.1	1,752	21.8	2,654	33.0	3,634	45.2
Local, total	157,839	15,572	9.9	11,475	73.7	2,218	14.2	1,879	12.1
Counties	18,877	5,001	26.5	2,315	46.3	1,409	28.2	1,277	25.5
Municipalities	39,099	10,571	27.0	9,160	86.7	809	7.7	602	5.7
Montana	44,204	3,412	7.7	1,875	55.0	682	20.0	855	25.1
State	15,182	1,068	7.0	295	27.6	131	12.3	642	60.1
Local, total	29,022	2,344	8.1	1,580	67.4	551	23.5	213	9.1
Counties	5,926	1,498	25.3	810	54.1	485	32.4	203	13.6
Municipalities	3,927	846	21.5	770	91.0	66	7.8	10	1.2
Nebraska	90,600	6,917	7.6	3,583	51.8	1,377	19.9	1,957	28.3
State	29,255	2,521	8.6	521	20.7	533	21.1	1,467	58.2
Local, total	61,345	4,396	7.2	3,062	69.7	844	19.2	490	11.1
Counties	9,657	1,988	20.6	830	41.8	668	33.6	490	24.6
Municipalities	11,886	2,408	20.3	2,232	92.7	176	7.3	-	-
Nevada	43,837	6,331	14.4	3,022	47.7	1,217	19.2	2,092	33.0
State	12,559	1,616	12.9	293	18.1	204	12.6	1,119	69.2
Local, total	31,278	4,715	15.1	2,729	57.9	1,013	21.5	973	20.6
Counties	12,399	3,444	27.8	1,834	53.3	770	22.4	840	24.4
Municipalities	4,575	1,271	27.8	895	70.4	243	19.1	133	10.5
New Hampshire	42,179	3,773	8.9	2,286	60.6	735	19.5	752	19.9
State	15,323	1,363	8.9	285	20.9	616	45.2	462	33.9
Local, total	26,856	2,410	9.0	2,001	83.0	119	4.9	290	12.0
Counties	2,503	453	18.1	142	31.3	64	14.1	247	54.5
Municipalities	11,593	1,957	16.9	1,859	95.0	55	2.8	43	2.2
New Jersey	360,668	50,558	14.0	26,678	52.8	10,858	21.5	13,022	25.8
State	88,066	12,834	14.6	3,157	24.6	3,257	25.4	6,420	50.0
Local, total	272,602	37,724	13.8	23,521	62.4	7,601	20.1	6,602	17.5
Counties	59,271	14,323	24.2	2,022	14.1	5,702	39.8	6,599	46.1
Municipalities	87,207	23,401	26.8	21,499	91.9	1,899	8.1	3	-
New Mexico	79,789	8,298	10.4	4,014	48.4	1,625	19.6	2,659	32.0
State	32,254	4,076	12.6	663	16.3	1,443	35.4	1,970	48.3
Local, total	47,535	4,222	8.9	3,351	79.4	182	4.3	689	16.3
Counties	5,669	1,264	22.3	878	69.5	51	4.0	335	26.5
Municipalities	13,051	2,958	22.7	2,473	83.6	131	4.4	354	12.0
New York	998,141	121,881	12.2	61,360	50.3	22,140	18.2	38,381	31.5
State	259,648	41,496	16.0	5,292	12.8	13,813	33.3	22,391	54.0
Local, total	738,493	80,385	10.9	56,068	69.7	8,327	10.4	15,990	19.9
Counties	105,879	20,277	19.2	11,101	54.7	2,589	12.8	6,587	32.5
Municipalities	427,203	60,108	14.1	44,967	74.8	5,738	9.5	9,403	15.6
North Carolina	301,636	27,710	9.2	13,858	50.0	4,251	15.3	9,601	34.6
State	88,276	14,938	16.9	2,548	17.1	3,870	25.9	8,520	57.0
Local, total	213,360	12,772	6.0	11,310	88.6	381	3.0	1,081	8.5
Counties	169,290	4,983	2.9	3,586	72.0	316	6.3	1,081	21.7
Municipalities	35,745	7,789	21.8	7,724	99.2	65	0.8	-	-
North Dakota	35,756	2,390	6.7	1,311	54.9	653	27.3	426	17.8
State	13,484	790	5.9	231	29.2	256	32.4	303	38.4
Local, total	22,272	1,600	7.2	1,080	67.5	397	24.8	123	7.7
Counties	3,432	800	23.3	350	43.8	327	40.9	123	15.4
Municipalities	3,737	800	21.4	730	91.3	70	8.8	-	-
Ohio	463,314	44,110	9.5	23,438	53.1	9,780	22.2	10,892	24.7
State	113,314	10,232	9.0	1,969	19.2	1,471	14.4	6,792	66.4
Local, total	350,000	33,878	9.7	21,469	63.4	8,309	24.5	4,100	12.1
Counties	73,694	13,536	18.4	4,351	32.1	5,386	39.8	3,799	28.1
Municipalities	74,970	20,342	27.1	17,118	84.2	2,923	14.4	301	1.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.16

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1984[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Oklahoma	168,440	15,234	9.0%	8,401	55.1%	2,342	15.4%	4,491	29.5%
State	60,714	6,849	11.3	1,614	23.6	1,194	17.4	4,041	59.0
Local, total	107,726	8,385	7.8	6,787	80.9	1,148	13.7	450	5.4
Counties	13,530	2,299	17.0	1,149	50.0	802	34.9	348	15.1
Municipalities	30,192	6,086	20.2	5,638	92.6	346	5.7	102	1.7
Oregon	129,816	12,140	9.4	5,960	49.1	3,006	24.8	3,174	26.1
State	41,292	4,705	11.4	1,061	22.6	1,767	37.6	1,877	39.9
Local, total	88,524	7,435	8.4	4,899	65.9	1,239	16.7	1,297	17.4
Counties	12,152	3,900	32.1	1,623	41.6	985	25.3	1,292	33.1
Municipalities	14,314	3,535	24.7	3,276	92.7	254	7.2	5	0.1
Pennsylvania	452,958	52,108	11.5	27,945	53.6	12,501	24.0	11,662	22.4
State	121,881	11,527	9.5	4,887	42.4	1,943	16.9	4,697	40.7
Local, total	331,077	40,581	12.3	23,058	56.8	10,558	26.0	6,965	17.2
Counties	43,554	13,316	30.6	1,597	12.0	7,076	53.1	4,643	34.9
Municipalities	73,980	27,265	36.9	21,461	78.7	3,482	12.8	2,322	8.5
Rhode Island	44,757	4,235	9.5	2,544	60.1	745	17.6	946	22.3
State	20,484	1,858	9.1	228	12.3	684	36.8	946	50.9
Local, total	24,273	2,377	9.8	2,316	97.4	61	2.6	-	-
Municipalities	23,423	2,377	10.1	2,316	97.4	61	2.6	-	-
South Carolina	163,975	13,792	8.4	7,064	51.2	2,127	15.4	4,601	33.4
State	61,509	5,780	9.4	1,294	22.4	600	10.4	3,886	67.2
Local, total	102,466	8,012	7.8	5,770	72.0	1,527	19.1	715	8.9
Counties	20,379	4,489	22.0	2,434	54.2	1,380	30.7	675	15.0
Municipalities	13,530	3,523	26.0	3,336	94.7	147	4.2	40	1.1
South Dakota	34,931	2,637	7.5	1,451	55.0	565	21.4	621	23.5
State	11,874	1,157	9.7	292	25.2	387	33.4	478	41.3
Local, total	23,057	1,480	6.4	1,159	78.3	178	12.0	143	9.7
Counties	3,301	680	20.6	391	57.5	153	22.5	136	20.0
Municipalities	4,793	800	16.7	768	96.0	25	3.1	7	0.9
Tennessee	217,206	19,824	9.1	10,367	52.3	2,902	14.6	6,555	33.1
State	64,991	6,784	10.4	1,089	16.1	919	13.5	4,776	70.4
Local, total	152,215	13,040	8.6	9,278	71.2	1,983	15.2	1,779	13.6
Counties	73,980	5,146	7.0	2,603	50.6	1,300	25.3	1,243	24.2
Municipalities	72,875	7,894	10.8	6,675	84.6	683	8.7	536	6.8
Texas	780,854	70,491	9.0	37,570	53.3	12,111	17.2	20,810	29.5
State	185,486	17,291	9.3	2,854	16.5	1,960	11.3	12,477	72.2
Local, total	595,368	53,200	8.9	34,716	65.3	10,151	19.1	8,333	15.7
Counties	71,086	23,418	32.9	7,420	31.7	7,823	33.4	8,175	34.9
Municipalities	133,897	29,782	22.2	27,296	91.7	2,328	7.8	158	0.5
Utah	74,364	6,066	8.2	3,346	55.2	1,145	18.9	1,575	26.0
State	29,092	2,310	7.9	494	21.4	623	27.0	1,193	51.6
Local, total	45,272	3,756	8.3	2,852	75.9	522	13.9	382	10.2
Counties	6,594	1,756	26.6	973	55.4	401	22.8	382	21.8
Municipalities	7,477	2,000	26.7	1,879	94.0	121	6.1	-	-
Vermont	24,602	2,014	8.2	1,098	54.5	403	20.0	513	25.5
State	10,496	1,318	12.6	443	33.6	362	27.5	513	38.9
Local, total	14,106	696	4.9	655	94.1	41	5.9	-	-
Counties	64	39	60.9	17	43.6	22	56.4	-	-
Municipalities	3,463	657	19.0	638	97.1	19	2.9	-	-
Virginia	277,242	28,197	10.2	12,900	45.7	3,661	13.0	11,636	41.3
State	94,849	12,048	12.7	1,999	16.6	1,979	16.4	8,070	67.0
Local, total	182,393	16,149	8.9	10,901	67.5	1,682	10.4	3,566	22.1
Counties	98,288	7,151	7.3	4,500	62.9	1,070	15.0	1,581	22.1
Municipalities	79,554	8,998	11.3	6,401	71.1	612	6.8	1,985	22.1
Washington	204,784	19,494	9.5	9,076	46.6	3,658	18.8	6,760	34.7
State	71,702	6,894	9.6	1,331	19.3	886	12.6	4,697	68.1
Local, total	133,082	12,600	9.5	7,745	61.5	2,792	22.2	2,063	16.4
Counties	19,198	6,810	35.5	2,538	37.3	2,266	33.3	2,006	29.5
Municipalities	26,895	5,790	21.5	5,207	89.9	526	9.1	57	1.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.16

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1984[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
West Virginia	95,383	6,060	6.4%	3,407	56.2%	1,348	22.2%	1,305	21.5%
State	34,798	2,444	7.0	844	34.5	761	31.1	839	34.3
Local, total	60,585	3,616	6.0	2,563	70.9	587	16.2	466	12.9
Counties	5,607	1,767	26.7	789	44.7	517	29.3	461	26.1
Municipalities	10,559	1,849	17.5	1,774	95.9	70	3.8	5	0.3
Wisconsin	225,355	20,436	9.1	12,159	59.5	3,646	17.8	4,631	22.7
State	61,540	5,165	8.4	690	13.4	1,145	22.2	3,330	64.5
Local, total	163,815	15,271	9.3	11,469	75.1	2,501	16.4	1,301	8.5
Counties	40,744	6,440	15.8	2,876	44.7	2,263	35.1	1,301	20.2
Municipalities	38,163	8,831	23.1	8,593	97.3	238	2.7	-	-
Wyoming	34,603	3,010	8.7	1,759	58.4	583	19.4	668	22.2
State	9,921	1,002	10.1	263	26.2	299	29.8	440	43.9
Local, total	24,682	2,008	8.1	1,496	74.5	284	14.1	228	11.4
Counties	5,218	957	18.3	557	58.2	245	25.6	155	16.2
Municipalities	3,687	1,051	28.5	939	89.3	39	3.7	73	6.9

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Includes employment of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.
[d] Justice system employment of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.17

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1985[a]

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	11,352,051	1,211,554	10.7%	619,838	51.2%	239,603	19.8%	352,113	29.1%
States	3,255,033	396,376	12.2	78,133	19.7	90,443	22.8	227,800	57.5
Local, total	8,097,018	815,178	10.1	541,705	66.5	149,160	18.3	124,313	15.2
Counties	1,677,020	344,499	20.5	132,288	38.4	112,885	32.8	99,326	28.8
Municipalities	2,368,690	470,679	19.9	409,417	87.0	36,275	7.7	24,987	5.3
Alabama	195,460	16,724	8.6	8,762	52.4	3,342	20.0	4,620	27.6
State	66,642	6,659	10.0	999	15.0	2,335	35.1	3,325	49.9
Local, total	128,818	10,065	7.8	7,763	77.1	1,007	10.0	1,295	12.9
Counties	14,422	3,552	24.6	1,572	44.3	793	22.3	1,187	33.4
Municipalities	31,010	6,513	21.0	6,191	95.1	214	3.3	108	1.7
Alaska	41,629	3,753	9.0	1,567	41.8	1,169	31.1	1,017	27.1
State	22,076	2,511	11.4	450	17.9	1,097	43.7	964	38.4
Local, total	19,553	1,242	6.4	1,117	89.9	72	5.8	53	4.3
Boroughs	5,758	71	1.2	47	66.2	12	16.9	12	16.9
Municipalities	13,748	1,171	8.5	1,070	91.4	60	5.1	41	3.5
Arizona	146,055	19,555	13.4	8,983	45.9	4,101	21.0	6,471	33.1
State	37,804	6,362	16.8	1,484	23.3	632	9.9	4,246	66.7
Local, total	108,251	13,193	12.2	7,499	56.8	3,469	26.3	2,225	16.9
Counties	18,130	6,596	36.4	1,798	27.3	2,577	39.1	2,221	33.7
Municipalities	23,752	6,597	27.8	5,701	86.4	892	13.5	4	0.1
Arkansas	107,195	8,184	7.6	4,591	56.1	1,281	15.7	2,312	28.3
State	37,326	2,818	7.5	769	27.3	344	12.7	1,705	60.5
Local, total	69,869	5,366	7.7	3,822	71.2	937	17.5	607	11.3
Counties	11,686	2,241	19.2	1,043	46.5	629	28.1	569	25.4
Municipalities	13,109	3,125	23.8	2,779	88.9	308	9.9	38	1.2
California	1,148,899	138,438	12.0	68,997	49.8	29,660	21.4	39,781	28.7
State	260,068	31,060	11.9	9,411	30.3	2,667	8.6	18,982	61.1
Local, total	888,831	107,378	12.1	59,586	55.5	26,993	25.1	20,799	19.4
Counties	230,436	62,650	27.2	18,410	29.4	24,370	38.9	19,870	31.7
Municipalities	177,730	44,728	25.2	41,176	92.1	2,623	5.9	929	2.1
Colorado	157,723	15,725	10.0	8,676	55.2	3,629	23.1	3,420	21.7
State	42,591	4,970	11.7	843	17.0	2,301	46.3	1,826	36.7
Local, total	115,132	10,755	9.3	7,833	72.8	1,328	12.3	1,594	14.8
Counties	16,339	3,527	21.6	1,848	52.4	579	16.4	1,100	31.2
Municipalities	30,213	7,228	23.9	5,985	82.8	749	10.4	494	6.8
Connecticut	143,155	15,577	10.9	8,654	55.6	2,637	16.9	4,286	27.5
State	51,863	8,247	15.9	1,470	17.8	2,491	30.2	4,286	52.0
Local, total	91,292	7,330	8.0	7,184	98.0	146	2.0	-	-
Municipalities	85,029	7,330	8.6	7,184	98.0	146	2.0	-	-
Delaware	31,990	4,082	12.8	1,603	39.3	1,062	26.0	1,417	34.7
State	16,682	2,921	17.5	637	21.8	867	29.7	1,417	48.5
Local, total	15,308	1,161	7.6	966	83.2	195	16.8	-	-
Counties	1,789	425	23.8	282	66.4	143	33.6	-	-
Municipalities	2,491	736	29.5	684	92.9	52	7.1	-	-
District of Columbia	49,118	9,255	18.8	4,470	48.3	1,481	16.0	3,304	35.7
Local, total	49,118	9,255	18.8	4,470	48.3	1,481	16.0	3,304	35.7
Municipality	41,312	9,255	22.4	4,470	48.3	1,481	16.0	3,304	35.7
Florida	504,546	68,112	13.5	33,451	49.1	13,195	19.4	21,466	31.5
State	118,636	24,328	20.5	2,918	12.0	6,659	27.4	14,751	60.6
Local, total	385,910	43,784	11.3	30,533	69.7	6,536	14.9	6,715	15.3
Counties	88,151	25,492	28.9	13,251	52.0	6,021	23.6	6,220	24.4
Municipalities	74,291	18,292	24.6	17,282	94.5	515	2.8	495	2.7
Georgia	319,348	29,575	9.3	14,300	48.4	5,237	17.7	10,038	33.9
State	83,805	10,213	12.2	1,727	16.9	859	8.4	7,627	74.7
Local, total	235,543	19,362	8.2	12,573	64.9	4,378	22.6	2,411	12.5
Counties	32,245	11,364	35.2	5,209	45.8	4,039	35.5	2,116	18.6
Municipalities	33,426	7,998	23.9	7,364	92.1	339	4.2	295	3.7
Hawaii	50,513	5,706	11.3	2,790	48.9	1,870	32.8	1,046	18.3
State	38,619	2,530	6.6	-	-	1,484	58.7	1,046	41.3
Local, total	11,894	3,176	26.7	2,790	87.8	386	12.2	-	-
Counties	3,471	923	26.6	791	85.7	132	14.3	-	-
Municipalities	8,417	2,253	26.8	1,999	88.7	254	11.3	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1985[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Idaho	47,263	4,054	8.6%	2,326	57.4%	924	22.8%	804	19.8%
State	14,692	1,153	7.8	268	23.2	274	23.8	611	53.0
Local, total	32,571	2,901	8.9	2,058	70.9	650	22.4	193	6.7
Counties	6,449	1,721	26.7	953	55.4	575	33.4	193	11.2
Municipalities	4,350	1,180	27.1	1,105	93.6	75	6.4	-	-
Illinois	501,376	62,422	12.5	35,809	57.4	11,349	18.2	15,264	24.5
State	125,948	16,168	12.8	3,306	20.4	2,726	16.9	10,134	62.7
Local, total	375,428	46,254	12.3	32,503	70.3	8,621	18.6	5,130	11.1
Counties	45,904	17,522	38.2	4,284	24.4	8,108	46.3	5,130	29.3
Municipalities	96,750	28,732	29.7	28,219	98.2	513	1.8	-	-
Indiana	245,934	22,246	9.0	11,383	51.2	4,247	19.1	6,616	29.7
State	69,359	7,137	10.3	1,699	23.8	788	11.0	4,650	65.2
Local, total	176,575	15,109	8.6	9,684	64.1	3,459	22.9	1,966	13.0
Counties	35,050	6,111	17.4	2,189	35.8	2,383	39.0	1,539	25.2
Municipalities	38,915	8,998	23.1	7,495	83.3	1,076	12.0	427	4.7
Iowa	147,042	10,484	7.1	5,619	53.6	2,115	20.2	2,750	26.2
State	47,717	4,016	8.4	822	20.5	1,094	27.2	2,100	52.3
Local, total	99,325	6,468	6.5	4,797	74.2	1,021	15.8	650	10.0
Counties	18,903	3,031	16.0	1,424	47.0	966	31.9	641	21.1
Municipalities	18,313	3,437	18.8	3,373	98.1	55	1.6	9	0.3
Kansas	131,669	11,628	8.8	5,939	51.1	2,693	23.2	2,996	25.8
State	39,974	4,731	11.8	575	12.2	1,820	38.5	2,336	49.4
Local, total	91,695	6,897	7.5	5,364	77.8	873	12.7	660	9.6
Counties	14,532	2,853	19.6	1,666	58.4	544	19.1	643	22.5
Municipalities	17,991	4,044	22.5	3,698	91.4	329	8.1	17	0.4
Kentucky	159,301	15,205	9.5	7,371	48.5	3,550	23.3	4,284	28.2
State	60,662	7,677	12.7	1,673	21.8	2,987	38.9	3,017	39.3
Local, total	98,639	7,528	7.6	5,698	75.7	563	7.5	1,267	16.8
Counties	12,369	3,335	27.0	1,744	52.3	441	13.2	1,150	34.5
Municipalities	20,001	4,193	21.0	3,954	94.3	122	2.9	117	2.8
Louisiana	237,679	26,411	11.1	12,673	48.0	5,446	20.6	8,292	31.4
State	87,584	9,013	10.3	2,128	23.6	1,230	13.6	5,655	62.7
Local, total	150,095	17,398	11.6	10,545	60.6	4,216	24.2	2,637	15.2
Parishes	29,728	7,700	25.9	4,097	53.2	2,358	30.6	1,245	16.2
Municipalities	34,715	9,698	27.9	6,448	66.5	1,858	19.2	1,392	14.4
Maine	53,733	4,336	8.1	2,536	58.5	655	15.1	1,145	26.4
State	19,185	1,914	10.0	537	28.1	513	26.8	864	45.1
Local, total	34,548	2,422	7.0	1,999	82.5	142	5.9	281	11.6
Counties	988	654	66.2	248	37.9	125	19.1	281	43.0
Municipalities	21,006	1,768	8.4	1,751	99.0	17	1.0	-	-
Maryland	208,984	26,757	12.8	12,718	47.5	5,157	19.3	8,882	33.2
State	74,196	12,339	16.6	2,153	17.4	3,109	25.2	7,077	57.4
Local, total	134,788	14,418	10.7	10,565	73.3	2,048	14.2	1,805	12.5
Counties	95,918	8,354	8.7	5,590	66.9	1,508	18.1	1,256	15.0
Municipalities	35,019	6,064	17.3	4,975	82.0	540	8.9	549	9.1
Massachusetts	265,950	29,022	10.9	16,243	56.0	5,546	19.1	7,233	24.9
State	80,913	12,379	15.3	1,806	14.6	5,131	41.4	5,442	44.0
Local, total	185,037	16,643	9.0	14,437	86.7	415	2.5	1,791	10.8
Counties	4,662	1,475	31.6	45	3.1	1	0.1	1,429	96.9
Municipalities	156,493	15,168	9.7	14,392	94.9	414	2.7	362	2.4
Michigan	417,388	42,679	10.2	21,828	51.1	9,206	21.6	11,645	27.3
State	117,422	13,348	11.4	2,930	22.0	2,366	17.7	8,052	60.3
Local, total	299,966	29,331	9.8	18,898	64.4	6,840	23.3	3,593	12.2
Counties	43,881	12,787	29.1	3,564	27.9	5,660	44.3	3,563	27.9
Municipalities	69,185	16,544	23.9	15,334	92.7	1,180	7.1	30	0.2
Minnesota	196,219	15,184	7.7	7,897	52.0	3,439	22.6	3,848	25.3
State	55,208	3,421	6.2	840	24.6	763	22.3	1,818	53.1
Local, total	141,011	11,763	8.3	7,057	60.0	2,676	22.7	2,030	17.3
Counties	29,993	6,769	22.6	2,226	32.9	2,513	37.1	2,030	30.0
Municipalities	29,995	4,994	16.6	4,831	96.7	163	3.3	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1985[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Total justice system: Number	Total justice system: Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Police protection: Number	Police protection: Percent of total justice system	Judicial and legal: Number	Judicial and legal: Percent of total justice system	Corrections: Number	Corrections: Percent of total justice system
Mississippi	137,882	9,098	6.6%	5,021	55.2%	1,341	14.7%	2,736	30.1%
State	43,346	3,644	8.4	1,016	27.9	328	9.0	2,300	63.1
Local, total	94,536	5,454	5.8	4,005	73.4	1,013	18.6	436	8.0
Counties	20,480	2,286	11.2	1,048	45.8	868	38.0	370	16.2
Municipalities	17,760	3,168	17.8	2,957	93.3	145	4.6	66	2.1
Missouri	219,591	23,750	10.8	13,043	54.9	4,966	20.9	5,741	24.2
State	62,573	8,311	13.3	1,806	21.7	2,696	32.4	3,809	45.8
Local, total	157,018	15,439	9.8	11,237	72.8	2,270	14.7	1,932	12.5
Counties	17,880	5,125	28.7	2,359	46.0	1,438	28.1	1,328	25.9
Municipalities	37,172	10,314	27.7	8,878	86.1	832	8.1	604	5.9
Montana	43,350	3,669	8.5	1,969	53.7	756	20.6	944	25.7
State	15,685	1,181	7.5	308	26.1	157	13.3	716	60.6
Local, total	27,665	2,488	9.0	1,661	66.8	599	24.1	228	9.2
Counties	6,038	1,578	26.1	847	53.7	514	32.6	217	13.8
Municipalities	3,956	910	23.0	814	89.5	85	9.3	11	1.2
Nebraska	90,774	6,875	7.6	3,638	52.9	1,294	18.8	1,943	28.3
State	28,924	2,496	8.6	570	22.8	506	20.3	1,420	56.9
Local, total	61,850	4,379	7.1	3,068	70.1	788	18.0	523	11.9
Counties	9,784	2,058	21.0	837	40.7	698	33.9	523	25.4
Municipalities	11,800	2,321	19.7	2,231	96.1	90	3.9	-	-
Nevada	45,738	6,538	14.3	3,016	46.1	1,285	19.7	2,237	34.2
State	13,771	1,722	12.5	281	16.3	240	13.9	1,201	69.7
Local, total	31,967	4,816	15.1	2,735	56.8	1,045	21.7	1,036	21.5
Counties	12,679	3,530	27.8	1,890	53.5	780	22.1	860	24.4
Municipalities	4,786	1,286	26.9	845	65.7	265	20.6	176	13.7
New Hampshire	43,411	3,787	8.7	2,287	60.4	701	18.5	799	21.1
State	15,874	1,377	8.7	284	20.6	589	42.8	504	36.6
Local, total	27,537	2,410	8.8	2,003	83.1	112	4.6	295	12.2
Counties	2,574	477	18.5	152	31.9	62	13.0	263	55.1
Municipalities	11,838	1,933	16.3	1,851	95.8	50	2.6	32	1.7
New Jersey	366,892	52,859	14.4	27,661	52.3	11,471	21.7	13,727	26.0
State	91,838	13,724	14.9	3,356	24.5	3,267	23.8	7,101	51.7
Local, total	275,054	39,135	14.2	24,305	62.1	8,204	21.0	6,626	16.9
Counties	59,142	14,623	24.7	1,954	13.4	6,059	41.4	6,610	45.2
Municipalities	89,191	24,512	27.5	22,351	91.2	2,145	8.8	16	0.1
New Mexico	80,990	8,774	10.8	4,085	46.6	1,635	18.6	3,054	34.8
State	32,957	4,305	13.1	663	15.4	1,431	33.2	2,211	51.4
Local, total	48,033	4,469	9.3	3.422	76.6	204	4.6	843	18.9
Counties	5,803	1,411	24.3	872	61.8	61	4.3	478	33.9
Municipalities	12,744	3,058	24.0	2,550	83.4	143	4.7	365	11.9
New York	1,046,628	127,823	12.2	63,439	49.6	23,572	18.4	40,812	31.9
State	266,252	44,458	16.7	5,525	12.4	14,915	33.5	24,018	54.0
Local, total	780,376	83,365	10.7	57,914	69.5	8,657	10.4	16,794	20.1
Counties	107,157	20,604	19.2	11,282	54.8	2,677	13.0	6,645	32.3
Municipalities	453,589	62,761	13.8	46,632	74.3	5,980	9.5	10,149	16.2
North Carolina	304,512	28,108	9.2	14,174	50.4	4,242	15.1	9,692	34.5
State	91,957	15,022	16.3	2,603	17.3	3,892	25.9	8,527	56.8
Local, total	212,555	13,086	6.2	11,571	88.4	350	2.7	1,165	8.9
Counties	170,958	5,264	3.1	3,814	72.5	285	5.4	1,165	22.1
Municipalities	35,687	7,822	21.9	7,757	99.2	65	0.8	-	-
North Dakota	34,469	2,382	6.9	1,316	55.2	646	27.1	420	17.6
State	13,638	795	5.8	226	28.4	267	33.6	802	38.0
Local, total	20,831	1,587	7.6	1,090	68.7	379	23.9	118	7.4
Counties	3,455	827	23.7	375	45.3	334	40.4	118	14.3
Municipalities	3,032	760	25.1	715	94.1	45	5.9	-	-
Ohio	467,378	46,886	10.0	23,434	50.0	11,642	24.8	11,810	25.2
State	115,088	10,487	9.1	2,050	19.5	1,522	14.5	6,915	65.9
Local, total	352,290	36,399	10.3	21,384	58.7	10,120	27.8	4,895	13.4
Counties	74,306	15,774	21.2	4,118	26.1	7,054	44.7	4,602	29.2
Municipalities	74,551	20,625	27.7	17,266	83.7	3,066	14.9	293	1.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1985[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Oklahoma	167,965	15,636	9.3%	8.445	54.0%	2,494	16.0%	4,697	30.0%
State	58,825	7,128	12.1	1,643	23.0	1,244	17.5	4,241	59.5
Local, total	109,140	8,508	7.8	6,802	79.9	1,250	14.7	456	5.4
Counties	13,414	2,286	17.0	1,113	48.7	786	34.4	387	16.9
Municipalities	30,428	6,222	20.4	5,689	91.4	464	7.5	69	1.1
Oregon	130,347	12,130	9.3	5,848	48.2	2,985	24.6	3,297	27.2
State	42,500	4,825	11.4	1,064	22.1	1,815	37.6	1,946	40.3
Local, total	87,847	7,305	8.3	4,784	65.5	1,170	16.0	1,351	18.5
Counties	11,824	3,725	31.5	1,472	39.5	907	24.3	1,346	36.1
Municipalities	14,118	3,580	25.4	3,312	92.5	263	7.3	5	0.1
Pennsylvania	449,401	52,719	11.7	27,899	52.9	13,025	24.7	11,795	22.4
State	121,060	12,128	10.0	4,963	40.9	2,102	17.3	5,063	41.7
Local, total	328,341	40,591	12.4	22,936	56.5	10,923	26.9	6,732	16.6
Counties	43,708	13,776	31.5	1,593	11.6	7,383	53.6	4,800	34.8
Municipalities	72,563	26,815	37.0	21,343	79.6	3,540	13.2	1,932	7.2
Rhode Island	42,200	4,310	10.2	2,538	58.9	752	17.4	1,020	23.7
State	18,806	1,932	10.3	221	11.4	691	35.8	1,020	52.8
Local, total	23,394	2,378	10.2	2,317	97.4	61	2.6	-	-
Municipalities	22,554	2,378	10.5	2,317	97.4	61	2.6	-	-
South Carolina	168,542	14,729	8.7	7,431	50.5	2,211	15.0	5,087	34.5
State	64,423	6,316	9.8	1,421	22.5	551	8.7	4,344	68.8
Local, total	104,119	8,413	8.1	6,010	71.4	1,660	19.7	743	8.8
Counties	21,035	4,800	22.8	2,571	53.6	1,520	31.7	709	14.8
Municipalities	13,617	3,613	26.5	3,439	95.2	140	3.9	34	0.9
South Dakota	35,018	2,778	7.9	1,476	53.1	556	20.0	746	26.9
State	12,120	1,279	10.6	292	22.8	393	30.7	594	46.4
Local, total	22,898	1,499	6.5	1,184	79.0	163	10.9	152	10.1
Counties	3,386	704	20.8	407	57.8	150	21.3	147	20.9
Municipalities	4,487	795	17.7	777	97.7	13	1.6	5	0.6
Tennessee	218,427	20,312	9.3	10,071	49.6	3,253	16.0	6,988	34.4
State	66,475	7,400	11.1	1,121	15.1	972	13.1	5,307	71.7
Local, total	151,952	12,912	8.5	8,950	69.3	2,281	17.7	1,681	13.0
Counties	75,715	5,421	7.2	2,619	48.3	1,576	29.1	1,226	22.6
Municipalities	70,643	7,491	10.6	6,331	84.5	705	9.4	455	6.1
Texas	801,832	76,185	9.5	39,085	51.3	12,753	16.7	24,347	32.0
State	191,827	20,121	10.5	2,976	14.8	2,039	10.1	15,106	75.1
Local, total	610,005	56,064	9.2	36,109	64.4	10,714	19.1	9,241	16.5
Counties	75,081	25,414	33.8	8,110	31.9	8,242	32.4	9,062	35.7
Municipalities	137,915	30,650	22.2	27,999	91.4	2,472	8.1	179	0.6
Utah	74,351	6,208	8.3	3,387	54.6	1,203	19.4	1,618	26.1
State	30,045	2,381	7.9	502	21.1	671	28.2	1,208	50.7
Local, total	44,306	3,827	8.6	2,885	75.4	532	13.9	410	10.7
Counties	6,721	1,824	27.1	993	54.4	421	23.1	410	22.5
Municipalities	7,554	2,003	26.5	1,892	94.5	111	5.5	-	-
Vermont	25,335	2,052	8.1	1,117	54.4	411	20.0	524	25.5
State	11,187	1,338	12.0	442	33.0	372	27.8	524	39.2
Local, total	14,148	714	5.0	675	94.5	39	5.5	-	-
Counties	63	41	65.1	17	41.5	24	58.5	-	-
Municipalities	3,390	673	19.9	658	97.8	15	2.2	-	-
Virginia	282,691	28,570	10.1	13,254	46.4	3,870	13.5	11,446	40.1
State	96,073	12,068	12.6	2,062	17.1	2,072	17.2	7,934	65.7
Local, total	186,618	16,502	8.8	11,192	67.8	1,798	10.9	3,512	21.3
Counties	102,745	7,385	7.2	4,633	62.7	1,140	15.4	1,612	21.8
Municipalities	79,333	9,117	11.5	6,559	71.9	658	7.2	1,900	20.8
Washington	209,197	20,298	9.7	9,504	46.8	3,835	18.9	6,959	34.3
State	73,104	7,151	9.8	1,460	20.4	902	12.6	4,789	67.0
Local, total	136,093	13,147	9.7	8,044	61.2	2,933	22.3	2,170	16.5
Counties	19,812	7,138	36.0	2,641	37.0	2,396	33.6	2,101	29.4
Municipalities	27,713	6,009	21.7	5,403	89.9	537	8.9	69	1.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1985[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

		Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
West Virginia	96,830	6,019	6.2%	3,335	55.4%	1,353	22.5%	1,331	22.1%
State	36,350	2,478	6.8	858	34.6	784	31.6	836	33.7
Local, total	60,480	3,541	5.9	2,477	70.0	569	16.1	495	14.0
Counties	6,485	1,738	26.8	749	43.1	499	28.7	490	28.2
Municipalities	10,030	1,803	18.0	1,728	95.8	70	3.9	5	0.3
Wisconsin	224,774	20,854	9.3	12,379	59.4	3,724	17.9	4,751	22.8
State	61,008	5,374	8.8	727	13.5	1,190	22.1	3,457	64.3
Local, total	163,766	15,480	9.5	11,652	75.3	2,534	16.4	1,294	8.4
Counties	40,808	6,525	16.0	2,958	45.3	2,273	34.8	1,294	19.8
Municipalities	37,195	8,955	24.1	8,694	97.1	261	2.9	-	-
Wyoming	35,357	3,091	8.7	1,800	58.2	636	20.6	655	21.2
State	10,355	1,020	9.9	248	24.3	296	29.0	476	46.7
Local, total	25,002	2,071	8.3	1,552	74.9	340	16.4	179	8.6
Counties	5,123	1,012	19.8	583	57.6	261	25.8	168	16.6
Municipalities	3,783	1,059	28.0	969	91.5	79	7.5	11	1.0

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Includes employment of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.
[d] Justice system employment of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.18

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1986[a]

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	11,852,532	1,265,258	10.7%	644,160	50.9%	248,199	19.6%	372,899	29.5%
States	3,437,458	415,409	12.1	79,815	19.2	94,541	22.8	241,053	58.0
Local, total	8,415,074	849,849	10.1	564,345	66.4	153,658	18.1	131,846	15.5
Counties	1,736,568	361,921	20.8	139,234	38.5	116,662	32.2	106,025	29.3
Municipalities	2,427,681	487,928	20.1	425,111	87.1	36,996	7.6	25,821	5.3
Alabama	201,434	17,201	8.5	9,054	52.6	3,361	19.5	4,786	27.8
State	70,431	6,838	9.7	1,090	15.9	2,357	34.5	3,391	49.6
Local, total	131,003	10,363	7.9	7,964	76.9	1,004	9.7	1,395	13.5
Counties	14,590	3,634	24.9	1,587	43.7	756	20.8	1,291	35.5
Municipalities	31,710	6,729	21.2	6,377	94.8	248	3.7	104	1.5
Alaska	41,132	3,699	9.0	1,508	40.8	1,152	31.1	1,039	28.1
State	20,989	2,461	11.7	385	15.6	1,084	44.0	992	40.3
Local, total	20,143	1,238	6.1	1,123	90.7	68	5.5	47	3.8
Boroughs	6,146	76	1.2	51	67.1	13	17.1	12	15.8
Municipalities	13,953	1,162	8.3	1,072	92.3	55	4.7	35	3.0
Arizona	161,202	21,429	13.3	9,537	44.5	4,190	19.6	7,702	35.9
State	42,520	7,119	16.7	1,549	21.8	671	9.4	4,899	68.8
Local, total	118,682	14,310	12.1	7,988	55.8	3,519	24.6	2,803	19.6
Counties	19,444	7,292	37.5	1,897	26.0	2,594	35.6	2,801	38.4
Municipalities	25,779	7,018	27.2	6,091	86.8	925	13.2	2	-
Arkansas	109,492	8,288	7.6	4,709	56.8	1,255	15.1	2,324	28.0
State	38,672	2,858	7.4	805	28.2	344	12.0	1,709	59.8
Local, total	70,820	5,430	7.7	3,904	71.9	911	16.8	615	11.3
Counties	11,908	2,196	18.4	1,040	47.4	579	26.4	577	26.3
Municipalities	13,393	3,234	24.1	2,864	88.6	332	10.3	38	1.2
California	1,244,316	147,634	11.9	72,507	49.1	30,951	21.0	44,176	29.9
State	279,451	34,492	12.3	9,558	27.7	2,963	8.6	21,971	63.7
Local, total	964,865	113,142	11.7	62,949	55.6	27,988	24.7	22,205	19.6
Counties	240,388	66,414	27.6	19,937	30.0	25,254	38.0	21,223	32.0
Municipalities	187,463	46,728	24.9	43,012	92.0	2,734	5.9	982	2.1
Colorado	172,957	16,416	9.5	8,912	54.3	3,822	23.3	3,682	22.4
State	50,488	5,196	10.3	877	16.9	2,346	45.2	1,973	38.0
Local, total	122,469	11,220	9.2	8,035	71.6	1,476	13.2	1,709	15.2
Counties	17,318	3,909	22.6	1,980	50.7	696	17.8	1,233	31.5
Municipalities	31,222	7,311	23.4	6,055	82.8	780	10.7	476	6.5
Connecticut	150,525	16,341	10.9	8,880	54.3	3,035	18.6	4,426	27.1
State	55,790	8,864	15.9	1,557	17.6	2,881	32.5	4,426	49.9
Local, total	94,735	7,477	7.9	7,323	97.9	154	2.1	-	-
Municipalities	87,882	7,477	8.5	7,323	97.9	154	2.1	-	-
Delaware	33,175	4,255	12.8	1,651	38.8	1,112	26.1	1,492	35.1
State	17,198	3,055	17.8	653	21.4	910	29.8	1,492	48.8
Local, total	15,977	1,200	7.5	998	83.2	202	16.8	-	-
Counties	1,810	435	24.0	292	67.1	143	32.9	-	-
Municipalities	2,482	765	30.8	706	92.3	59	7.7	-	-
District of Columbia	51,151	9,418	18.4	4,477	47.5	1,542	16.4	3,399	36.1
Local, total	51,151	9,418	18.4	4,477	47.5	1,542	16.4	3,399	36.1
Municipality	42,428	9,418	22.2	4,477	47.5	1,542	16.4	3,399	36.1
Florida	530,364	71,771	13.5	35,662	49.7	13,979	19.5	22,130	30.8
State	123,589	24,794	20.1	3,025	12.2	6,819	27.5	14,950	60.3
Local, total	406,775	46,977	11.5	32,637	69.5	7,160	15.2	7,180	15.3
Counties	94,787	27,981	29.5	14,786	52.8	6,477	23.1	6,718	24.0
Municipalities	77,653	18,996	24.5	17,851	94.0	683	3.6	462	2.4
Georgia	329,486	31,276	9.5	15,016	48.0	5,548	17.7	10,712	34.2
State	90,743	10,915	12.0	1,890	17.3	850	7.8	8,175	74.9
Local, total	238,743	20,361	8.5	13,126	64.5	4,698	23.1	2,537	12.5
Counties	34,105	12,099	35.5	5,604	46.3	4,297	35.5	2,198	18.2
Municipalities	33,381	8,262	24.8	7,522	91.0	401	4.9	339	4.1
Hawaii	53,272	5,933	11.1	2,788	47.0	2,079	35.0	1,066	18.0
State	41,268	2,745	6.7	-	-	1,679	61.2	1,066	38.8
Local, total	12,004	3,188	26.6	2,788	87.5	400	12.5	-	-
Counties	3,579	939	26.2	808	86.0	131	14.0	-	-
Municipalities	8,417	2,249	26.7	1,980	88.0	269	12.0	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1986[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Idaho	50,791	4,123	8.1%	2,269	55.0%	960	23.3%	894	21.7%
State	17,508	1,249	7.1	268	21.5	299	23.9	682	54.6
Local, total	33,283	2,874	8.6	2,001	69.6	661	23.0	212	7.4
Counties	6,334	1,753	27.7	946	54.0	595	33.9	212	12.1
Municipalities	4,350	1,121	25.8	1,055	94.1	66	5.9	-	-
Illinois	514,732	64,565	12.5	38,079	59.0	11,158	17.3	15,328	23.7
State	130,147	16,750	12.9	3,689	22.0	2,827	16.9	10,234	61.1
Local, total	384,585	47,815	12.4	34,390	71.9	8,331	17.4	5,094	10.7
Counties	46,290	17,431	37.7	4,510	25.9	7,827	44.9	5,094	29.2
Municipalities	94,626	30,384	32.1	29,880	98.3	504	1.7	-	-
Indiana	256,828	22,785	8.9	11,668	51.2	4,347	19.1	6,770	29.7
State	75,125	7,144	9.5	1,747	24.5	795	11.1	4,602	64.4
Local, total	181,703	15,641	8.6	9,921	63.4	3,552	22.7	2,168	13.9
Counties	35,750	6,418	18.0	2,227	34.7	2,454	38.2	1,737	27.1
Municipalities	39,402	9,223	23.4	7,694	83.4	1,098	11.9	431	4.7
Iowa	158,074	10,899	6.9	5,690	52.2	2,653	24.3	2,556	23.5
State	56,761	4,839	8.5	794	16.4	2,027	41.9	2,018	41.7
Local, total	101,313	6,060	6.0	4,896	80.8	626	10.3	538	8.9
Counties	18,821	2,548	13.5	1,451	56.9	559	21.9	538	21.1
Municipalities	19,358	3,512	18.1	3,445	98.1	67	1.9	-	-
Kansas	138,821	11,638	8.4	6,078	52.2	2,750	23.6	2,810	24.1
State	42,839	4,598	10.7	599	13.0	1,906	41.5	2,093	45.5
Local, total	95,982	7,040	7.3	5,479	77.8	844	12.0	717	10.2
Counties	15,499	3,023	19.5	1,752	58.0	575	19.0	696	23.0
Municipalities	18,186	4,017	22.1	3,727	92.8	269	6.7	21	0.5
Kentucky	165,914	15,762	9.5	7,408	47.0	3,879	24.6	4,475	28.4
State	63,421	8,081	12.7	1,738	21.5	3,249	40.2	3,094	38.3
Local, total	102,493	7,681	7.5	5,670	73.8	630	8.2	1,381	18.0
Counties	12,292	3,580	29.1	1,833	51.2	534	14.9	1,213	33.9
Municipalities	20,315	4,101	20.2	3,837	93.6	96	2.3	168	4.1
Louisiana	237,227	27,025	11.4	12,883	47.7	5,666	21.0	8,476	31.4
State	85,748	8,885	10.4	2,023	22.8	1,249	14.1	5,613	63.2
Local, total	151,479	18,140	12.0	10,860	59.9	4,417	24.3	2,863	15.8
Parishes	29,778	8,350	28.0	4,265	51.1	2,617	31.3	1,468	17.6
Municipalities	34,425	9,790	28.4	6,595	67.4	1,800	18.4	1,395	14.2
Maine	55,793	4,464	8.0	2,615	58.6	587	13.1	1,262	28.3
State	19,758	1,921	9.7	589	30.7	423	22.0	909	47.3
Local, total	36,035	2,543	7.1	2,026	79.7	164	6.4	353	13.9
Counties	1,092	771	70.6	270	35.0	148	19.2	353	45.8
Municipalities	21,803	1,772	8.1	1,756	99.1	16	0.9	-	-
Maryland	222,912	27,155	12.2	13,008	47.9	4,799	17.7	9,348	34.4
State	79,571	12,350	15.5	2,161	17.5	2,743	22.2	7,446	60.3
Local, total	143,341	14,805	10.3	10,847	73.3	2,056	13.9	1,902	12.8
Counties	103,588	8,659	8.4	5,833	67.4	1,513	17.5	1,313	15.2
Municipalities	35,858	6,146	17.1	5,014	81.6	543	8.8	589	9.6
Massachusetts	279,803	29,987	10.7	16,809	56.1	5,568	18.6	7,610	25.4
State	88,203	12,677	14.4	1,789	14.1	5,195	41.0	5,693	44.9
Local, total	191,600	17,310	9.0	15,020	86.8	373	2.2	1,917	11.1
Counties	4.683	1,528	32.6	47	3.1	2	0.1	1,479	96.8
Municipalities	163,453	15,782	9.7	14,973	94.9	371	2.4	438	2.8
Michigan	443,391	45,964	10.4	23,128	50.3	9,513	20.7	13,323	29.0
State	128,356	15,212	11.9	3,037	20.0	2,446	16.1	9,729	64.0
Local, total	315,035	30,752	9.8	20,091	65.3	7,067	23.0	3,594	11.7
Counties	44,680	13,157	29.4	3,786	28.8	5,800	44.1	3,571	27.1
Municipalities	71,774	17,595	24.5	16,305	92.7	1,267	7.2	23	0.1
Minnesota	198,417	15,725	7.9	8,140	51.8	3,607	22.9	3,978	25.3
State	60,919	3,452	5.7	835	24.2	762	22.1	1,855	53.7
Local, total	137,498	12,273	8.9	7,305	59.5	2,845	23.2	2,123	17.3
Counties	31,697	7,119	22.5	2,334	32.8	2,662	37.4	2,123	29.8
Municipalities	31,645	5,154	16.3	4,971	96.4	183	3.6	-	-

See notes at end of table.

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1986[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Mississippi	137,852	9,474	6.9%	5,341	56.4%	1,333	14.1%	2,800	29.6%
State	42,382	3,607	8.5	922	25.6	326	9.0	2,359	65.4
Local, total	95,470	5,867	6.1	4,419	75.3	1,007	17.2	441	7.5
Counties	21,443	2,405	11.2	1,113	46.3	903	37.5	389	16.2
Municipalities	16,801	3,462	20.6	3,306	95.5	104	3.0	52	1.5
Missouri	222,824	24,690	11.1	13,301	53.9	5,052	20.5	6,337	25.7
State	65,784	9,005	13.7	1,851	20.6	2,783	30.9	4,371	48.5
Local, total	157,040	15,685	10.0	11,450	73.0	2,269	14.5	1,966	12.5
Counties	18,008	5,243	29.1	2,431	46.4	1,448	27.6	1,364	26.0
Municipalities	35,655	10,442	29.3	9,019	86.4	821	7.9	602	5.8
Montana	44,285	3,590	8.1	1,918	53.4	760	21.2	912	25.4
State	15,718	1,124	7.2	303	27.0	149	13.3	672	59.8
Local, total	28,567	2,466	8.6	1,615	65.5	611	24.8	240	9.7
Counties	6,135	1,550	25.3	831	53.6	502	32.4	217	14.0
Municipalities	3,647	916	25.1	784	85.6	109	11.9	23	2.5
Nebraska	94,412	7,086	7.5	3,597	50.8	1,505	21.2	1,984	28.0
State	29,375	2,701	9.2	572	21.2	742	27.5	1,387	51.4
Local, total	65,037	4,385	6.7	3,025	69.0	763	17.4	597	13.6
Counties	9,871	2,099	21.3	815	38.8	687	32.7	597	28.4
Municipalities	12,393	2,286	18.4	2,210	96.7	76	3.3	-	-
Nevada	47,840	6,849	14.3	3,210	46.9	1,301	19.0	2,338	34.1
State	14,823	1,784	12.0	281	15.8	238	13.3	1,265	70.9
Local, total	33,017	5,065	15.3	2,929	57.8	1,063	21.0	1,073	21.2
Counties	11,110	3,682	33.1	2,019	54.8	780	21.2	883	24.0
Municipalities	4,981	1,383	27.8	910	65.8	283	20.5	190	13.7
New Hampshire	47,012	4,388	9.3	2,535	57.8	792	18.0	1,061	24.2
State	17,715	1,723	9.7	329	19.1	676	39.2	718	41.7
Local, total	29,297	2,665	9.1	2,206	82.8	116	4.4	343	12.9
Counties	2,602	536	20.6	162	30.2	74	13.8	300	56.0
Municipalities	12,744	2,129	16.7	2,044	96.0	42	2.0	43	2.0
New Jersey	378,982	54,283	14.3	28,412	52.3	11,824	21.8	14,047	25.9
State	95,837	14,269	14.9	3,618	25.4	3,394	23.8	7,257	50.9
Local, total	283,145	40,014	14.1	24,794	62.0	8,430	21.1	6,790	17.0
Counties	60,926	15,015	24.6	1,975	13.2	6,267	41.7	6,773	45.1
Municipalities	91,272	24,999	27.4	22,819	91.3	2,163	8.7	17	0.1
New Mexico	83,343	8,986	10.8	4,322	48.1	1,579	17.6	3,085	34.3
State	34,174	4,184	12.2	620	14.8	1,368	32.7	2,196	52.5
Local, total	49,169	4,802	9.8	3,702	77.1	211	4.4	889	18.5
Counties	6,038	1,548	25.6	952	61.5	64	4.1	532	34.4
Municipalities	12,979	3,254	25.1	2,750	84.5	147	4.5	357	11.0
New York	1,082,111	133,771	12.4	66,616	49.8	23,914	17.9	43,241	32.3
State	272,056	46,214	17.0	5,453	11.8	15,195	32.9	25,566	55.3
Local, total	810,055	87,557	10.8	61,163	69.9	8,719	10.0	17,675	20.2
Counties	112,056	21,467	19.2	11,821	55.1	2,760	12.9	6,886	32.1
Municipalities	463,390	66,090	14.3	49,342	74.7	5,959	9.0	10,789	16.3
North Carolina	308,909	28,979	9.4	14,734	50.8	4,389	15.1	9,856	34.0
State	92,804	15,313	16.5	2,657	17.4	4,029	26.3	8,627	56.3
Local, total	216,105	13,666	6.3	12,077	88.4	360	2.6	1,229	9.0
Counties	172,789	5,449	3.2	3,927	72.1	293	5.4	1,229	22.6
Municipalities	37,161	8,217	22.1	8,150	99.2	67	0.8	-	-
North Dakota	36,660	2,405	6.6	1,370	57.0	616	25.6	419	17.4
State	15,053	792	5.3	250	31.6	241	30.4	301	38.0
Local, total	21,607	1,613	7.5	1,120	69.4	375	23.2	118	7.3
Counties	3,532	850	24.1	393	46.2	339	39.9	118	13.9
Municipalities	3,090	763	24.7	727	95.3	36	4.7	-	-
Ohio	486,700	49,055	10.1	24,292	49.5	12,185	24.8	12,578	25.6
State	121,620	11,042	9.1	2,062	18.7	1,579	14.3	7,401	67.0
Local, total	365,080	38,013	10.4	22,230	58.5	10,606	27.9	5,177	13.6
Counties	77,325	16,590	21.5	4,296	25.9	7,452	44.9	4,842	29.2
Municipalities	76,064	21,423	28.2	17,934	83.7	3,154	14.7	335	1.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1986[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Oklahoma	173,248	15,577	9.0%	8,449	54.2%	2,497	16.0%	4,631	29.7%
State	64,434	7,082	11.0	1,600	22.6	1,308	18.5	4,174	58.9
Local, total	108,814	8,495	7.8	6,849	80.6	1,189	14.0	457	5.4
Counties	13,452	2,359	17.5	1,170	49.6	774	32.8	415	17.6
Municipalities	29,681	6,136	20.7	5,679	92.6	415	6.8	42	0.7
Oregon	135,281	12,367	9.1	5,938	48.0	2,986	24.1	3,443	27.8
State	44,018	4,821	11.0	1,048	21.7	1,813	37.6	1,960	40.7
Local, total	91,263	7,546	8.3	4,890	64.8	1,173	15.5	1,483	19.7
Counties	12,135	3,965	32.7	1,561	39.4	926	23.4	1,478	37.3
Municipalities	14,487	3,581	24.7	3,329	93.0	247	6.9	5	0.1
Pennsylvania	464,180	54,347	11.7	28,642	52.7	13,172	24.2	12,533	23.1
State	124,030	12.353	10.0	4,990	40.4	2,082	16.9	5,281	42.8
Local, total	340,150	41,994	12.3	23,652	56.3	11,090	26.4	7,252	17.3
Counties	45,498	14,535	31.9	1,654	11.4	7,558	52.0	5,323	36.6
Municipalities	73,407	27,459	37.4	21,998	80.1	3,532	12.9	1,929	7.0
Rhode Island	42,867	4,559	10.6	2,694	59.1	817	17.9	1,048	23.0
State	18,975	2,040	10.8	258	12.6	734	36.0	1,048	51.4
Local, total	23,892	2,519	10.5	2,436	96.7	83	3.3	-	-
Municipalities	23,020	2,519	10.9	2,436	96.7	83	3.3	-	-
South Carolina	177,842	16,339	9.2	7,706	47.2	2,302	14.1	6,331	38.7
State	68,918	7,535	10.9	1,450	19.2	550	7.3	5,535	73.5
Local, total	108,924	8,804	8.1	6,256	71.1	1,752	19.9	796	9.0
Counties	22,723	5,040	22.2	2,683	53.2	1,604	31.8	753	14.9
Municipalities	14,057	3,764	26.8	3,573	94.9	148	3.9	43	1.1
South Dakota	35,888	2,881	8.0	1,525	52.9	614	21.3	742	25.8
State	12,531	1,336	10.7	302	22.6	447	33.5	587	43.9
Local, total	23,357	1,545	6.6	1,223	79.2	167	10.8	155	10.0
Counties	3,462	749	21.6	439	58.6	161	21.5	149	19.9
Municipalities	4,558	796	17.5	784	98.5	6	0.8	6	0.8
Tennessee	227,659	21,858	9.6	10,842	49.6	3,394	15.5	7,622	34.9
State	70,591	8,037	11.4	1,169	14.5	1,065	13.3	5,803	72.2
Local, total	157,068	13,821	8.8	9,673	70.0	2,329	16.9	1,819	13.2
Counties	78,191	5,567	7.1	2,624	47.1	1,572	28.2	1,371	24.6
Municipalities	73,037	8,254	11.3	7,049	85.4	757	9.2	448	5.4
Texas	825,603	80,138	9.7	40,573	50.6	13,521	16.9	26,044	32.5
State	192,633	20,872	10.8	2,894	13.9	2,245	10.8	15,733	75.4
Local, total	632,970	59,266	9.4	37,679	63.6	11,276	19.0	10,311	17.4
Counties	77,908	27,323	35.1	8,380	30.7	8,779	32.1	10,164	37.2
Municipalities	140,190	31,943	22.8	29,299	91.7	2,497	7.8	147	0.5
Utah	80,007	6,590	8.2	3,558	54.0	1,297	19.7	1,735	26.3
State	32,850	2,639	8.0	623	23.6	719	27.2	1,297	49.1
Local, total	47,157	3,951	8.4	2,935	74.3	578	14.6	438	11.1
Counties	6,867	1,896	27.6	1,003	52.9	455	24.0	438	23.1
Municipalities	8,044	2,055	25.5	1,932	94.0	123	6.0	-	-
Vermont	26,015	2,115	8.1	1,136	53.7	463	21.9	516	24.4
State	11,427	1,387	12.1	447	32.2	424	30.6	516	37.2
Local, total	14,588	728	5.0	689	94.6	39	5.4	-	-
Counties	55	42	76.4	16	38.1	26	61.9	-	-
Municipalities	3,516	686	19.5	673	98.1	13	1.9	-	-
Virginia	296,780	29,267	9.9	13,600	46.5	4,313	14.7	11,354	38.8
State	102,146	12,184	11.9	2,053	16.8	2,194	18.0	7,937	65.1
Local, total	194,634	17,083	8.8	11,547	67.6	2,119	12.4	3,417	20.0
Counties	107,502	7,742	7.2	4,777	61.7	1,347	17.4	1,618	20.9
Municipalities	82,544	9,341	11.3	6,770	72.5	772	8.3	1,799	19.3
Washington	222,089	21,137	9.5	9,758	46.2	4,019	19.0	7,360	34.8
State	79,086	7,448	9.4	1,543	20.7	935	12.6	4,970	66.7
Local, total	143,003	13,689	9.6	8,215	60.0	3,084	22.5	2,390	17.5
Counties	20,243	7,458	36.8	2,656	35.6	2,487	33.3	2,315	31.0
Municipalities	29,202	6,231	21.3	5,659	89.2	597	9.6	75	1.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1986[a]--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government[b]	Total full-time equivalent government employment[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment[d]	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
West Virginia	95,311	6,129	6.4%	3,293	53.7%	1,500	24.5%	1,336	21.8%
State	34,468	2,579	7.5	851	33.0	917	35.6	811	31.4
Local, total	60,843	3,550	5.8	2,442	68.8	583	16.4	525	14.8
Counties	6,531	1,821	27.9	769	42.2	532	29.2	520	28.6
Municipalities	9,620	1,729	18.0	1,673	96.8	51	2.9	5	0.3
Wisconsin	241,780	21,641	9.0	12,669	58.5	3,902	18.0	5,070	23.4
State	73,736	5,764	7.8	758	13.2	1,237	21.5	3,769	65.4
Local, total	168,044	15,877	9.4	11,911	75.0	2,665	16.8	1,301	8.2
Counties	41,265	6,692	16.2	2,995	44.8	2,396	35.8	1,301	19.4
Municipalities	37,586	9,185	24.4	8,916	97.1	269	2.9	-	-
Wyoming	35,843	3,004	8.4	1,653	55.0	639	21.3	712	23.7
State	10,779	1,079	10.0	253	23.4	326	30.2	500	46.3
Local, total	25,064	1,925	7.7	1,400	72.7	313	16.3	212	11.0
Counties	4,322	986	22.8	536	54.4	250	25.4	200	20.3
Municipalities	3,597	939	26.1	864	92.0	63	6.7	12	1.3

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Includes employment of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.
[d] Justice system employment of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.19

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1984[a]

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government b	Total October government payrolls[c]	Total justice system: October payrolls	Total justice system: Percent of total October payrolls[d]	Police protection: October payrolls	Police protection: Percent of total justice system	Judicial and legal: October payrolls	Judicial and legal: Percent of total justice system	Corrections: October payrolls	Corrections: Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	$19,766,833	$2,241,865	11.3%	$1,219,536	54.4%	$446,740	19.9%	$575,590	25.7%
States	5,814,935	726,281	12.5	157,854	21.7	196,782	27.1	371,645	51.2
Local, total	13,951,896	1,515,585	10.9	1,061,682	70.1	249,958	16.5	203,945	13.5
Counties	2,595,473	574,862	22.1	238,064	41.4	183,816	32.0	152,983	26.6
Municipalities	4,293,037	940,722	21.9	823,618	87.6	66,143	7.0	50,961	5.4
Alabama	282,025	25,595	9.1	13,122	51.3	5,808	22.7	6,665	26.0
State	111,648	11,345	10.2	1,943	17.1	4,333	38.2	5,070	44.7
Local, total	170,377	14,250	8.4	11,179	78.4	1,475	10.4	1,595	11.2
Counties	18,182	5,033	27.7	2,473	49.1	1,075	21.4	1,484	29.5
Municipalities	40,550	9,217	22.7	8,706	94.5	400	4.3	111	1.2
Alaska	117,236	11,502	9.8	5,314	46.2	3,467	30.1	2,721	23.7
State	57,832	7,527	13.0	1,736	23.1	3,189	42.4	2,602	34.6
Local, total	59,404	3,975	6.7	3,578	90.0	278	7.0	119	3.0
Boroughs	16,883	266	1.6	162	60.9	59	22.2	44	16.5
Municipalities	42,415	3,710	8.7	3,416	92.1	219	5.9	75	2.0
Arizona	264,391	33,506	12.7	18,425	55.0	6,765	20.2	8,316	24.8
State	68,312	9,150	13.4	3,284	35.9	1,087	11.9	4,779	52.2
Local, total	196,079	24,356	12.4	15,141	62.2	5,677	23.3	3,537	14.5
Counties	28,179	10,975	38.9	3,209	29.2	4,237	38.6	3,528	32.1
Municipalities	44,196	13,381	30.3	11,932	89.2	1,440	10.8	9	0.1
Arkansas	138,459	10,600	7.7	6,001	56.6	2,076	19.6	2,523	23.8
State	53,752	4,091	7.6	1,256	30.7	876	21.4	1,960	47.9
Local, total	84,707	6,509	7.7	4,746	72.9	1,199	18.4	563	8.6
Counties	12,215	2,566	21.0	1,213	47.3	818	31.9	535	20.8
Municipalities	16,324	3,943	24.2	3,533	89.6	381	9.7	29	0.7
California	2,580,502	327,270	12.7	176,247	53.9	68,346	20.9	82,677	25.3
State	601,022	70,948	11.8	21,414	30.2	8,329	11.7	41,206	58.1
Local, total	1,979,479	256,322	12.9	154,833	60.4	60,017	23.4	41,471	16.2
Counties	463,748	137,183	29.6	45,164	32.9	52,635	38.4	39,383	28.7
Municipalities	420,045	119,139	28.4	109,669	92.1	7,382	6.2	2,088	1.8
Colorado	284,969	31,856	11.2	17,614	55.3	7,774	24.4	6,469	20.3
State	92,234	11,226	12.2	2,058	18.3	4,991	44.5	4,177	37.2
Local, total	192,735	20,631	10.7	15,556	75.4	2,783	13.5	2,292	11.1
Counties	23,850	5,519	23.1	3,096	56.1	1,060	19.2	1,363	24.7
Municipalities	56,372	15,112	26.8	12,459	82.4	1,723	11.4	930	6.2
Connecticut	264,788	29,662	11.2	17,257	58.2	4,366	14.7	8,039	27.1
State	100,016	15,072	15.1	2,870	19.0	4,163	27.6	8,039	53.3
Local, total	164,772	14,590	8.9	14,387	98.6	203	1.4	-	-
Municipalities	154,289	14,590	9.5	14,387	98.6	203	1.4	-	-
Delaware	52,079	7,142	13.7	3,141	44.0	1,783	25.0	2,217	31.0
State	26,663	4,989	18.7	1,294	25.9	1,478	29.6	2,217	44.4
Local, total	25,415	2,153	8.5	1,848	85.8	305	14.2	-	-
Counties	3,127	845	27.0	651	77.0	194	23.0	-	-
Municipalities	4,173	1,307	31.3	1,197	91.6	111	8.5		-
District of Columbia	110,496	20,245	18.3	10,644	52.6	3,138	15.5	6,463	31.9
Local, total	110,496	20,245	18.3	10,644	52.6	3,138	15.5	6,463	31.9
Municipality	90,240	20,245	22.4	10,644	52.6	3,138	15.5	6,463	31.9
Florida	798,009	114,676	14.4	60,425	52.7	21,729	18.9	32,521	28.4
State	180,638	40,341	22.3	4,476	11.1	12,241	30.3	23,624	58.6
Local, total	617,371	74,334	12.0	55,949	75.3	9,488	12.8	8,897	12.0
Counties	139,073	40,619	29.2	24,123	59.4	8,453	20.8	8,043	19.8
Municipalities	123,241	33,716	27.4	31,826	94.4	1,035	3.1	855	2.5
Georgia	430,956	42,286	9.8	21,113	49.9	8,118	19.2	13,055	30.9
State	134,058	15,470	11.5	3,089	20.0	2,133	13.8	10,249	66.3
Local, total	296,858	26,816	9.0	18,024	67.2	5,986	22.3	2,806	10.5
Counties	40,499	15,511	38.3	7,760	50.0	5,410	34.9	2,342	15.1
Municipalities	42,883	11,305	26.4	10,265	90.8	576	5.1	464	4.1
Hawaii	87,197	10,182	11.7	5,213	51.2	3,302	32.4	1,667	16.4
State	66,223	4,166	6.3	-	-	2,498	60.0	1,667	40.0
Local, total	20,974	6,017	28.7	5,213	86.6	804	13.4	-	-
Counties	5,745	1,661	28.9	1,420	85.5	241	14.5	-	-
Municipalities	15,222	4,356	28.6	3,793	87.1	563	12.9	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.19

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1984[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total October government payrolls[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls[d]	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system
Idaho	$69,925	$6,284	9.0%	$3,546	56.4%	$1,595	25.4%	$1,143	18.2%
State	24,946	2,141	8.6	489	22.8	764	35.7	888	41.5
Local, total	44,979	4,143	9.2	3,057	73.8	831	20.1	255	6.2
Counties	7,233	2,223	30.7	1,242	55.9	726	32.7	255	11.5
Municipalities	6,821	1,920	28.1	1,815	94.5	104	5.4	-	-
Illinois	923,241	121,675	13.2	78,526	64.5	19,793	16.3	23,356	19.2
State	229,342	32,342	14.1	8,467	26.2	7,849	24.3	16,026	49.6
Local, total	693,898	89,333	12.9	70,059	78.4	11,944	13.4	7,330	8.2
Counties	63,889	25,331	39.6	6,975	27.5	11,026	43.5	7,330	28.9
Municipalities	185,137	64,002	34.6	63,084	98.6	918	1.4	-	-
Indiana	384,727	30,500	7.9	17,310	56.8	5,429	17.8	7,760	25.4
State	124,461	10,261	8.2	3,007	29.3	1,674	16.3	5,580	54.4
Local, total	260,266	20,238	7.8	14,303	70.7	3,755	18.6	2,180	10.8
Counties	42,581	6,975	16.4	2,955	42.4	2,441	35.0	1,579	22.6
Municipalities	53,334	13,263	24.9	11,348	85.6	1,314	9.9	601	4.5
Iowa	241,469	18,460	7.6	10,026	54.3	3,708	20.1	4,726	25.6
State	85,501	7,204	8.4	1,809	25.1	1,813	25.2	3,582	49.7
Local, total	155,968	11,256	7.2	8,217	73.0	1,895	16.8	1,144	10.2
Counties	26,094	5,060	19.4	2,178	43.0	1,749	34.6	1,133	22.4
Municipalities	32,084	6,196	19.3	6,038	97.4	147	2.4	11	0.2
Kansas	200,839	18,557	9.2	9,354	50.4	4,563	24.6	4,640	25.0
State	63,294	8,114	12.8	1,038	12.8	3,238	39.9	3,838	47.3
Local, total	137,545	10,443	7.6	8,316	79.6	1,326	12.7	801	7.7
Counties	17,436	3,732	21.4	2,200	58.9	792	21.2	740	19.8
Municipalities	28,449	6,711	23.6	6,116	91.1	534	8.0	62	0.9
Kentucky	230,871	22,027	9.5	11,186	50.8	5,291	24.0	5,549	25.2
State	92,870	11,712	12.6	3,111	26.6	4,526	38.6	4,074	34.8
Local, total	138,002	10,316	7.5	8,075	78.3	765	7.4	1,475	14.3
Counties	15,656	4,236	27.1	2,412	56.9	536	12.7	1,288	30.4
Municipalities	27,210	6,080	22.3	5,663	93.1	229	3.8	188	3.1
Louisiana	343,901	39,821	11.6	19,728	49.5	8,416	21.1	11,677	29.3
State	137,421	14,750	10.7	3,260	22.1	3,202	21.7	8,288	56.2
Local, total	206,480	25,071	12.1	16,468	65.7	5,214	20.8	3,389	13.5
Parishes	36,195	10,601	29.3	6,451	60.9	2,704	25.5	1,445	13.6
Municipalities	47,706	14,470	30.3	10,017	69.2	2,510	17.3	1,944	13.4
Maine	76,295	6,742	8.8	3,933	58.3	1,152	17.1	1,656	24.6
State	30,408	3,329	10.9	986	29.6	1,015	30.5	1,328	39.9
Local, total	45,886	3,413	7.4	2,948	86.4	138	4.0	328	9.6
Counties	1,097	757	69.0	306	40.4	122	16.1	328	43.3
Municipalities	28,792	2,656	9.2	2,641	99.4	15	0.6	-	-
Maryland	396,467	48,183	12.2	26,075	54.1	6,915	14.4	15,193	31.5
State	130,969	19,646	15.0	4,309	21.9	3,171	16.1	12,165	61.9
Local, total	265,498	28,536	10.7	21,765	76.3	3,743	13.1	3,027	10.6
Counties	198,620	16,943	8.5	12,203	72.0	2,663	15.7	2,076	12.3
Municipalities	60,468	11,593	19.2	9,562	82.5	1,080	9.3	951	8.2
Massachusetts	455,535	57,064	12.5	33,130	58.1	11,637	20.4	12,298	21.6
State	132,768	24,350	18.3	3,886	16.0	11,015	45.2	9,449	38.8
Local, total	322,767	32,714	10.1	29,244	89.4	621	1.9	2,849	8.7
Counties	6,848	2,353	34.4	117	5.0	4	0.2	2,232	94.9
Municipalities	277,422	30,362	10.9	29,127	95.9	617	2.0	617	2.0
Michigan	835,321	88,310	10.6	47,716	54.0	18,848	21.3	21,746	24.6
State	237,428	28,557	12.0	7,426	26.0	6,218	21.8	14,913	52.2
Local, total	597,894	59,752	10.0	40,290	67.4	12,630	21.1	6,382	11.4
Counties	73,447	24,185	32.9	7,323	30.3	10,472	43.3	6,390	26.4
Municipalities	135,551	35,567	26.2	32,967	92.7	2,158	6.1	442	1.2
Minnesota	380,111	33,042	8.7	17,407	52.7	7,592	23.0	8,043	24.3
State	119,447	8,157	6.8	1,904	23.3	2,366	29.0	3,887	47.7
Local, total	260,664	24,885	9.5	15,503	62.3	5,226	21.0	4,156	16.7
Counties	50,594	13,273	26.2	4,346	32.7	4,771	35.9	4,156	31.3
Municipalities	58,660	11,612	19.8	11,157	96.1	455	3.9	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.19

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1984[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

		Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
State and level of government[b]	Total October government payrolls[c]	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls[d]	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system
Mississippi	$160,632	$11,482	7.1%	$6,698	58.3%	$2,028	17.7%	$2,756	24.0%
State	56,780	4,820	8.5	1,626	33.7	854	17.7	2,340	48.5
Local, total	103,852	6,662	6.4	5,072	76.1	1,173	17.6	416	6.2
Counties	20,780	2,507	12.1	1,187	47.3	966	38.5	353	14.1
Municipalities	20,350	4,155	20.4	3,885	93.5	207	5.0	63	1.5
Missouri	334,714	39,416	11.8	23,757	60.3	8,034	20.4	7,626	19.3
State	89,353	12,943	14.5	3,492	27.0	4,682	36.2	4,769	36.8
Local, total	245,360	26,473	10.8	20,265	76.5	3,351	12.7	2,857	10.8
Counties	24,894	7,339	29.5	3,435	46.8	2,167	29.5	1,737	23.7
Municipalities	63,667	19,134	30.1	16,829	88.0	1,185	6.2	1,120	5.9
Montana	75,306	5,642	7.5	3,128	55.4	1,157	20.5	1,357	24.1
State	27,019	2,051	7.6	610	29.7	365	17.8	1,076	52.5
Local, total	48,287	3,591	7.4	2,518	70.1	792	22.1	280	7.8
Counties	7,948	2,180	27.4	1,251	57.4	663	30.4	266	12.2
Municipalities	6,035	1,411	23.4	1,267	89.8	129	9.1	15	1.1
Nebraska	138,233	11,358	8.2	6,292	55.4	2,383	21.0	2,684	23.6
State	40,701	4,017	9.9	893	22.2	1,031	25.7	2,093	52.1
Local, total	97,532	7,341	7.5	5,399	73.5	1,352	18.4	591	8.1
Counties	11,853	2,759	23.3	1,179	42.7	990	35.9	591	21.4
Municipalities	19,879	4,582	23.0	4,220	92.1	362	7.9	-	-
Nevada	81,323	13,062	16.1	6,235	47.7	2,633	20.2	4,194	32.1
State	23,431	3,321	14.2	583	17.6	583	17.6	2,154	64.9
Local, total	57,892	9,742	16.8	5,652	58.0	2,049	21.0	2,040	20.9
Counties	22,973	7,218	31.4	3,864	53.5	1,574	21.8	1,780	24.7
Municipalities	9,302	2,524	27.1	1,788	70.8	475	18.8	261	10.3
New Hampshire	61,901	6,330	10.2	3,942	62.3	1,321	20.9	1,067	16.9
State	22,868	2,318	10.1	501	21.6	1,144	49.4	673	29.0
Local, total	39,033	4,012	10.3	3,442	85.8	177	4.4	394	9.8
Counties	2,884	644	22.3	221	34.3	101	15.7	323	50.2
Municipalities	18,549	3,368	18.2	3,221	95.6	76	2.3	71	2.1
New Jersey	674,337	97,081	14.4	54,297	55.9	21,231	21.9	21,553	22.2
State	170,870	26,640	15.6	6,877	25.8	8,157	30.6	11,605	43.6
Local, total	503,467	70,441	14.0	47,420	67.3	13,074	18.6	9,948	14.1
Counties	90,731	23,426	25.8	3,374	14.4	10,107	43.1	9,945	42.5
Municipalities	153,736	47,016	30.6	44,046	93.7	2,967	6.3	3	-
New Mexico	126,470	13,139	10.4	6,272	47.7	2,861	21.8	4,006	30.5
State	54,541	6,701	12.3	1,098	16.4	2,560	38.2	3,043	45.4
Local, total	71,929	6,438	9.0	5,174	80.4	301	4.7	963	15.0
Counties	7,420	1,676	22.6	1,195	71.3	83	5.0	398	23.7
Municipalities	19,481	4,762	24.4	3,979	83.6	217	4.6	566	11.9
New York	2,048,443	280,663	13.7	144,739	51.6	55,732	19.9	80,191	28.6
State	548,325	96,991	17.7	12,366	12.7	39,057	40.3	45,569	47.0
Local, total	1,500,118	183,671	12.2	132,374	72.1	16,675	9.1	34,623	18.9
Counties	173,519	41,779	2.1	24,899	59.6	5,357	12.8	11,523	27.6
Municipalities	889,697	141,892	15.9	107,474	75.7	11,318	8.0	23,099	16.3
North Carolina	448,494	43,085	9.6	21,615	50.2	7,296	16.9	14,173	32.9
State	144,015	24,614	17.1	4,991	20.3	6,691	27.2	12,932	52.5
Local, total	304,479	18,471	6.1	16,625	90.0	605	3.3	1,241	6.7
Counties	243,916	6,515	2.7	4,796	73.6	478	7.3	1,241	19.0
Municipalities	49,120	11,936	24.3	11,828	98.9	128	1.1	-	-
North Dakota	61,200	3,850	6.3	2,083	54.1	1,168	30.3	599	15.6
State	22,159	1,396	6.3	389	27.9	559	40.0	448	32.1
Local, total	39,041	2,454	6.3	1,694	69.0	609	24.8	151	6.2
Counties	4,449	1,144	25.7	499	43.6	493	43.1	151	13.2
Municipalities	5,851	1,311	22.4	1,195	91.2	116	8.8	-	-
Ohio	783,323	75,387	9.6	43,431	57.6	15,183	20.1	16,773	22.2
State	199,172	18,081	9.1	3,969	22.0	3,036	16.8	11,076	61.3
Local, total	584,151	57,306	9.8	39,462	68.9	12,147	21.2	5,697	9.9
Counties	96,459	18,733	19.4	6,195	33.1	7,380	39.4	5,158	27.5
Municipalities	132,879	38,573	29.0	33,266	86.2	4,767	12.4	540	1.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.19

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1984[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total October government payrolls[c]	Total justice system: October payrolls	Total justice system: Percent of total October payrolls[d]	Police protection: October payrolls	Police protection: Percent of total justice system	Judicial and legal: October payrolls	Judicial and legal: Percent of total justice system	Corrections: October payrolls	Corrections: Percent of total justice system
Oklahoma	$242,115	$23,022	9.5%	$12,280	53.3%	$4,463	19.4%	$6,279	27.3%
State	94,720	11,116	11.7	2,651	23.8	2,766	24.9	5,699	51.3
Local, total	147,395	11,906	8.1	9,629	80.9	1,697	14.3	581	4.9
Counties	16,834	2,988	17.7	1,472	49.3	1,068	35.7	448	15.0
Municipalities	42,105	8,918	21.2	8,156	91.5	629	7.1	133	1.5
Oregon	232,830	23,098	9.9	12,026	52.1	5,507	23.8	5,565	24.1
State	75,383	9,217	12.2	2,504	27.2	3,387	36.7	3,326	36.1
Local, total	157,447	13,881	8.8	9,523	68.6	2,120	15.3	2,238	16.1
Counties	20,165	6,849	34.0	2,973	43.4	1,645	24.0	2,231	32.6
Municipalities	28,038	7,032	25.1	6,550	93.1	475	6.8	7	0.1
Pennsylvania	786,506	97,666	12.4	55,825	57.2	21,794	22.3	20,047	20.5
State	214,429	24,030	11.2	10,164	42.3	5,368	22.3	8,498	35.4
Local, total	572,077	73,636	12.9	45,661	62.0	16,426	22.3	11,549	15.7
Counties	55,188	18,265	33.1	2,455	13.4	9,500	52.0	6,309	34.5
Municipalities	135,604	55,371	40.8	43,206	78.0	6,926	12.5	5,240	9.5
Rhode Island	84,066	8,211	9.8	4,867	59.3	1,442	17.6	1,901	23.2
State	36,965	3,916	10.6	682	17.4	1,333	34.0	1,901	48.5
Local, total	47,101	4,294	9.1	4,185	97.5	110	2.6	-	-
Municipalities	45,635	4,294	9.4	4,185	97.5	110	2.6	-	-
South Carolina	229,377	19,521	8.5	9,966	51.1	3,366	17.2	6,189	31.7
State	97,566	9,085	9.3	2,263	24.9	1,418	15.6	5,404	59.5
Local, total	131,811	10,435	7.9	7,703	73.8	1,947	18.7	785	7.5
Counties	24,863	5,759	23.2	3,280	57.0	1,741	30.2	738	12.8
Municipalities	16,579	4,676	28.2	4,422	94.6	206	4.4	47	1.0
South Dakota	48,759	3,773	7.7	2,087	55.3	847	22.4	838	22.2
State	18,766	1,720	9.2	463	26.9	589	34.2	668	38.8
Local, total	29,993	2,052	6.8	1,624	79.1	258	12.6	170	8.3
Counties	3,671	855	23.3	477	55.8	217	25.4	162	18.9
Municipalities	6,457	1,197	18.5	1,147	95.8	42	3.5	8	0.7
Tennessee	315,402	27,934	8.9	15,180	54.3	4,877	17.5	7,878	28.2
State	100,078	10,057	10.0	1,775	17.6	2,269	22.6	6,013	59.8
Local, total	215,323	17,877	8.3	13,405	75.0	2,608	14.6	1,865	10.4
Counties	90,943	6,204	6.8	3,340	53.8	1,626	26.2	1,239	20.0
Municipalities	117,575	11,673	9.9	10,065	86.2	982	8.4	626	5.4
Texas	1,271,591	126,541	10.0	68,942	54.5	23,031	18.2	34,568	27.3
State	332,262	32,234	9.7	5,222	16.2	5,404	16.8	21,608	67.0
Local, total	939,329	94,307	10.0	63,720	67.6	17,628	18.7	12,960	13.7
Counties	105,378	37,706	35.8	11,472	30.4	13,516	35.8	12,718	33.7
Municipalities	225,627	56,601	25.1	52,248	92.3	4,112	7.3	242	0.4
Utah	122,977	11,383	9.3	6,276	55.1	2,401	21.1	2,706	23.8
State	49,591	4,471	9.0	1,014	22.7	1,313	29.4	2,144	48.0
Local, total	73,386	6,913	9.4	5,262	76.1	1,089	15.8	562	8.1
Counties	11,176	3,081	27.6	1,700	55.2	818	26.5	562	18.2
Municipalities	13,861	3,831	27.6	3,561	93.0	270	7.0	-	-
Vermont	37,581	3,498	9.3	1,968	56.3	723	20.7	806	23.0
State	17,640	2,407	13.6	927	38.5	674	28.0	806	33.5
Local, total	19,941	1,090	5.5	1,041	95.5	50	4.6	-	-
Counties	69	40	58.0	16	40.0	24	60.0	-	-
Municipalities	5,093	1,050	20.6	1,025	97.6	26	2.5	-	-
Virginia	443,970	47,220	10.6	22,350	47.3	7,358	15.6	17,512	37.1
State	158,616	20,060	12.6	3,558	17.7	4,218	21.0	12,284	61.2
Local, total	285,354	27,160	9.5	18,792	69.2	3,140	11.6	5,228	19.2
Counties	154,416	12,355	8.0	7,997	64.7	1,951	15.8	2,407	19.5
Municipalities	123,955	14,805	11.9	10,795	72.9	1,189	8.0	2,821	19.1
Washington	396,258	40,135	10.1	20,450	51.0	7,487	18.7	12,198	30.4
State	132,970	12,896	9.7	2,909	22.6	1,970	15.3	8,017	62.2
Local, total	263,288	27,240	10.3	17,541	64.4	5,517	20.3	4,182	15.4
Counties	36,533	13,681	37.4	5,277	38.6	4,347	31.8	4,058	29.7
Municipalities	60,681	13,559	22.3	12,264	90.4	1,170	8.6	124	0.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.19

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1984[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total October government payrolls[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls[d]	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system
West Virginia	$135,217	$8,236	6.1%	$4,832	58.7%	$2,009	24.4%	$1,395	16.9%
State	49,181	3,534	7.2	1,317	37.3	1,263	35.7	954	27.0
Local, total	86,036	4,702	5.5	3,514	74.7	746	15.9	442	9.4
Counties	7,214	2,075	28.8	995	48.0	644	31.0	436	21.0
Municipalities	14,009	2,627	18.8	2,520	95.9	102	3.9	5	0.2
Wisconsin	413,577	40,739	9.9	24,545	60.2	7,628	18.7	8,566	21.0
State	117,378	10,914	9.3	1,388	12.7	3,262	29.9	6,264	57.4
Local, total	296,199	29,826	10.1	23,158	77.6	4,366	14.6	2,303	7.7
Counties	62.230	11,723	18.8	5,653	48.2	3,768	32.1	2,303	19.6
Municipalities	71,434	18,103	25.3	17,505	96.7	598	3.3	-	-
Wyoming	62,422	5,209	8.3	2,999	57.6	1,170	22.5	1,039	19.9
State	18,902	1,845	9.8	512	27.8	661	35.8	672	36.4
Local, total	43,521	3,364	7.7	2,488	74.0	510	15.2	367	10.9
Counties	7,774	1,515	19.5	881	58.2	401	26.5	233	15.4
Municipalities	6,257	1,849	29.6	1,606	86.9	109	5.9	134	7.2

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Includes payrolls of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.
[d] Justice system payrolls of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.20

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1985[a]

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total October government payrolls[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls[d]	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	$21,374,689	$2,469,171	11.6%	$1,318,210	53.4%	$501,679	20.3%	$649,282	26.3%
States	6,328,586	812,136	12.8	172,273	21.2	220,493	27.1	419,370	51.6
Local, total	15,036,108	1,657,035	11.0	1,145,938	69.2	281,186	17.0	229,912	13.9
Counties	2,819,092	640,502	22.7	259,959	40.6	207,050	32.3	173,493	27.1
Municipalities	4,636,745	1,016,533	21.9	885,979	87.2	74,136	7.3	56,419	5.6
Alabama	313,237	27,441	8.8	14,041	51.2	6,049	22.0	7,351	26.8
State	126,056	12,198	9.7	2,024	16.6	4,517	37.0	5,656	46.4
Local, total	187,181	15,243	8.1	12,016	78.8	1,532	10.1	1,695	11.1
Counties	19,239	5,210	27.1	2,557	49.1	1,109	21.3	1,544	29.6
Municipalities	44,157	10,033	22.7	9,459	94.3	423	4.2	151	1.5
Alaska	129,235	12,472	9.7	5,656	45.3	3,724	29.9	3,091	24.8
State	66,604	8,212	12.3	1,800	21.9	3,469	42.2	2,943	35.8
Local, total	62,631	4,260	6.8	3,857	90.5	255	6.0	148	3.5
Boroughs	18,715	267	1.4	174	65.2	46	17.2	46	17.2
Municipalities	43,788	3,993	9.1	3,683	92.2	209	5.2	102	2.6
Arizona	298,353	40,240	13.5	20,543	51.1	8,580	21.3	11,117	27.6
State	77,241	11,868	15.4	3,284	27.7	1,600	13.5	6,985	58.9
Local, total	221,112	28,372	12.8	17,260	60.8	6,980	24.6	4,132	14.6
Counties	31,463	12,827	40.8	3,603	28.1	5,098	39.7	4,126	32.2
Municipalities	50,619	15,545	30.7	13,657	87.9	1,882	12.1	6	-
Arkansas	151,876	11,640	7.7	6,285	54.0	2,246	19.3	3,109	26.7
State	61,918	4,763	7.7	1,264	27.0	999	21.0	2,480	52.1
Local, total	89,958	6,877	7.6	5,001	72.7	1,247	18.1	629	9.1
Counties	13,005	2,689	20.7	1,266	47.1	834	31.0	589	21.9
Municipalities	16,654	4,188	25.1	3,734	89.2	413	9.9	41	1.0
California	2,777,231	362,204	13.0	190,698	52.6	77,414	21.4	94,092	26.0
State	669,195	82,255	12.3	24,133	29.3	9,542	11.6	48,579	59.1
Local, total	2,108,036	279,949	13.3	166,565	59.5	67,872	24.2	45,512	16.3
Counties	500,248	154,140	30.8	51,297	33.3	59,600	38.7	43,244	28.1
Municipalities	450,611	125,809	27.9	115,268	91.6	8,272	6.6	2,268	1.8
Colorado	315,995	34,783	11.0	18,893	54.3	8,377	24.1	7,513	21.6
State	99,075	12,215	12.3	2,144	17.6	5,465	44.7	4,606	37.7
Local, total	216,920	22,568	10.4	16,749	74.2	2,911	12.9	2,908	12.9
Counties	25,782	6,383	24.8	3,387	53.1	1,213	19.0	1,783	27.9
Municipalities	63,831	16,185	25.4	13,362	82.6	1,699	10.5	1,124	6.9
Connecticut	287,535	33,964	11.8	18,953	55.8	5,947	17.5	9,064	26.7
State	108,877	18,174	16.7	3,437	18.9	5,673	31.2	9,064	49.9
Local, total	178,658	15,790	8.8	15,517	98.3	273	1.7	-	-
Municipalities	166,838	15,790	9.5	15,517	98.3	273	1.7	-	-
Delaware	57,569	7,629	13.3	3,331	43.7	1,939	25.4	2,358	30.9
State	29,424	5,349	18.2	1,394	26.1	1,596	29.8	2,358	44.1
Local, total	28,145	2,280	8.1	1,937	85.0	343	15.0	-	-
Counties	3,360	920	27.4	689	74.9	231	25.1	-	-
Municipalities	4,337	1,361	31.4	1,248	91.7	112	8.2	-	-
District of Columbia	120,990	22,421	18.5	11,293	50.4	3,603	16.1	7,524	33.6
Local, total	120,990	22,421	18.5	11,293	50.4	3,603	16.1	7,524	33.6
Municipality	99,722	22,421	22.5	11,293	50.4	3,603	16.1	7,524	33.6
Florida	855,304	125,262	14.6	66,592	53.2	24,294	19.4	34,376	27.4
State	198,085	42,416	21.4	5,665	13.4	13,609	32.1	23,142	54.6
Local, total	657,220	82,847	12.6	60,928	73.5	10,685	12.9	11,234	13.6
Counties	153,799	45,704	29.7	25,818	56.5	9,619	21.0	10,268	22.5
Municipalities	133,099	37,143	27.9	35,110	94.5	1,066	2.9	966	2.6
Georgia	487,282	47,106	9.7	22,860	48.5	9,059	19.2	15,188	32.2
State	146,151	17,298	11.8	3,384	19.6	2,299	13.3	11,615	67.1
Local, total	341,130	29,809	8.7	19,476	65.3	6,760	22.7	3,573	12.0
Counties	45,607	17,503	38.4	8,310	47.5	6,114	34.9	3,079	17.6
Municipalities	46,327	12,305	26.6	11,166	90.7	645	5.2	494	4.0
Hawaii	92,177	11,057	12.0	5,911	53.5	3,618	32.7	1,528	13.8
State	69,393	4,283	6.2	-	-	2,755	64.3	1,528	35.7
Local, total	22,785	6,774	29.7	5,911	87.3	863	12.7	-	-
Counties	6,264	1,865	29.8	1,586	85.0	279	15.0	-	-
Municipalities	16,514	4,909	29.7	4,325	88.1	585	11.9	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1985[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total October government payrolls[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls[d]	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system
Idaho	$74,344	$6,597	8.9%	$3,704	56.1%	$1,665	25.2%	$1,228	18.6%
State	25,916	2,211	8.5	487	22.0	766	34.6	959	43.4
Local, total	48,428	4,386	9.1	3,217	73.3	900	20.5	269	6.1
Counties	8,740	2,412	27.6	1,372	56.9	771	32.0	269	11.2
Municipalities	7,036	1,974	28.1	1,845	93.5	128	6.5	-	-
Illinois	987,051	129,784	13.1	80,869	62.3	22,317	17.2	26,598	20.5
State	258,419	35,696	13.8	8,157	22.9	8,813	24.7	18,727	52.5
Local, total	728,633	94,088	12.9	72,712	77.3	13,505	14.4	7,871	8.4
Counties	71,204	27,306	38.3	7,110	26.0	12,325	45.1	7,871	28.8
Municipalities	188,344	66,781	35.5	65,602	98.2	1,179	1.8	-	-
Indiana	412,450	33,222	8.1	18, 62	56.2	6,132	18.5	8,428	25.4
State	137,561	11,444	8.3	3,523	30.8	1,873	16.4	6,048	52.8
Local, total	274,889	21,778	7.9	15,138	69.5	4,260	19.6	2,380	10.9
Counties	42,754	7,584	17.7	3,107	41.0	2,728	36.0	1,749	23.1
Municipalities	56,484	14,194	25.1	12,032	84.8	1,532	10.8	630	4.4
Iowa	252,362	19,752	7.8	10,660	54.0	4,177	21.1	4,915	24.9
State	92,660	8,575	9.3	2,053	23.9	2,584	30.1	3,938	45.9
Local, total	159,702	11,176	7.0	8,607	77.0	1,593	14.3	977	8.7
Counties	26,303	4,611	17.5	2,217	48.1	1,428	31.0	965	20.9
Municipalities	31,906	6,566	20.6	6,389	97.3	165	2.5	12	0.2
Kansas	212,586	19,708	9.3	10,092	51.2	4,759	24.1	4,856	24.6
State	65,619	8,361	12.7	1,139	13.6	3,289	39.3	3,933	47.0
Local, total	146,967	11,346	7.7	8,953	78.9	1,471	13.0	923	8.1
Counties	19,695	4,166	21.2	2,394	57.5	878	21.1	895	21.5
Municipalities	29,598	7,180	24.3	6,559	91.4	593	8.3	28	0.4
Kentucky	252,068	23,528	9.3	11,814	50.2	5,785	24.6	5,929	25.2
State	97,070	12,430	12.8	3,090	24.9	4,962	39.9	4,378	35.2
Local, total	144,998	11,098	7.7	8,724	78.6	823	7.4	1,551	14.0
Counties	15,607	4,772	30.6	2,778	58.2	597	12.5	1,398	29.3
Municipalities	29,118	6,326	21.7	5,946	94.0	226	3.6	154	2.4
Louisiana	367,101	41,977	11.4	20,135	48.0	9,283	22.1	12,558	29.9
State	147,361	15,295	10.4	3,320	21.7	3,243	21.2	8,732	57.1
Local, total	219,740	26,681	12.1	16,814	63.0	6,040	22.6	3,827	14.3
Parishes	41,105	11,637	28.3	6,674	57.4	3,215	27.6	1,748	15.0
Municipalities	50,172	15,044	30.0	10,141	67.4	2,825	18.8	2,079	13.8
Maine	82,388	7,154	8.7	4,185	58.5	1,230	17.2	1,739	24.3
State	32,392	3,509	10.8	1,051	30.0	1,078	30.7	1,381	39.4
Local, total	49,996	3,645	7.3	3,134	86.0	153	4.2	358	9.8
Counties	1,205	848	70.4	355	41.9	135	15.9	358	42.2
Municipalities	31,222	2,797	9.0	2,779	99.4	18	0.6	-	-
Maryland	426,765	54,418	12.8	27,877	51.2	9,987	18.4	16,554	30.4
State	143,910	23,847	16.6	4,821	20.2	5,883	24.7	13,143	55.1
Local, total	282,855	30,571	10.8	23,056	75.4	4,105	13.4	3,411	11.2
Counties	210,394	18,223	8.7	12,945	71.0	2,953	16.2	2,325	12.8
Municipalities	65,698	12,349	18.8	10,111	81.9	1,151	9.3	1,086	8.8
Massachusetts	516,129	63,224	12.2	36,428	57.6	13,346	21.1	13,451	21.3
State	157,601	27,721	17.6	4,799	17.3	12,709	45.8	10,213	36.8
Local, total	358,528	35,503	9.9	31,629	89.1	637	1.8	3,238	9.1
Counties	7,576	2,673	35.3	94	3.5	4	0.1	2,575	96.3
Municipalities	301,247	32,830	10.9	31,535	96.1	632	1.9	663	2.0
Michigan	890,120	97,102	10.9	51,820	53.4	19,658	20.2	25,623	26.4
State	252,869	32,171	12.7	7,598	23.6	6,437	20.0	18,137	56.4
Local, total	637,251	64,931	10.2	44,222	68.1	13,222	20.4	7,487	11.5
Counties	77,707	25,971	33.4	7,627	29.4	10,926	42.1	7,419	28.6
Municipalities	142,518	38,960	27.3	36,596	93.9	2,296	5.9	68	0.2
Minnesota	401,303	35,337	8.8	18,245	51.6	8,464	24.0	8,627	24.4
State	125,556	8,736	7.0	1,990	22.8	2,647	30.3	4,099	46.9
Local, total	275,748	26,600	9.6	16,255	61.1	5,817	21.9	4,528	17.0
Counties	54,805	14,532	26.5	4,694	32.3	5,310	36.5	4,528	31.2
Municipalities	59,854	12,068	20.2	11,561	95.8	507	4.2	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1985[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total October government payrolls[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls[d]	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system
Mississippi	$178,609	$12,543	7.0%	$7,107	56.7%	$2,292	18.3%	$3,144	25.1%
State	62,337	5,326	8.5	1,714	32.2	936	17.6	2,676	50.2
Local, total	116,272	7,216	6.2	5,393	74.7	1,356	18.8	468	6.5
Counties	24,444	2,775	11.4	1,263	45.5	1,126	40.6	385	13.9
Municipalities	21,871	4,442	20.3	4,129	93.0	230	5.2	82	1.8
Missouri	353,373	42,166	11.9	24,965	59.2	8,855	21.0	8,346	19.8
State	97,041	14,654	15.1	3,864	26.4	5,262	35.9	5,528	37.7
Local, total	256,332	27,511	10.7	21,101	76.7	3,593	13.1	2,818	10.2
Counties	24,973	7,759	31.1	3,593	46.3	2,307	29.7	1,858	23.9
Municipalities	64,274	19,753	30.7	17,508	88.6	1,286	6.5	959	4.9
Montana	74,453	6,125	8.2	3,382	55.2	1,300	21.2	1,443	23.6
State	28,534	2,224	7.8	640	28.8	454	20.4	1,130	50.8
Local, total	45,919	3,901	8.5	2,742	70.3	846	21.7	313	8.0
Counties	8,275	2,314	28.0	1,331	57.5	686	29.6	296	12.8
Municipalities	6,443	1,588	24.6	1,410	88.8	160	10.1	17	1.1
Nebraska	143,470	12,240	8.5	6,732	55.0	2,425	19.8	3,082	25.2
State	41,191	4,657	11.3	1,123	24.1	1,098	23.6	2,436	52.3
Local, total	102,279	7,583	7.4	5,609	74.0	1,327	17.5	647	8.5
Counties	12,621	2,942	23.3	1,205	41.0	1,090	37.0	647	22.0
Municipalities	20,795	4,641	22.3	4,404	94.9	237	5.1	-	-
Nevada	92,140	14,660	15.9	6,776	46.2	2,977	20.3	4,906	33.5
State	26,734	3,752	14.0	543	14.5	677	18.0	2,532	67.5
Local, total	65,406	10,908	16.7	6,233	57.1	2,300	21.1	2,374	21.8
Counties	25,820	8,160	31.6	4,363	53.5	1,773	21.7	2,024	24.8
Municipalities	10,051	2,748	27.3	1,871	68.1	527	19.2	350	12.7
New Hampshire	68,270	6,960	10.2	4,311	61.9	1,300	18.7	1,349	19.4
State	25,717	2,527	9.8	543	21.5	1,124	44.5	860	34.0
Local, total	42,554	4,433	10.4	3,769	85.0	176	4.0	489	11.0
Counties	3,181	783	24.6	253	32.3	98	12.5	432	55.2
Municipalities	19,983	3,650	18.3	3,515	96.3	78	2.1	57	1.6
New Jersey	737,345	109,236	14.8	60,845	55.7	23,550	21.6	24,841	22.7
State	189,720	30,321	16.0	7,416	24.5	9,125	30.1	13,780	45.4
Local, total	547,625	78,915	14.4	53,429	67.7	14,425	18.3	11,060	14.0
Counties	100,876	25,595	25.4	3,600	14.1	10,961	42.8	11,034	43.1
Municipalities	170,425	53,320	31.3	49,829	93.5	3,464	6.5	26	-
New Mexico	132,101	14,479	11.0	6,833	47.2	2,909	20.1	4,736	32.7
State	56,942	7,202	12.6	1,122	15.6	2,561	35.6	3,519	48.9
Local, total	75,159	7,277	9.7	5,712	78.5	349	4.8	1,217	16.7
Counties	8,056	1,951	24.2	1,255	64.3	101	5.2	595	30.5
Municipalities	20,833	5,326	25.6	4,457	83.7	248	4.7	622	11.7
New York	2,271,241	311,676	13.7	156,438	50.2	62,704	20.1	92,533	29.7
State	584,733	108,401	18.5	13,970	12.9	43,098	39.8	51,333	47.4
Local, total	1,686,508	203,274	12.1	142,468	70.1	19,606	9.6	41,200	20.3
Counties	187,869	46,821	24.9	27,448	58.6	6,218	13.3	13,155	28.1
Municipalities	1,011,465	156,453	15.5	115,020	73.5	13,388	8.6	28,046	17.9
North Carolina	509,753	46,116	9.0	23,350	50.6	7,899	17.1	14,867	32.2
State	174,842	26,091	14.9	5,395	20.7	7,283	27.9	13,413	51.4
Local, total	334,911	20,025	6.0	17,955	89.7	616	3.1	1,454	7.3
Counties	274,338	7,424	2.7	5,492	74.0	477	6.4	1,454	19.6
Municipalities	51,745	12,601	24.4	12,463	98.9	139	1.1	-	-
North Dakota	63,145	4,075	6.5	2,201	54.0	1,256	30.8	618	15.2
State	24,279	1,491	6.1	414	27.8	608	40.8	470	31.5
Local, total	38,867	2,584	6.6	1,788	69.2	648	25.1	148	5.7
Counties	4,710	1,258	26.7	553	44.0	557	44.3	148	11.8
Municipalities	5,256	1,326	25.2	1,235	93.1	91	6.9	-	-
Ohio	834,924	86,105	10.3	47,199	54.8	19,070	22.1	19,836	23.0
State	213,391	19,538	9.2	4,109	21.0	3,217	16.5	12,212	62.5
Local, total	621,533	66,566	10.7	43,090	64.7	15,853	23.8	7,623	11.5
Counties	103,013	24,030	23.3	6,467	26.9	10,488	43.6	7,075	29.4
Municipalities	141,756	42,536	30.0	36,623	86.1	5,365	12.6	548	1.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1985[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total October government payrolls[c]	Total justice system: October payrolls	Total justice system: Percent of total October payrolls[d]	Police protection: October payrolls	Police protection: Percent of total justice system	Judicial and legal: October payrolls	Judicial and legal: Percent of total justice system	Corrections: October payrolls	Corrections: Percent of total justice system
Oklahoma	$263,512	$25,778	9.8%	$13,639	52.9%	$4,981	19.3%	$7,158	27.8%
State	101,433	12,681	12.5	2,939	23.2	3,191	25.2	6,550	51.7
Local, total	162,079	13,097	8.1	10,701	81.7	1,790	13.7	607	4.6
Counties	17,395	2,967	17.1	1,476	49.7	986	33.2	505	17.0
Municipalities	44,114	10,131	23.0	9,225	91.1	804	7.9	102	1.0
Oregon	245,111	25,041	10.2	13,079	52.2	5,812	23.2	6,150	24.6
State	80,752	10,268	12.7	2,854	27.8	3,696	36.0	3,718	36.2
Local, total	164,359	14,773	9.0	10,225	69.2	2,116	14.3	2,432	16.5
Counties	20,387	6,811	33.4	2,815	41.3	1,572	23.1	2,424	35.6
Municipalities	29,510	7,962	27.0	7,410	93.1	544	6.8	9	0.1
Pennsylvania	821,690	104,014	12.7	60,506	58.2	23,242	22.3	20,267	19.5
State	218,913	25,977	11.9	10,866	41.8	5,932	22.8	9,179	35.3
Local, total	602,778	78,037	12.9	49,640	63.6	17,309	22.2	11,088	14.2
Counties	57,433	19,578	34.1	2,587	13.2	10,147	51.8	6,844	35.0
Municipalities	140,860	58,460	41.5	47,053	80.5	7,162	12.3	4,245	7.3
Rhode Island	84,784	9,425	11.1	5,801	61.5	1,568	16.6	2,056	21.8
State	35,503	4,145	11.7	644	15.5	1,445	34.9	2,056	49.6
Local, total	49,281	5,280	10.7	5,156	97.7	123	2.3	-	-
Municipalities	47,684	5,280	11.1	5,156	97.7	123	2.3	-	-
South Carolina	253,702	21,744	8.6	11,055	50.8	3,606	16.6	7,083	32.6
State	106,766	10,205	9.6	2,571	25.2	1,432	14.0	6,203	60.8
Local, total	146,936	11,539	7.9	8,484	73.5	2,174	18.8	880	7.6
Counties	27,781	6,482	23.3	3,674	56.7	1,970	30.4	837	[illegible]
Municipalities	17,619	5,057	28.7	4,810	95.1	203	4.0	43	0.9
South Dakota	50,185	4,090	8.1	2,213	54.1	885	21.6	992	24.3
State	18,968	1,890	10.0	463	24.5	620	32.8	807	42.7
Local, total	31,218	2,199	7.0	1,750	79.6	265	12.1	185	8.4
Counties	3,932	953	24.2	540	56.7	233	24.4	179	18.8
Municipalities	6,492	1,247	19.2	1,209	97.0	32	2.6	6	0.5
Tennessee	337,208	32,424	9.6	15,997	49.3	5,955	18.4	10,472	32.3
State	111,124	12,883	11.6	1,965	15.3	2,427	18.8	8,490	65.9
Local, total	226,084	19,541	8.6	14,033	71.8	3,527	18.0	1,981	10.1
Counties	98,502	7,362	7.5	3,487	47.4	2,355	32.0	1,519	20.6
Municipalities	119,948	12,179	10.2	10,545	86.6	1,172	9.6	462	3.8
Texas	1,374,916	144,442	10.5	76,023	52.6	25,824	17.9	42,595	29.5
State	357,424	39,136	10.9	5,904	15.1	5,838	14.9	27,393	70.0
Local, total	1,017,492	105,306	10.3	70,119	66.6	19,985	19.0	15,202	14.4
Counties	117,942	43,831	37.2	13,440	30.7	15,476	35.3	14,915	34.0
Municipalities	244,024	61,475	25.2	56,678	92.2	4,510	7.3	287	0.5
Utah	432,370	12,242	9.2	6,592	53.8	2,706	22.1	2,944	24.0
State	53,626	4,847	9.0	1,035	21.4	1,521	31.4	2,291	47.3
Local, total	78,744	7,395	9.4	5,556	75.1	1,185	16.0	653	8.8
Counties	11,995	3,370	28.1	1,815	53.9	901	26.7	653	19.4
Municipalities	14,237	4,025	28.3	3,741	92.9	284	7.1	-	-
Vermont	40,581	3,624	8.9	1,986	54.8	787	21.7	851	23.5
State	18,865	2,505	13.3	912	36.4	742	29.6	851	34.0
Local, total	21,715	1,119	5.2	1,075	96.1	44	3.9	-	-
Counties	67	43	64.2	16	37.2	27	62.8	-	-
Municipalities	5,175	1,075	20.8	1,059	98.5	17	1.6	-	-
Virginia	483,541	50,928	10.5	25,052	49.2	8,150	16.0	17,726	34.8
State	170,913	20,548	12.0	3,910	19.0	4,565	22.2	12,074	58.8
Local, total	312,628	30,380	9.7	21,142	69.6	3,586	11.8	5,652	18.6
Counties	172,205	14,046	8.2	9,167	65.3	2,214	15.8	2,665	19.0
Municipalities	133,745	16,335	12.2	11,975	73.3	1,372	8.4	2,987	18.3
Washington	423,991	44,281	10.4	22,754	51.4	8,242	18.6	13,285	30.0
State	144,673	14,889	10.3	3,436	23.1	2,290	15.4	9,163	61.5
Local, total	279,318	29,392	10.5	19,318	65.7	5,951	20.2	4,122	14.0
Counties	38,633	14,621	37.8	5,962	40.8	4,686	32.0	3,974	27.2
Municipalities	64,888	14,771	22.8	13,356	90.4	1,266	8.6	148	1.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.20

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1985[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total October government payrolls[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls[d]	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system
West Virginia	$144,977	$8,603	5.9%	$4,956	57.6%	$2,187	25.4%	$1,459	17.0%
State	53,464	3,753	7.0	1,401	37.3	1,370	36.5	981	26.1
Local, total	91,513	4,850	5.3	3,556	73.3	817	16.8	478	9.9
Counties	7,640	2,230	29.2	1,046	46.9	712	31.9	472	21.2
Municipalities	14,227	2,620	18.4	2,510	95.8	105	4.0	6	0.2
Wisconsin	431,983	42,605	9.9	25,623	60.1	8,284	19.4	8,698	20.4
State	121,867	11.299	9.3	1,443	12.8	3,513	31.1	6,343	56.1
Local, total	310,117	31,307	10.1	24,181	77.2	4,771	15.2	2,355	7.5
Counties	64,359	12,473	19.4	6,072	48.7	4,046	32.4	2,355	18.9
Municipalities	72,707	18,834	25.9	18,108	96.1	725	3.8	-	-
Wyoming	65,863	5,530	8.4	3,246	58.7	1,257	22.7	1,027	18.6
State	19,883	1,898	9.5	499	26.3	660	34.8	739	38.9
Local, total	45,980	3,632	7.9	2,746	75.6	597	16.4	289	8.0
Counties	8,068	1,682	20.8	984	58.5	429	25.5	269	16.0
Municipalities	6,923	1,950	28.2	1,762	90.4	169	8.7	20	1.0

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Includes payrolls of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.
[d] Justice system payrolls of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.21

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1986[a]

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total October government payrolls[c]	Total justice system: October payrolls	Total justice system: Percent of total October payrolls[d]	Police protection: October payrolls	Police protection: Percent of total justice system	Judicial and legal: October payrolls	Judicial and legal: Percent of total justice system	Corrections: October payrolls	Corrections: Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	$23,108,801	$2,665,413	11.5%	$1,404,870	52.7%	$538,240	20.2%	$722,303	27.1%
States	6,810,358	893,910	13.1	184,860	20.7	241,579	27.0	467,470	52.3
Local, total	16,298,446	1,771,503	10.9	1,220,010	68.9	296,661	16.7	254,833	14.4
Counties	3,008,751	694,777	23.1	284,643	41.0	219,187	31.5	190,947	27.5
Municipalities	4,880,609	1,076,727	22.1	935,367	86.9	77,474	7.2	63,886	5.9
Alabama	325,306	30,118	9.3	14,921	49.5	6,273	20.3	8,925	29.6
State	128,153	13,983	10.9	2,185	15.6	4,713	33.7	7,084	50.7
Local, total	197,152	16,135	8.2	12,736	78.9	1,559	9.7	1,841	11.4
Counties	19,636	5,339	27.2	2,586	48.4	1,061	19.9	1,693	31.7
Municipalities	47,245	10,796	22.9	10,150	94.0	498	4.6	148	1.4
Alaska	130,327	12,570	9.6	5,727	45.6	3,606	28.7	3,238	25.8
State	65,150	8,101	12.4	1,640	20.2	3,351	41.4	3,110	38.4
Local, total	65,177	4,469	6.9	4,087	91.5	255	5.7	128	2.9
Boroughs	20,331	285	1.4	192	67.4	45	15.8	48	16.8
Municipalities	44,704	4,184	9.4	3,894	93.1	210	5.0	79	1.9
Arizona	333,764	45,629	13.7	22,691	49.7	9,182	20.1	13,755	30.1
State	86,099	13,887	16.1	3,587	25.8	1,848	13.3	8,452	60.9
Local, total	247,665	31,742	12.8	19,104	60.2	7,335	23.1	5,303	16.7
Counties	35,713	14,837	41.5	3,993	26.9	5,544	37.4	5,300	35.7
Municipalities	51,472	16,905	32.8	15,111	89.4	1,791	10.6	3	-
Arkansas	160,974	12,374	7.7	6,900	55.8	2,230	18.0	3,243	26.2
State	64,112	5,082	7.9	1,545	30.4	999	19.7	2,538	49.9
Local, total	96,862	7,292	7.5	5,355	73.4	1,232	16.9	705	9.7
Counties	13,464	2,686	19.9	1,284	47.8	765	28.5	637	23.7
Municipalities	18,157	4,606	25.4	4,072	88.4	466	10.1	68	1.5
California	3,060,800	404,721	13.2	210,763	52.1	84,998	21.0	108,960	26.9
State	737,885	96,220	13.0	25,984	27.0	11,959	12.4	58,277	60.6
Local, total	2,322,915	308,501	13.3	184,778	59.9	73,040	23.7	50,683	16.4
Counties	538,086	170,251	31.6	58,308	34.2	63,897	37.5	48,046	28.2
Municipalities	498,595	138,250	27.7	126,470	91.5	9,142	6.6	2,637	1.9
Colorado	350,472	37,739	10.8	20,428	54.1	8,889	23.6	8,422	22.3
State	112,785	12,762	11.3	2,264	17.7	5,575	43.7	4,923	38.6
Local, total	237,687	24,977	10.5	18,164	72.7	3,314	13.3	3,499	14.0
Counties	28,698	7,548	26.3	3,777	50.0	1,475	19.5	2,295	30.4
Municipalities	66,545	17,429	26.2	14,387	82.5	1,839	10.6	1,204	6.9
Connecticut	316,469	38,486	12.2	21,141	54.9	8,008	20.8	9,337	24.3
State	124,233	21,294	17.1	4,301	20.2	7,656	36.0	9,337	43.8
Local, total	192,236	17,191	8.9	16,840	98.0	352	2.0	-	-
Municipalities	178,771	17,191	9.6	16,840	98.0	352	2.0	-	-
Delaware	62,045	8,428	13.6	3,800	45.1	2,086	24.8	2,542	30.2
State	30,988	5,966	19.3	1,668	28.0	1,755	29.4	2,542	42.6
Local, total	31,057	2,463	7.9	2,131	86.5	331	13.4	-	-
Counties	3,430	947	27.6	737	77.8	209	22.1	-	-
Municipalities	4,492	1,516	33.7	1,394	92.0	122	8.0	-	-
District of Columbia	130,046	25,749	19.8	13,685	53.1	3,890	15.1	8,173	31.7
Local, total	130,046	25,749	19.8	13,685	53.1	3,890	15.1	8,173	31.7
Municipality	106,168	25,749	24.3	13,685	53.1	3,890	15.1	8,173	31.7
Florida	964,146	140,538	14.6	75,812	53.9	27,891	19.8	36,835	26.2
State	212,204	44,833	21.1	5,557	12.4	15,449	34.5	23,827	53.1
Local, total	751,942	95,705	12.7	70,255	73.4	12,442	13.0	13,008	13.6
Counties	176,470	55,002	31.2	31,874	58.0	11,050	20.1	12,078	22.0
Municipalities	144,689	40,703	28.1	38,381	94.3	1,392	3.4	930	2.3
Georgia	533,025	51,629	9.7	25,281	49.0	9,970	19.3	16,377	31.7
State	161,823	19,218	11.9	3,856	20.1	2,674	13.9	12,688	66.0
Local, total	371,202	32,410	8.7	21,425	66.1	7,296	22.5	3,689	11.4
Counties	50,476	19,067	37.8	9,386	49.2	6,567	34.4	3,114	16.3
Municipalities	48,471	13,344	27.5	12,039	90.2	730	5.5	575	4.3
Hawaii	97,553	12,227	12.5	6,232	51.0	4,298	35.2	1,697	13.9
State	73,674	5,059	6.9	-	-	3,362	66.5	1,697	33.5
Local, total	23,880	7,168	30.0	6,232	86.9	937	13.1	-	-
Counties	6,744	2,001	29.7	1,693	84.6	308	15.4	-	-
Municipalities	17,128	5,168	30.2	4,539	87.8	629	12.2	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1986[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total October government payrolls[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls[d]	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system
Idaho	$77,835	$6,771	8.7%	$3,706	54.7%	$1,761	26.0%	$1,303	19.2%
State	27,592	2,369	8.6	487	20.6	849	35.8	1,034	43.6
Local, total	50,244	4,401	8.8	3,219	73.1	912	20.7	270	6.1
Counties	8,771	2,477	28.2	1,402	56.6	805	32.5	270	10.9
Municipalities	7,081	1,925	27.2	1,818	94.4	107	5.6	-	-
Illinois	1,077,351	137,560	12.8	87,218	63.4	22,215	16.1	28,128	20.4
State	271,001	39,679	14.6	10,178	25.7	9,330	23.5	20,172	50.8
Local, total	806,350	97,881	12.1	77,040	78.7	12,885	13.2	7,956	8.1
Counties	71,796	27,081	37.7	7,491	27.7	11,633	43.0	7,956	29.4
Municipalities	209,652	70,800	33.8	69,549	98.2	1,252	1.8	-	-
Indiana	442,616	36,642	8.3	19,677	53.7	6,417	17.5	10,547	28.8
State	145,339	13,688	9.4	3,698	27.0	2,072	15.1	7,917	57.8
Local, total	297,278	22,954	7.7	15,979	69.6	4,345	18.9	2,630	11.5
Counties	44,872	7,985	17.8	3,172	39.7	2,820	35.3	1,993	25.0
Municipalities	59,227	14,969	25.3	12,807	85.6	1,526	10.2	637	4.3
Iowa	264,264	21,257	8.0	10,695	50.3	5,237	24.6	5,325	25.1
State	96,469	10,668	11.1	2,064	19.3	4,027	37.7	4,578	42.9
Local, total	167,796	10,589	6.3	8,631	81.5	1,210	11.4	748	7.1
Counties	26,130	4,083	15.6	2,295	56.2	1,040	25.5	748	18.3
Municipalities	32,545	6,506	20.0	6,336	97.4	170	2.6	-	-
Kansas	227,032	19,907	8.8	10,522	52.9	4,980	25.0	4,405	22.1
State	68,375	8,018	11.7	1,199	15.0	3,475	43.3	3,344	41.7
Local, total	158,657	11,889	7.5	9,323	78.4	1,505	12.7	1,061	8.9
Counties	20,985	4,588	21.9	2,611	56.9	955	20.8	1,022	22.3
Municipalities	30,316	7,301	24.1	6,712	91.9	550	7.5	39	0.5
Kentucky	261,649	24,400	9.3	11,921	48.9	6,171	25.3	6,308	25.9
State	101,893	13,080	12.8	3,242	24.8	5,274	40.3	4,564	34.9
Local, total	159,755	11,321	7.1	8,679	76.7	897	7.9	1,744	15.4
Counties	15,927	5,106	32.1	2,884	56.5	714	14.0	1,508	29.5
Municipalities	29,531	6,215	21.0	5,795	93.2	183	2.9	236	3.8
Louisiana	365,690	43,280	11.8	20,508	47.4	9,632	22.3	13,139	30.4
State	141,282	15,547	11.0	3,190	20.5	3,318	21.3	9,039	58.1
Local, total	224,408	27,733	12.4	17,319	62.4	6,314	22.8	4,100	14.8
Parishes	41,786	12,528	30.0	6,879	54.9	3,645	29.1	2,004	16.0
Municipalities	49,455	15,205	30.7	10,440	68.7	2,669	17.6	2,096	13.8
Maine	89,450	7,348	8.2	4,505	61.3	904	12.3	1,940	26.4
State	33,714	3,351	9.9	1,143	34.1	695	20.7	1,513	45.2
Local, total	55,736	3,998	7.2	3,362	84.1	209	5.2	427	10.7
Counties	1,357	990	73.0	388	39.2	174	17.6	427	43.1
Municipalities	34,111	3,008	8.8	2,974	98.9	34	1.1	-	-
Maryland	462,944	59,024	12.7	29,834	50.5	10,338	17.5	18,853	31.9
State	156,363	25,942	16.6	4,840	18.7	6,013	23.2	15,089	58.2
Local, total	306,581	33,082	10.8	24,994	75.6	4,325	13.1	3,764	11.4
Counties	230,338	19,610	8.5	13,871	70.7	3,104	15.8	2,635	13.4
Municipalities	68,708	13,472	19.6	11,122	82.6	1,221	9.1	1,129	8.4
Massachusetts	563,266	67,925	12.1	40,481	59.6	11,875	17.5	15,570	22.9
State	174,624	27,525	15.8	4,603	16.7	11,102	40.3	11,821	42.9
Local, total	388,642	40,400	10.4	35,879	88.8	773	1.9	3,749	9.3
Counties	8,141	3,003	36.9	103	3.4	4	0.1	2,896	96.4
Municipalities	327,461	37,397	11.4	35,776	95.7	769	2.1	853	2.3
Michigan	995,213	108,461	10.9	55,811	51.5	21,654	20.0	30,996	28.6
State	300,698	39,860	13.3	8,678	21.8	7,346	18.4	23,835	59.8
Local, total	694,516	68,601	9.9	47,132	68.7	14,308	20.9	7,161	10.4
Counties	80,100	27,117	33.9	8,296	30.6	11,709	43.2	7,111	26.2
Municipalities	155,150	41,484	26.7	38,836	93.6	2,599	6.3	50	0.1
Minnesota	450,796	37,323	8.3	19,178	51.4	9,041	24.2	9,105	24.4
State	133,763	9,130	6.8	2,079	22.8	2,766	30.3	4,285	46.9
Local, total	317,033	28,193	8.9	17,098	60.6	6,275	22.3	4,820	17.1
Counties	58,965	15,518	26.3	4,952	31.9	5,746	37.0	4,820	31.1
Municipalities	62,175	12,674	20.4	12,146	95.8	529	4.2	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1986[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousand. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total October government payrolls[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls[d]	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system
Mississippi	$184,560	$13,073	7.1%	$7,415	56.7%	$2,264	17.3%	$3,394	26.0%
State	60,426	5,379	8.9	1,522	28.3	929	17.3	2,928	54.4
Local, total	124,134	7,694	6.2	5,893	76.6	1,334	17.3	466	6.1
Counties	25,782	2,849	11.1	1,332	46.8	1,118	39.2	398	14.0
Municipalities	21,580	4,844	22.4	4,561	94.2	216	4.5	67	1.4
Missouri	383,414	43,986	11.5	25,432	57.8	9,171	20.8	9,383	21.3
State	105,745	16,159	15.3	4,083	25.3	5,584	34.6	6,492	40.2
Local, total	277,669	27,828	10.0	21,350	76.7	3,587	12.9	2,891	10.4
Counties	25,619	7,780	30.4	3,584	46.1	2,303	29.6	1,893	24.3
Municipalities	63,746	20,047	31.4	17,766	88.6	1,284	6.4	998	5.0
Montana	76,015	6,151	8.1	3,370	54.8	1,305	21.2	1,476	24.0
State	28,482	2,205	7.7	656	29.8	409	18.5	1,139	51.7
Local, total	47,533	3,946	8.3	2,714	68.8	896	22.7	336	8.5
Counties	8,385	2,334	27.8	1,317	56.4	715	30.6	302	12.9
Municipalities	6,005	1,612	26.8	1,397	86.7	181	11.2	34	2.1
Nebraska	154,826	12,211	7.9	6,832	55.9	2,695	22.1	2,684	22.0
State	43,514	4,360	10.0	1,025	23.5	1,402	32.2	1,934	44.4
Local, total	111,313	7,851	7.1	5,807	74.0	1,294	16.5	750	9.6
Counties	12,994	3,050	23.5	1,227	40.2	1,073	35.2	750	24.6
Municipalities	21,801	4,801	22.0	4,581	95.4	221	4.6	-	-
Nevada	96,063	15,663	16.3	7,448	47.6	3,098	19.8	5,117	32.7
State	28,751	3,932	13.7	543	13.8	703	17.9	2,686	68.3
Local, total	67,312	11,731	17.4	6,906	58.9	2,395	20.4	2,431	20.7
Counties	23,647	8,736	36.9	4,858	55.6	1,821	20.8	2,057	23.5
Municipalities	10,730	2,995	27.9	2,047	68.3	574	19.2	374	12.5
New Hampshire	77,004	8,318	10.8	4,898	58.9	1,467	17.6	1,954	23.5
State	28,787	3,322	11.5	731	22.0	1,241	37.4	1,350	40.6
Local, total	48,217	4,995	10.4	4,166	83.4	226	4.5	603	12.1
Counties	3,494	938	26.8	267	28.5	142	15.1	529	56.4
Municipalities	21,902	4,058	18.5	3,899	96.1	84	2.1	75	1.8
New Jersey	812,398	118,561	14.6	65,153	55.0	25,718	21.7	27,689	23.4
State	216,533	35,065	16.2	9,115	26.0	10,567	30.1	15,383	43.9
Local, total	595,866	83,496	14.0	56,039	67.1	15,151	18.1	12,306	14.7
Counties	107,036	27,549	25.7	3,757	13.6	11,517	41.8	12,276	44.6
Municipalities	184,858	55,946	30.3	52,282	93.5	3,635	6.5	30	0.1
New Mexico	138,948	15,091	10.9	7,127	47.2	3,043	20.2	4,921	32.6
State	59,111	7,443	12.6	1,188	16.0	2,666	35.8	3,589	48.2
Local, total	79,837	7,648	9.6	5,939	77.7	377	4.9	1,331	17.4
Counties	8,791	2,292	26.1	1,478	64.5	114	5.0	700	30.5
Municipalities	20,379	5,356	26.3	4,461	83.3	264	4.9	631	11.8
New York	2,415,041	331,870	13.7	157,975	47.6	67,608	20.4	106,287	32.0
State	633,785	120,892	19.1	14,198	11.7	48,151	39.8	58,543	48.4
Local, total	1,781,256	210,978	11.8	143,777	68.1	19,458	9.2	47,744	22.6
Counties	202,919	50,211	24.7	29,371	58.5	6,530	13.0	14,310	28.5
Municipalities	1,026,859	160,767	15.7	114,405	71.2	12,928	8.0	33,434	20.8
North Carolina	526,624	49,812	9.5	25,177	50.5	8,703	17.5	15,932	32.0
State	175,474	28,238	16.1	5,818	20.6	8,032	28.4	14,388	51.0
Local, total	351,150	21,573	6.1	19,359	89.7	671	3.1	1,544	7.2
Counties	285,583	8,014	2.8	5,982	74.6	489	6.1	1,544	19.3
Municipalities	55,842	13,560	24.3	13,378	98.7	182	1.3	-	-
North Dakota	67,086	4,168	6.2	2,312	55.5	1,233	29.6	623	14.9
State	25,707	1,512	5.9	465	30.8	567	37.5	480	31.7
Local, total	41,379	2,656	6.4	1,846	69.5	666	25.1	144	5.4
Counties	4,964	1,321	26.6	588	44.5	589	44.6	144	10.9
Municipalities	5,243	1,335	25.5	1,259	94.3	77	5.8	-	-
Ohio	911,613	91,958	10.1	49,296	53.6	20,544	22.3	22,118	24.1
State	231,798	21,948	9.5	4,472	20.4	3,494	15.9	13,982	63.7
Local, total	679,815	70,010	10.3	44,823	64.0	17,051	24.4	8,137	11.6
Counties	114,451	25,819	22.6	7,010	27.2	11,315	43.8	7,493	29.0
Municipalities	147,578	44,191	29.9	37,813	85.6	5,735	13.0	643	1.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1986[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total October government payrolls[c]	Total justice system: October payrolls	Total justice system: Percent of total October payrolls[d]	Police protection: October payrolls	Police protection: Percent of total justice system	Judicial and legal: October payrolls	Judicial and legal: Percent of total justice system	Corrections: October payrolls	Corrections: Percent of total justice system
Oklahoma	$273,280	$25,781	9.4%	$13,512	52.4%	$5,003	19.4%	$7,266	28.2%
State	103,256	12,778	12.4	2,850	22.3	3,270	25.6	6,658	52.1
Local, total	170,025	13,003	7.6	10,662	82.0	1,733	13.3	608	4.7
Counties	17,543	3,085	17.6	1,552	50.3	993	32.2	541	17.5
Municipalities	46,612	9,918	21.3	9,110	91.9	740	7.5	67	0.7
Oregon	264,117	26,331	10.0	13,577	51.6	6,123	23.3	6,631	25.2
State	85,804	10,712	12.5	2,910	27.2	3,934	36.7	3,867	36.1
Local, total	178,313	15,620	8.8	10,666	68.3	2,189	14.0	2,764	17.7
Counties	21,553	7,475	34.7	3,037	40.6	1,683	22.5	2,755	36.9
Municipalities	31,212	8,145	26.1	7,629	93.7	506	6.2	9	0.1
Pennsylvania	880,736	107,365	12.2	61,060	56.9	23,791	22.2	22,514	21.0
State	229,223	27,509	12.0	11,400	41.4	6,020	21.9	10,089	36.7
Local, total	651,513	79,855	12.3	49,660	62.2	17,771	22.3	12,424	15.6
Counties	60,342	20,741	34.4	2,715	13.1	10,276	49.5	7,749	37.4
Municipalities	144,540	59,115	40.9	46,945	79.4	7,495	12.7	4,675	7.9
Rhode Island	89,220	9,931	11.1	5,897	59.4	1,729	17.4	2,305	23.2
State	37,430	4,641	12.4	764	16.5	1,572	33.9	2,305	49.7
Local, total	51,790	5,290	10.2	5,133	97.0	157	3.0	-	-
Municipalities	50,069	5,290	10.6	5,133	97.0	157	3.0	-	-
South Carolina	281,068	24,680	8.8	11,821	47.9	3,862	15.6	8,997	36.5
State	115,593	12,167	10.5	2,677	22.0	1,470	12.1	8,020	65.9
Local, total	165,475	12,513	7.6	9,144	73.1	2,392	19.1	977	7.8
Counties	30,318	6,961	23.0	3,882	55.8	2,160	31.0	919	13.2
Municipalities	19,261	5,552	28.8	5,262	94.8	232	4.2	58	1.0
South Dakota	53,338	4,402	8.3	2,270	51.6	1,115	25.3	1,017	23.1
State	20,345	2,153	10.6	483	22.4	838	38.9	832	38.6
Local, total	32,993	2,249	6.8	1,788	79.5	277	12.3	185	8.2
Counties	4,002	1,014	25.3	584	57.6	253	25.0	178	17.6
Municipalities	6,585	1,235	18.8	1,204	97.5	24	1.9	6	0.5
Tennessee	362,078	34,661	9.6	17,166	49.5	6,586	19.0	10,910	31.5
State	120,957	13,741	11.4	2,324	16.9	2,714	19.8	8,703	63.3
Local, total	241,121	20,920	8.7	14,842	70.9	3,872	18.5	2,206	10.5
Counties	106,638	8,002	7.5	3,613	45.2	2,638	33.0	1,752	21.9
Municipalities	126,151	12,918	10.2	11,229	86.9	1,234	9.6	454	3.5
Texas	1,450,007	152,668	10.5	80,397	52.7	26,696	17.5	45,574	29.9
State	360,803	40,755	11.3	5,880	14.4	6,067	14.9	28,808	70.7
Local, total	1,089,205	111,913	10.3	74,518	66.6	20,629	18.4	16,766	15.0
Counties	121,501	46,331	38.1	13,939	30.1	15,867	34.2	16,524	35.7
Municipalities	251,588	65,582	26.1	60,578	92.4	4,761	7.3	242	0.4
Utah	138,207	12,764	9.2	7,190	56.3	2,834	22.2	2,740	21.5
State	52,950	5,037	9.5	1,375	27.3	1,588	31.5	2,074	41.2
Local, total	85,257	7,727	9.1	5,815	75.3	1,246	16.1	666	8.6
Counties	12,140	3,482	28.7	1,865	53.6	951	27.3	666	19.1
Municipalities	15,387	4,245	27.6	3,950	93.1	295	6.9	-	-
Vermont	43,592	3,853	8.8	2,078	53.9	898	23.3	877	22.8
State	20,243	2,705	13.4	988	36.5	839	31.0	877	32.4
Local, total	23,349	1,148	4.9	1,090	94.9	58	5.1	-	-
Counties	71	51	71.8	17	33.3	35	68.6	-	-
Municipalities	5,440	1,097	20.2	1,073	97.8	24	2.2	-	-
Virginia	525,309	54,680	10.4	27,092	49.5	9,569	17.5	18,019	33.0
State	188,477	21,344	11.3	4,118	19.3	5,142	24.1	12,085	56.6
Local, total	336,832	33,336	9.9	22,975	68.9	4,427	13.3	5,934	17.8
Counties	186,169	15,705	8.4	10,048	64.0	2,765	17.6	2,891	18.4
Municipalities	143,396	17,631	12.3	12,926	73.3	1,662	9.4	3,043	17.3
Washington	465,688	47,410	10.2	23,928	50.5	9,049	19.1	14,433	30.4
State	168,656	15,963	9.5	3,691	23.1	2,707	17.0	9,566	59.9
Local, total	297,032	31,447	10.6	20,238	64.4	6,342	20.2	4,867	15.5
Counties	40,282	15,895	39.5	6,200	39.0	4,988	31.4	4,707	29.6
Municipalities	67,654	15,553	23.0	14,038	90.3	1,355	8.7	160	1.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1986[a]--Continued

(Dollar amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total October government payrolls[c]	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls[d]	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system	October payrolls	Percent of total justice system
West Virginia	$151,565	$8,990	5.9%	$4,984	55.4%	$2,427	27.0%	$1,579	17.6%
State	53,547	4,104	7.7	1,434	34.9	1,594	38.8	1,076	26.2
Local, total	98,018	4,886	5.0	3,550	72.7	833	17.0	503	10.3
Counties	7,865	2,307	29.3	1,076	46.6	733	31.8	497	21.5
Municipalities	13,967	2,579	18.5	2,473	95.9	100	3.9	6	0.2
Wisconsin	476,422	45,524	9.6	27,025	59.4	8,873	19.5	9,627	21.1
State	146,971	12,582	8.6	1,654	13.1	3,751	29.8	7,177	57.0
Local, total	329,451	32,942	10.0	25,370	77.0	5,122	15.5	2,450	7.4
Counties	67,715	13,121	19.4	6,256	47.7	4,415	33.6	2,450	18.7
Municipalities	74,109	19,821	26.7	19,114	96.4	707	3.6	-	-
Wyoming	67,549	5,403	8.0	3,002	55.6	1,288	23.8	1,113	20.6
State	19,776	2,002	10.1	510	25.5	721	36.0	772	38.6
Local, total	47,774	3,400	7.1	2,492	73.3	567	16.7	342	10.1
Counties	6,729	1,664	24.7	910	54.7	433	26.0	321	19.3
Municipalities	6,269	1,736	27.7	1,582	91.1	134	7.7	21	1.2

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Includes payrolls of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.
[d] Justice system payrolls of independent school districts and special districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.22

Rate (per 10,000 population) of State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and State, October 1984[a]

State[b]	1984 Estimated population[c] (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection		Judicial and legal	Corrections
			Total	Sworn only		
Total	236,495	49.3	25.8	20.1	9.5	13.9
Alabama	3,989	40.2	21.2	16.3	8.1	10.9
Alaska	505	69.7	29.1	21.2	22.2	18.4
Arizona	3,072	55.4	28.4	19.8	11.1	15.9
Arkansas	2,346	33.9	19.3	14.8	5.4	9.2
California	25,795	52.0	26.7	19.0	10.7	14.6
Colorado	3,190	48.0	27.0	19.9	11.2	9.8
Connecticut	3,155	45.4	26.6	21.8	7.2	11.5
Delaware	614	65.9	25.3	19.2	17.0	23.6
District of Columbia	625	139.9	70.5	60.7	20.9	48.5
Florida	11,050	58.7	29.4	20.6	11.2	18.1
Georgia	5,842	48.8	23.9	18.8	8.7	16.3
Hawaii	1,037	53.8	26.4	21.3	16.7	10.7
Idaho	999	39.7	23.1	17.7	9.1	7.5
Illinois	11,522	53.5	32.0	26.1	9.3	12.3
Indiana	5,492	38.4	20.8	15.8	7.1	10.5
Iowa	2,903	35.8	19.6	14.5	6.6	9.7
Kansas	2,440	46.8	24.1	18.4	10.5	12.2
Kentucky	3,720	38.9	19.2	14.2	9.0	10.7
Louisiana	4,461	57.9	28.6	21.0	11.7	17.6
Maine	1,156	35.7	21.0	16.5	5.2	9.5
Maryland	4,349	57.6	28.7	24.1	9.0	19.8
Massachusetts	5,798	49.1	27.8	24.5	9.4	11.9
Michigan	9,058	44.8	23.3	18.5	10.0	11.4
Minnesota	4,163	35.9	19.1	14.7	7.8	9.0
Mississippi	2,598	34.0	19.6	14.5	4.9	9.5
Missouri	5,001	47.2	26.4	19.5	9.7	11.0
Montana	823	41.5	22.8	16.2	8.3	10.4
Nebraska	1,605	43.1	22.3	16.6	8.6	12.2
Nevada	917	69.0	33.0	26.9	13.3	22.8
New Hampshire	978	38.6	23.4	18.5	7.5	7.7
New Jersey	7,517	67.3	35.5	27.9	14.4	17.3
New Mexico	1,426	58.2	28.1	19.4	11.4	18.6
New York	17,746	68.7	34.6	29.7	12.5	21.6
North Carolina	6,166	44.9	22.5	18.5	6.9	15.6
North Dakota	687	34.8	19.1	15.5	9.5	6.2
Ohio	10,740	41.1	21.8	16.9	9.1	10.1
Oklahoma	3,310	46.0	25.4	19.0	7.1	13.6
Oregon	2,676	45.4	22.3	16.5	11.2	11.9
Pennsylvania	11,887	43.8	23.5	19.1	10.5	9.8
Rhode Island	962	44.0	26.4	21.2	7.7	9.8
South Carolina	3,302	41.8	21.4	16.8	6.4	13.9
South Dakota	705	37.4	20.6	15.8	8.0	8.8
Tennessee	4,726	41.9	21.9	17.6	6.1	13.9
Texas	16,083	43.8	23.4	17.7	7.5	12.9
Utah	1,623	37.4	20.6	15.5	7.1	9.7
Vermont	530	38.0	20.7	15.1	7.6	9.7
Virginia	5,636	50.0	22.9	17.7	6.5	20.6
Washington	4,349	44.8	20.9	15.2	8.4	15.5
West Virginia	1,951	31.1	17.5	13.4	6.9	6.7
Wisconsin	4,762	42.9	25.5	20.8	7.7	9.7
Wyoming	513	58.7	34.3	24.3	11.4	13.0

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Estimated population of States as of July 1 is from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 998, December 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.23

Rate (per 10,000 population) of State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and State, October 1985[a]

State[b]	1985 Estimated population[b,c] (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection		Judicial and legal	Corrections
			Total	Sworn only		
Total	238,740	50.7	26.0	20.2	10.0	14.7
Alabama	4,022	41.6	21.8	16.5	8.3	11.5
Alaska	522	71.9	30.0	22.2	22.4	19.5
Arizona	3,191	61.3	28.2	19.7	12.9	20.3
Arkansas	2,360	34.7	19.5	14.7	5.4	9.8
California	26,358	52.5	26.2	19.0	11.3	15.1
Colorado	3,234	48.6	26.8	19.8	11.2	10.6
Connecticut	3,171	49.1	27.3	21.7	8.3	13.5
Delaware	622	65.6	25.8	19.5	17.1	22.8
District of Columbia	623	148.6	71.7	61.8	23.8	53.0
Florida	11,365	59.9	29.4	20.4	11.6	18.9
Georgia	5,975	49.5	23.9	18.7	8.8	16.8
Hawaii	1,051	54.3	26.5	21.6	17.8	10.0
Idaho	1,004	40.4	23.2	17.7	9.2	8.0
Illinois	11,538	54.1	31.0	25.2	9.8	13.2
Indiana	5,500	40.4	20.7	15.6	7.7	12.0
Iowa	2,881	36.4	19.5	14.6	7.3	9.5
Kansas	2,450	47.5	24.2	18.2	11.0	12.2
Kentucky	3,729	40.8	19.8	14.4	9.5	11.5
Louisiana	4,486	58.9	28.3	20.7	12.1	18.5
Maine	1,166	37.2	21.7	17.1	5.6	9.8
Maryland	4,393	60.9	29.0	24.2	11.7	20.2
Massachusetts	5,819	49.9	27.9	24.6	9.5	12.4
Michigan	9,088	47.0	24.0	19.4	10.1	12.8
Minnesota	4,192	36.2	18.8	14.7	8.2	9.2
Mississippi	2,614	34.8	19.2	14.2	5.1	10.5
Missouri	5,035	47.2	25.9	18.8	9.9	11.4
Montana	825	44.5	23.9	16.6	9.2	11.4
Nebraska	1,605	42.8	22.7	17.1	8.1	12.1
Nevada	937	69.8	32.2	26.4	13.7	23.9
New Hampshire	999	37.9	22.9	18.4	7.0	8.0
New Jersey	7,561	69.9	36.6	28.4	15.2	18.2
New Mexico	1,451	60.5	28.2	19.3	11.3	21.0
New York	17,746	72.0	35.7	30.6	13.3	23.0
North Carolina	6,261	44.9	22.6	18.3	6.8	15.5
North Dakota	685	34.8	19.2	15.5	9.4	6.1
Ohio	10,747	43.6	21.8	16.8	10.8	11.0
Oklahoma	3,306	47.3	25.5	19.2	7.5	14.2
Oregon	2,686	45.2	21.8	16.3	11.1	12.3
Pennsylvania	11,864	44.4	23.5	19.0	11.0	9.9
Rhode Island	967	44.6	26.2	21.4	7.8	10.5
South Carolina	3,335	44.2	22.3	17.3	6.6	15.3
South Dakota	708	39.2	20.8	16.0	7.9	10.5
Tennessee	4,767	42.6	21.1	16.5	6.8	14.7
Texas	16,385	46.5	23.9	18.2	7.8	14.9
Utah	1,645	37.7	20.6	15.4	7.3	9.8
Vermont	535	38.4	20.9	15.1	7.7	9.8
Virginia	5,702	50.1	23.2	18.2	6.8	20.1
Washington	4,408	46.0	21.6	15.6	8.7	15.8
West Virginia	1,937	31.1	17.2	13.3	7.0	6.9
Wisconsin	4,776	43.7	25.9	20.9	7.8	9.9
Wyoming	510	60.6	35.3	24.9	12.5	12.8

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add total due to rounding.
[b] Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Estimated population of States as of July 1 is from the Bureau of the Census, press release (CB87-02), released Dec. 31, 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.24

Rate (per 10,000 population) of State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and State, October 1986[a]

State[b]	1986 Estimated population[c] (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection		Judicial and legal	Corrections
			Total	Sworn only		
Total	241,096	52.5	26.7	20.4	10.3	15.5
Alabama	4,050	42.5	22.4	17.1	8.3	11.8
Alaska	532	69.5	28.3	19.6	21.7	19.5
Arizona	3,279	65.4	29.1	20.2	12.8	23.5
Arkansas	2,371	35.0	19.9	14.9	5.3	9.8
California	27,001	54.7	26.9	19.2	11.5	16.4
Colorado	3,266	50.3	27.3	19.8	11.7	11.3
Connecticut	3,193	51.2	27.8	21.9	9.5	13.9
Delaware	633	67.2	26.1	19.1	17.6	23.6
District of Columbia	626	150.4	71.5	60.5	24.6	54.3
Florida	11,694	61.4	30.5	20.5	12.0	18.9
Georgia	6,100	51.3	24.6	19.1	9.1	17.6
Hawaii	1,065	55.7	26.2	21.0	19.5	10.0
Idaho	1,002	41.1	22.6	17.1	9.6	8.9
Illinois	11,551	55.9	33.0	23.8	9.7	13.3
Indiana	5,503	41.4	21.2	16.0	7.9	12.3
Iowa	2,850	38.2	20.0	15.0	9.3	9.0
Kansas	2,461	47.3	24.7	18.4	11.2	11.4
Kentucky	3,726	42.3	19.9	14.5	10.4	12.0
Louisiana	4,499	60.1	28.6	20.5	12.6	18.8
Maine	1,172	38.1	22.3	17.2	5.0	10.8
Maryland	4,461	60.9	29.2	24.0	10.8	21.0
Massachusetts	5,834	51.4	28.8	24.9	9.5	13.0
Michigan	9,139	50.3	25.3	20.1	10.4	14.6
Minnesota	4,213	37.3	19.3	14.9	8.6	9.4
Mississippi	2,624	36.1	20.4	14.5	5.1	10.7
Missouri	5,064	48.8	26.3	19.2	10.0	12.5
Montana	817	43.9	23.5	16.7	9.3	11.2
Nebraska	1,598	44.3	22.5	17.0	9.4	12.4
Nevada	967	70.8	33.2	26.7	13.5	24.2
New Hampshire	1,027	42.7	24.7	19.7	7.7	10.3
New Jersey	7,625	71.2	37.3	28.6	15.5	18.4
New Mexico	1,479	60.8	29.2	19.4	10.7	20.9
New York	17,795	75.2	37.4	31.9	13.4	24.3
North Carolina	6,331	45.8	23.3	18.7	6.9	15.6
North Dakota	679	35.4	20.2	16.2	9.1	6.2
Ohio	10,748	45.6	22.6	17.1	11.3	11.7
Oklahoma	3,306	47.1	25.6	18.8	7.6	14.0
Oregon	2,702	45.8	22.0	16.2	11.1	12.7
Pennsylvania	11,894	45.7	24.1	19.0	11.1	10.5
Rhode Island	975	46.8	27.6	21.6	8.4	10.7
South Carolina	3,381	48.3	22.8	18.2	6.8	18.7
South Dakota	708	40.7	21.5	16.1	8.7	10.5
Tennessee	4,800	45.5	22.6	17.4	7.1	15.9
Texas	16,689	48.0	24.3	18.6	8.1	15.6
Utah	1,664	39.6	21.4	15.7	7.8	10.4
Vermont	541	39.1	21.0	15.0	8.6	9.5
Virginia	5,795	50.5	23.5	17.9	7.4	19.6
Washington	4,463	47.4	21.9	15.6	9.0	16.5
West Virginia	1,917	32.0	17.2	13.2	7.8	7.0
Wisconsin	4,783	45.2	26.5	20.7	8.2	10.6
Wyoming	507	59.3	32.6	23.6	12.6	14.0

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Local government portion of these are estimates subject to sampling variability.
[c] Estimated population of States as of July 1 is from the Bureau of the Census, press release (CB87-205) released Dec. 30, 1987.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.25

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1984[a]

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls
States-local, total	611,204	475,124	77.7%	$1,023,587	136,080	22.3%	$195,949
States	78,167	51,155	65.4	118,148	27,012	34.6	39,706
Local, total	533,037	423,969	79.5	905,439	109,068	20.5	156,243
Counties	128,780	99,045	76.9	197,007	29,735	23.1	41,056
Municipalities	404,257	324,924	80.4	708,431	79,333	19.6	115,187
Alabama	8,473	6,522	77.0	10,933	1,951	23.0	2,190
State	941	644	68.4	1,484	297	31.6	459
Local, total	7,532	5,878	78.0	9,449	1,654	22.0	1,731
Counties	1,560	1,295	83.0	2,192	265	17.0	281
Municipalities	5,972	4,583	76.7	7,257	1,389	23.3	1,450
Alaska	1,471	1,071	72.8	4,258	400	27.2	1,056
State	455	314	69.0	1,385	141	31.0	350
Local, total	1,016	757	74.5	2,873	259	25.5	705
Boroughs	45	26	57.8	105	19	42.2	57
Municipalities	971	731	75.3	2,768	240	24.7	648
Arizona	8,725	6,094	69.8	14,407	2,631	30.2	4,018
State	1,484	909	61.3	2,213	575	38.7	1,071
Local, total	7,241	5,185	71.6	12,195	2,056	28.4	2,947
Counties	1,703	1,242	72.9	2,623	461	27.1	586
Municipalities	5,538	3,943	71.2	9,572	1,595	28.8	2,361
Arkansas	4,534	3,462	76.4	4,944	1,072	23.6	1,058
State	765	485	63.4	904	280	36.6	351
Local, total	3,769	2,977	79.0	4,039	792	21.0	707
Counties	1,044	853	81.7	1,031	191	18.3	182
Municipalities	2,725	2,124	77.9	3,009	601	22.1	524
California	68,911	49,062	71.2	173,002	19,849	28.8	33,245
State	10,953	5,819	53.1	14,931	5,134	46.9	6,482
Local, total	57,958	43,243	74.6	128,070	14,715	25.4	26,763
Counties	17,270	14,300	82.8	39,605	2,970	17.2	5,559
Municipalities	40,688	28,943	71.1	88,466	11,745	28.9	21,204
Colorado	8,627	6,355	73.7	14,153	2,272	26.3	3,461
State	863	550	63.7	1,408	313	36.3	651
Local, total	7,764	5,805	74.8	12,745	1,959	25.2	2,810
Counties	1,827	1,327	72.6	2,431	500	27.4	665
Municipalities	5,937	4,478	75.4	10,314	1,459	24.6	2,145
Connecticut	8,401	6,889	82.0	15,213	1,512	18.0	2,044
State	1,337	948	70.9	2,275	389	29.1	595
Local, total	7,064	5,941	84.1	12,938	1,123	15.9	1,449
Municipalities	7,064	5,941	84.1	12,938	1,123	15.9	1,449
Delaware	1,551	1,180	76.1	2,615	371	23.9	526
State	608	445	73.2	1,060	163	26.8	234
Local, total	943	735	77.9	1,556	208	22.1	292
Counties	280	205	73.2	522	75	26.8	129
Municipalities	663	530	79.9	1,033	133	20.1	163
District of Columbia	4,406	3,791	86.0	9,498	615	14.0	1,145
Local, total	4,406	3,791	86.0	9,498	615	14.0	1,145
Municipality	4,406	3,791	86.0	9,498	615	14.0	1,145
Florida	32,491	22,766	70.1	47,232	9,725	29.9	13,193
State	2,801	1,651	58.9	3,037	1,150	41.1	1,439
Local, total	29,690	21,115	71.1	44,195	8,575	28.9	11,754
Counties	12,758	8,659	67.9	18,587	4,099	32.1	5,536
Municipalities	16,932	12,456	73.6	25,608	4,476	26.4	6,218
Georgia	13,954	10,979	78.7	17,420	2,975	21.3	3,693
State	1,699	1,051	61.9	2,041	648	38.1	1,048
Local, total	12,255	9,928	81.0	15,379	2,327	19.0	2,645
Counties	5,027	3,979	79.2	6,427	1,048	20.8	1,332
Municipalities	7,228	5,949	82.3	8,952	1,279	17.7	1,313
Hawaii	2,738	2,210	80.7	4,437	528	19.3	776
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	2,738	2,210	80.7	4,437	528	19.3	776
Counties	772	609	78.9	1,203	163	21.1	217
Municipalities	1,966	1,601	81.4	3,234	365	18.6	560

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.25

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1984[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls
Idaho	2,309	1,767	76.5%	$2,944	542	23.5%	$602
State	273	214	78.4	422	59	21.6	67
Local, total	2,036	1,553	76.3	2,522	483	23.7	535
Counties	934	667	71.4	963	267	28.6	279
Municipalities	1,102	886	80.4	1,559	216	19.6	256
Illinois	36,820	30,048	81.6	68,157	6,772	18.4	10,369
State	3,342	2,107	63.0	6,330	1,235	37.0	2,137
Local, total	33,478	27,941	83.5	61,827	5,537	16.5	8,232
Counties	4,382	3,281	74.9	5,619	1,101	25.1	1,355
Municipalities	29,096	24,660	84.8	56,207	4,436	15.2	6,877
Indiana	11,435	8,686	76.0	14,570	2,749	24.0	2,740
State	1,716	1,053	61.4	2,358	663	38.6	648
Local, total	9,719	7,633	78.5	12,211	2,086	21.5	2,092
Counties	2,262	1,724	76.2	2,425	538	23.8	530
Municipalities	7,457	5,909	79.2	9,787	1,548	20.8	1,562
Iowa	5,676	4,207	74.1	7,867	1,469	25.9	2,158
State	815	498	61.1	1,047	317	38.9	762
Local, total	4,861	3,709	76.3	6,820	1,152	23.7	1,396
Counties	1,455	949	65.2	1,635	506	34.8	544
Municipalities	3,406	2,760	81.0	5,186	646	19.0	853
Kansas	5,886	4,491	76.3	7,743	1,395	23.7	1,611
State	577	427	74.0	841	150	26.0	197
Local, total	5,309	4,064	76.5	6,902	1,245	23.5	1,414
Counties	1,641	1,195	72.8	1,772	446	27.2	428
Municipalities	3,668	2,869	78.2	5,129	799	21.8	986
Kentucky	7,141	5,296	74.2	8,912	1,845	25.8	2,274
State	1,656	936	56.5	1,995	720	43.5	1,116
Local, total	5,485	4,360	79.5	6,917	1,125	20.5	1,158
Counties	1,651	1,321	80.0	2,075	330	20.0	337
Municipalities	3,834	3,039	79.3	4,842	795	20.7	821
Louisiana	12,753	9,348	73.3	15,133	3,405	26.7	4,596
State	2,349	822	35.0	1,547	1,527	65.0	1,713
Local, total	10,404	8,526	81.9	13,586	1,878	18.1	2,882
Parishes	3,897	3,120	80.1	4,930	777	19.9	1,521
Municipalities	6,507	5,406	83.1	8,656	1,101	16.9	1,361
Maine	2,424	1,906	78.6	3,287	518	21.4	646
State	544	364	66.9	734	180	33.1	251
Local, total	1,880	1,542	82.0	2,553	338	18.0	394
Counties	227	195	85.9	272	32	14.1	35
Municipalities	1,653	1,347	81.5	2,282	306	18.5	360
Maryland	12,499	10,463	83.7	22,423	2,036	16.3	3,652
State	2,154	1,588	73.7	3,184	566	26.3	1,126
Local, total	10,345	8,875	85.8	19,239	1,470	14.2	2,526
Counties	5,365	4,293	80.0	10,213	1,072	20.0	1,990
Municipalities	4,980	4,582	92.0	9,026	398	8.0	536
Massachusetts	16,131	14,177	87.9	30,700	1,954	12.1	2,430
State	1,734	1,534	88.5	3,608	200	11.5	278
Local, total	14,397	12,643	87.8	27,092	1,754	12.2	2,152
Counties	62	33	53.2	64	29	46.8	53
Municipalities	14,335	12,610	88.0	27,028	1,725	12.0	2,099
Michigan	21,115	16,769	79.4	40,620	4,346	20.6	7,096
State	2,864	2,007	70.1	5,649	857	29.9	1,777
Local, total	18,251	14,762	80.9	34,970	3,489	19.1	5,319
Counties	3,659	2,765	75.6	5,973	894	24.4	1,350
Municipalities	14,592	11,997	82.2	28,998	2,595	17.8	3,970
Minnesota	7,954	6,107	76.8	14,662	1,847	23.2	2,744
State	831	591	71.1	1,478	240	28.9	426
Local, total	7,123	5,516	77.4	13,184	1,607	22.6	2,319
Counties	2,201	1,516	68.9	3,396	685	31.1	949
Municipalities	4,922	4,000	81.3	9,787	922	18.7	1,370

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.25

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1984[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls
Mississippi	5,080	3,758	74.0%	$5,427	1,322	26.0%	$1,272
State	1,017	865	65.4	1,219	352	34.6	406
Local, total	4,063	3,093	76.1	4,207	970	23.9	865
Counties	1,072	841	78.5	999	231	21.5	189
Municipalities	2,991	2,252	75.3	3,208	739	24.7	677
Missouri	13,227	9,749	73.7	18,839	3,478	26.3	4,918
State	1,752	1,046	59.7	2,403	706	40.3	1,089
Local, total	11,475	8,703	75.8	16,436	2,772	24.2	3,829
Counties	2,315	1,610	69.5	2,380	705	30.5	1,055
Municipalities	9,160	7,093	77.4	14,056	2,067	22.6	2,773
Montana	1,875	1,332	71.0	2,464	543	29.0	664
State	295	206	69.8	452	89	30.2	157
Local, total	1,580	1,126	71.3	2,012	454	28.7	507
Counties	810	529	65.3	932	281	34.7	319
Municipalities	770	597	77.5	1,080	173	22.5	187
Nebraska	3,583	2,671	74.5	5,079	912	25.5	1,213
State	521	397	76.2	725	124	23.8	168
Local, total	3,062	2,274	74.3	4,354	788	25.7	1,045
Counties	830	579	69.8	906	251	30.2	273
Municipalities	2,232	1,695	75.9	3,447	537	24.1	773
Nevada	3,022	2,467	81.6	5,314	555	18.4	922
State	293	213	72.7	475	80	27.3	108
Local, total	2,729	2,254	82.6	4,839	475	17.4	813
Counties	1,834	1,591	86.8	3,425	243	13.2	439
Municipalities	895	663	74.1	1,413	232	25.9	375
New Hampshire	2,286	1,812	79.3	3,344	474	20.7	599
State	285	205	71.9	408	80	28.1	93
Local, total	2,001	1,607	80.3	2,936	394	19.7	506
Counties	142	103	72.5	171	39	27.5	50
Municipalities	1,859	1,504	80.9	2,764	355	19.1	456
New Jersey	26,678	20,938	78.5	46,948	5,740	21.5	7,349
State	3,157	2,242	71.0	5,580	915	29.0	1,297
Local, total	23,521	18,696	79.5	41,368	4,825	20.5	6,052
Counties	2,022	1,401	69.3	2,440	621	30.7	933
Municipalities	21,499	17,295	80.4	38,928	4,204	19.6	5,118
New Mexico	4,014	2,769	69.0	4,681	1,245	31.0	1,591
State	663	373	56.3	706	290	43.7	392
Local, total	3,351	2,396	71.5	3,975	955	28.5	1,199
Counties	878	632	72.0	935	246	28.0	260
Municipalities	2,473	1,764	71.3	3,040	709	28.7	939
New York	61,360	52,739	86.0	129,332	8,621	14.0	15,407
State	5,292	3,733	70.5	9,626	1,559	29.5	2,740
Local, total	56,068	49,006	87.4	119,707	7,062	12.6	12,667
Counties	11,101	8,897	80.1	21,835	2,204	19.9	3,065
Municipalities	44,967	40,109	89.2	97,872	4,858	10.8	9,602
North Carolina	13,858	11,386	82.2	18,481	2,472	17.8	3,134
State	2,548	1,911	75.0	4,053	637	25.0	937
Local, total	11,310	9,475	83.8	14,427	1,835	16.2	2,197
Counties	3,586	3,097	86.4	4,325	489	13.6	472
Municipalities	7,724	6,378	82.6	10,103	1,346	17.4	1,725
North Dakota	1,311	1,065	81.2	1,775	246	18.8	308
State	231	168	72.7	299	63	27.3	90
Local, total	1,080	897	83.1	1,476	183	16.9	219
Counties	350	286	81.7	435	64	18.3	64
Municipalities	730	611	83.7	1,040	119	16.3	155
Ohio	23,438	18,186	77.6	36,205	5,252	22.4	7,225
State	1,969	1,201	61.0	2,893	768	39.0	1,076
Local, total	21,469	16,985	79.1	33,313	4,484	20.9	6,149
Counties	4,351	3,127	71.9	4,753	1,224	28.1	1,443
Municipalities	17,118	13,858	81.0	28,560	3,260	19.0	4,706

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.25

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1984[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls
Oklahoma	8,401	6,292	74.9%	$9,776	2,109	25.1%	$2,504
State	1,614	971	60.2	1,763	643	39.8	888
Local, total	6,787	5,321	78.4	8,013	1,466	21.6	1,616
Counties	1,149	873	76.0	1,201	276	24.0	271
Municipalities	5,638	4,448	78.9	6,811	1,190	21.1	1,345
Oregon	5,960	4,422	74.2	9,758	1,538	25.8	2,269
State	1,061	882	83.1	2,247	179	16.9	256
Local, total	4,899	3,540	72.3	7,510	1,359	27.7	2,012
Counties	1,623	1,137	70.1	2,205	486	29.9	768
Municipalities	3,276	2,403	73.4	5,305	873	26.6	1,244
Pennsylvania	27,945	22,756	81.4	48,301	5,189	18.6	7,523
State	4,887	3,875	79.3	8,620	1,012	20.7	1,543
Local, total	23,058	18,881	81.9	39,681	4,177	18.1	5,980
Counties	1,597	994	62.2	1,644	603	37.8	812
Municipalities	21,461	17,887	83.3	38,037	3,574	16.7	5,168
Rhode Island	2,544	2,035	80.0	4,174	509	20.0	693
State	228	156	68.4	546	72	31.6	136
Local, total	2,316	1,879	81.1	3,628	437	18.9	557
Municipalities	2,316	1,879	81.1	3,628	437	18.9	557
South Carolina	7,064	5,534	78.3	8,265	1,530	21.7	1,701
State	1,294	934	72.2	1,701	360	27.8	562
Local, total	5,770	4,600	79.7	6,564	1,170	20.3	1,138
Counties	2,434	1,937	79.6	2,795	497	20.4	486
Municipalities	3,336	2,663	79.8	3,770	673	20.2	653
South Dakota	1,451	1,115	76.8	1,733	336	23.2	354
State	292	235	80.5	382	57	19.5	82
Local, total	1,159	880	75.9	1,352	279	24.1	272
Counties	391	255	65.2	360	136	34.8	116
Municipalities	768	625	81.4	991	143	18.6	156
Tennessee	10,367	8,330	80.4	12,713	2,037	19.6	2,467
State	1,089	856	78.6	1,475	233	21.4	300
Local, total	9,278	7,474	80.6	11,238	1,804	19.4	2,167
Counties	2,603	2,034	78.1	2,801	569	21.9	539
Municipalities	6,675	5,440	81.5	8,437	1,235	18.5	1,628
Texas	37,570	28,440	75.7	56,854	9,130	24.3	12,087
State	2,854	1,750	61.3	3,813	1,104	38.7	1,409
Local, total	34,716	26,690	76.9	53,042	8,026	23.1	10,678
Counties	7,420	6,031	81.3	9,707	1,389	18.7	1,765
Municipalities	27,296	20,659	75.7	43,335	6,637	24.3	8,913
Utah	3,346	2,515	75.2	5,122	831	24.8	1,153
State	494	380	76.9	819	114	23.1	195
Local, total	2,852	2,135	74.9	4,303	717	25.1	959
Counties	973	698	71.7	1,354	275	28.3	346
Municipalities	1,879	1,437	76.5	2,949	442	23.5	612
Vermont	1,098	802	73.0	1,565	296	27.0	403
State	443	302	68.2	697	141	31.8	230
Local, total	655	500	76.3	868	155	23.7	173
Counties	17	2	11.8	2	15	88.2	14
Municipalities	638	498	78.1	866	140	21.9	159
Virginia	12,900	9,975	77.3	18,428	2,925	22.7	3,922
State	1,999	1,447	72.4	2,809	552	27.6	749
Local, total	10,901	8,528	78.2	15,619	2,373	21.8	3,173
Counties	4,500	3,493	77.6	6,652	1,007	22.4	1,344
Municipalities	6,401	5,035	78.7	8,966	1,366	21.3	1,829
Washington	9,076	6,631	73.1	16,232	2,445	26.9	4,219
State	1,331	789	59.3	2,026	542	40.7	883
Local, total	7,745	5,842	75.4	14,206	1,903	24.6	3,335
Counties	2,538	1,947	76.7	4,232	591	23.3	1,044
Municipalities	5,207	3,895	74.8	9,974	1,312	25.2	2,291

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.25

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1984[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls
West Virginia	3,407	2,616	76.8%	$4,031	791	23.2%	$800
State	844	532	63.0	985	312	37.0	333
Local, total	2,563	2,084	81.3	3,047	479	18.7	468
Counties	789	637	80.7	858	152	19.3	137
Municipalities	1,774	1,447	81.6	2,189	327	18.4	331
Wisconsin	12,159	9,895	81.4	21,280	2,264	18.6	3,266
State	690	565	81.9	1,141	125	18.1	247
Local, total	11,469	9,330	81.3	20,139	2,139	18.7	3,019
Counties	2,876	2,338	81.3	4,875	538	18.7	778
Municipalities	8,593	6,992	81.4	15,264	1,601	18.6	2,241
Wyoming	1,759	1,248	70.9	2,336	511	29.1	663
State	263	164	62.4	353	99	37.6	159
Local, total	1,496	1,084	72.5	1,984	412	27.5	504
Counties	557	422	75.8	722	135	24.2	159
Municipalities	939	662	70.5	1,262	277	29.5	345

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding. October payroll data may not equal police protection October payrolls presented in table 1.19 due to rounding.

[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

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Table 1.26

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1985[a]

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls
States-local, total	619,838	481,146	77.6%	$1,102,986	138,692	22.4%	$215,224
States	78,133	51,761	66.2	125,296	26,372	33.8	46,976
Local, total	541,705	429,385	79.3	977,690	112,320	20.7	168,248
Counties	132,288	100,916	76.3	213,875	31,372	23.7	46,084
Municipalities	409,417	328,469	80.2	763,815	80,948	19.8	122,164
Alabama	8,762	6,631	75.7	11,574	2,131	24.3	2,466
State	999	651	65.2	1,498	348	34.8	526
Local, total	7,763	5,980	77.0	10,076	1,783	23.0	1,940
Counties	1,572	1,328	84.5	2,277	244	15.5	280
Municipalities	6,191	4,652	75.1	7,799	1,539	24.9	1,660
Alaska	1,567	1,158	73.9	4,579	409	26.1	1,077
State	450	310	68.9	1,469	140	31.1	331
Local, total	1,117	848	75.9	3,111	269	24.1	746
Boroughs	47	27	57.4	114	20	42.6	60
Municipalities	1,070	821	76.7	2,996	249	23.3	686
Arizona	8,983	6,273	69.8	15,791	2,710	30.2	4,752
State	1,484	909	61.3	2,213	575	38.7	1,071
Local, total	7,499	5,364	71.5	13,579	2,135	28.5	3,681
Counties	1,798	1,200	66.7	2,637	598	33.3	966
Municipalities	5,701	4,164	73.0	10,941	1,537	27.0	2,715
Arkansas	4,591	3,463	75.4	5,154	1,128	24.6	1,131
State	769	486	63.2	910	283	36.8	374
Local, total	3,822	2,977	77.9	4,243	845	22.1	757
Counties	1,043	839	80.4	1,081	204	19.6	185
Municipalities	2,779	2,138	76.9	3,162	641	23.1	572
California	68,997	50,145	72.7	152,057	18,852	27.3	38,641
State	9,411	5,860	62.3	14,984	3,551	37.7	9,149
Local, total	59,586	44,285	74.3	137,073	15,301	25.7	29,492
Counties	18,410	14,934	81.1	44,139	3,476	18.9	7,158
Municipalities	41,176	29,351	71.3	92,934	11,825	28.7	22,334
Colorado	8,676	6,403	73.8	15,147	2,273	26.2	3,746
State	843	562	66.7	1,496	281	33.3	648
Local, total	7,833	5,841	74.6	13,650	1,992	25.4	3,098
Counties	1,848	1,362	73.7	2,672	486	26.3	714
Municipalities	5,985	4,479	74.8	10,978	1,506	25.2	2,384
Connecticut	8,654	6,866	79.3	16,210	1,788	20.7	2,744
State	1,470	912	62.0	2,380	558	38.0	1,057
Local, total	7,184	5,954	82.9	13,830	1,230	17.1	1,687
Municipalities	7,184	5,954	82.9	13,830	1,230	17.1	1,687
Delaware	1,603	1,212	75.6	2,751	391	24.4	580
State	637	460	72.2	1,125	177	27.8	269
Local, total	966	752	77.8	1,626	214	22.2	311
Counties	282	197	69.9	546	85	30.1	142
Municipalities	684	555	81.1	1,080	129	18.9	169
District of Columbia	4,470	3,850	86.1	10,093	620	13.9	1,200
Local, total	4,470	3,850	86.1	10,093	620	13.9	1,200
Municipality	4,470	3,850	86.1	10,093	620	13.9	1,200
Florida	33,451	23,129	69.1	51,794	10,322	30.9	14,798
State	2,918	1,705	58.4	3,921	1,213	41.6	1,743
Local, total	30,533	21,424	70.2	47,873	9,109	29.8	13,055
Counties	13,251	8,838	66.7	19,294	4,413	33.3	6,524
Municipalities	17,282	12,586	72.8	28,579	4,696	27.2	6,531
Georgia	14,300	11,146	77.9	18,992	3,154	22.1	3,868
State	1,727	1,080	62.5	2,383	647	37.5	1,001
Local, total	12,573	10,066	80.1	16,609	2,507	19.9	2,867
Counties	5,209	4,100	78.7	6,956	1,109	21.3	1,354
Municipalities	7,364	5,966	81.0	9,653	1,398	19.0	1,513
Hawaii	2,790	2,274	81.5	5,112	516	18.5	798
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	2,790	2,274	81.5	5,112	516	18.5	798
Counties	791	634	80.2	1,362	157	19.8	224
Municipalities	1,999	1,640	82.0	3,750	359	18.0	575

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.26

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1985[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls
Idaho	2,326	1,777	76.4%	$3,057	549	23.6%	$647
State	268	211	78.7	421	57	21.3	65
Local, total	2,058	1,566	76.1	2,636	492	23.9	581
Counties	953	677	71.0	1,049	276	29.0	323
Municipalities	1,105	889	80.5	1,588	216	19.5	258
Illinois	35,809	29,088	81.2	69,823	6,721	18.8	11,045
State	3,306	2,062	62.4	5,595	1,244	37.6	2,562
Local, total	32,503	27,026	83.1	64,228	5,477	16.9	8,483
Counties	4,284	3,210	74.9	5,762	1,074	25.1	1,348
Municipalities	28,219	23,816	84.4	58,467	4,403	15.6	7,135
Indiana	11,383	8,568	75.3	15,629	2,815	24.7	3,033
State	1,699	1,067	62.8	2,798	632	37.2	725
Local, total	9,684	7,501	77.5	12,831	2,183	22.5	2,307
Counties	2,189	1,630	74.5	2,508	559	25.5	598
Municipalities	7,495	5,871	78.3	10,323	1,624	21.7	1,709
Iowa	5,619	4,206	74.9	8,596	1,413	25.1	2,064
State	822	551	67.0	1,454	271	33.0	599
Local, total	4,797	3,655	76.2	7,141	1,142	23.8	1,465
Counties	1,424	926	65.0	1,645	498	35.0	572
Municipalities	3,373	2,729	80.9	5,496	644	19.1	893
Kansas	5,939	4,463	75.1	8,356	1,476	24.9	1,736
State	575	427	74.3	928	148	25.7	212
Local, total	5,364	4,036	75.2	7,428	1,328	24.8	1,525
Counties	1,666	1,176	70.6	1,906	490	29.4	487
Municipalities	3,698	2,860	77.3	5,522	838	22.7	1,037
Kentucky	7,371	5,382	73.0	9,283	1,989	27.0	2,531
State	1,673	957	57.2	2,020	716	42.8	1,070
Local, total	5,698	4,425	77.7	7,263	1,273	22.3	1,461
Counties	1,744	1,398	80.2	2,407	346	19.8	371
Municipalities	3,954	3,027	76.6	4,856	927	23.4	1,090
Louisiana	12,673	9,299	73.4	15,094	3,374	26.6	5,041
State	2,128	797	37.5	1,462	1,331	62.5	1,859
Local, total	10,545	8,502	80.6	13,632	2,043	19.4	3,182
Parishes	4,097	3,175	77.5	4,988	922	22.5	1,686
Municipalities	6,448	5,327	82.6	8,645	1,121	17.4	1,496
Maine	2,536	1,989	78.4	3,434	547	21.6	750
State	537	347	64.6	700	190	35.4	351
Local, total	1,999	1,642	82.1	2,734	357	17.9	400
Counties	249	198	79.8	297	50	20.2	58
Municipalities	1,751	1,444	82.5	2,437	307	17.5	342
Maryland	12,718	10,625	83.5	24,011	2,093	16.5	3,866
State	2,153	1,587	73.7	3,558	566	26.3	1,263
Local, total	10,565	9,038	85.5	20,453	1,527	14.5	2,603
Counties	5,590	4,461	79.8	10,884	1,129	20.2	2,060
Municipalities	4,975	4,577	92.0	9,568	398	8.0	543
Massachusetts	16,243	14,288	88.0	33,868	1,955	12.0	2,560
State	1,806	1,609	89.1	4,473	197	10.9	326
Local, total	14,437	12,679	87.8	29,394	1,758	12.2	2,235
Counties	45	14	31.1	35	31	68.9	59
Municipalities	14,392	12,665	88.0	29,360	1,727	12.0	2,175
Michigan	21,828	17,607	80.7	44,647	4,221	19.3	7,174
State	2,930	2,056	70.2	5,754	874	29.8	1,844
Local, total	18,898	15,551	82.3	38,892	3,347	17.7	5,330
Counties	3,564	2,742	76.9	6,311	822	23.1	1,316
Municipalities	15,334	12,809	83.5	32,582	2,525	16.5	4,014
Minnesota	7,897	6,173	78.2	15,522	1,724	21.8	2,723
State	840	577	68.7	1,514	263	31.3	476
Local, total	7,057	5,596	79.3	14,008	1,461	20.7	2,247
Counties	2,226	1,557	69.9	3,699	669	30.1	995
Municipalities	4,831	4,039	83.6	10,309	792	16.4	1,252

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.26

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1985[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls
Mississippi	5,021	3,721	74.1%	$5,713	1,300	25.9%	$1,394
State	1,016	644	63.4	1,222	372	36.6	492
Local, total	4,005	3,077	76.8	4,491	928	23.2	902
Counties	1,048	805	76.8	1,064	243	23.2	200
Municipalities	2,957	2,272	76.8	3,427	685	23.2	702
Missouri	13,043	9,470	72.6	19,760	3,573	27.4	5,205
State	1,806	1,085	60.1	2,678	721	39.9	1,187
Local, total	11,287	8,385	74.6	17,083	2,852	25.4	4,018
Counties	2,359	1,648	69.9	2,530	711	30.1	1,063
Municipalities	8,878	6,737	75.9	14,552	2,141	24.1	2,955
Montana	1,969	1,372	69.7	2,641	597	30.3	741
State	308	210	68.2	465	98	31.8	176
Local, total	1,661	1,162	70.0	2,176	499	30.0	566
Counties	847	526	62.1	964	321	37.9	368
Municipalities	814	636	78.1	1,212	178	21.9	198
Nebraska	3,638	2,744	75.4	5,545	894	24.6	1,187
State	570	450	78.9	947	120	21.1	176
Local, total	3,068	2,294	74.8	4,598	774	25.2	1,011
Counties	837	580	69.3	959	257	30.7	247
Municipalities	2,231	1,714	76.8	3,640	517	23.2	764
Nevada	3,016	2,475	82.1	5,822	541	17.9	954
State	281	200	71.2	447	81	28.8	96
Local, total	2,735	2,275	83.2	5,374	460	16.8	859
Counties	1,890	1,665	88.1	3,899	225	11.9	464
Municipalities	845	610	72.2	1,475	235	27.8	395
New Hampshire	2,287	1,839	80.4	3,695	448	19.6	616
State	284	226	79.6	443	58	20.4	100
Local, total	2,003	1,613	80.5	3,252	390	19.5	517
Counties	152	118	77.6	202	34	22.4	52
Municipalities	1,851	1,495	80.8	3,050	356	19.2	465
New Jersey	27,661	21,490	77.7	52,499	6,171	22.3	8,346
State	3,356	2,270	67.6	5,751	1,086	32.4	1,665
Local, total	24,305	19,220	79.1	46,748	5,085	20.9	6,682
Counties	1,954	1,333	68.2	2,645	621	31.8	955
Municipalities	22,351	17,887	80.0	44,102	4,464	20.0	5,727
New Mexico	4,085	2,797	68.5	5,211	1,288	31.5	1,622
State	663	359	54.1	696	304	45.9	426
Local, total	3,422	2,438	71.2	4,516	984	28.8	1,196
Counties	872	623	71.4	976	249	28.6	279
Municipalities	2,550	1,815	71.2	3,540	735	28.8	917
New York	63,439	54,375	85.7	139,697	9,064	14.3	16,741
State	5,525	3,748	67.8	10,750	1,777	32.2	3,220
Local, total	57,914	50,627	87.4	128,947	7,287	12.6	13,521
Counties	11,282	8,989	79.7	24,105	2,293	20.3	3,343
Municipalities	46,632	41,638	89.3	104,842	4,994	10.7	10,178
North Carolina	14,174	11,447	80.8	19,732	2,727	19.2	3,619
State	2,603	1,893	72.7	4,247	710	27.3	1,148
Local, total	11,571	9,554	82.6	15,484	2,017	17.4	2,471
Counties	3,814	3,272	85.8	4,926	542	14.2	566
Municipalities	7,757	6,282	81.0	10,558	1,475	19.0	1,904
North Dakota	1,316	1,063	80.8	1,877	253	19.2	324
State	226	163	72.1	319	63	27.9	94
Local, total	1,090	900	82.6	1,558	190	17.4	230
Counties	375	294	78.4	464	81	21.6	89
Municipalities	715	606	84.8	1,093	109	15.2	142
Ohio	23,434	18,026	76.9	39,470	5,408	23.1	7,729
State	2,050	1,204	58.7	2,934	846	41.3	1,176
Local, total	21,384	16,822	78.7	36,537	4,562	21.3	6,553
Counties	4,118	2,895	70.3	4,924	1,223	29.7	1,543
Municipalities	17,266	13,927	80.7	31,613	3,339	19.3	5,010

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.26

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1985[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection	October Payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls
Oklahoma	8,445	6,361	75.3%	$10,933	2,084	24.7%	$2,707
State	1,643	988	60.1	1,961	655	39.9	978
Local, total	6,802	5,373	79.0	8,972	1,429	21.0	1,729
Counties	1,113	904	81.2	1,261	209	18.8	215
Municipalities	5,689	4,469	78.6	7,711	1,220	21.4	1,513
Oregon	5,848	4,379	74.9	10,723	1,469	25.1	2,356
State	1,064	869	81.7	2,547	195	18.3	307
Local, total	4,784	3,510	73.4	8,176	1,274	26.6	2,049
Counties	1,472	1,073	72.9	2,193	399	27.1	622
Municipalities	3,312	2,437	73.6	5,983	875	26.4	1,427
Pennsylvania	27,899	22,535	80.8	52,176	5,364	19.2	8,330
State	4,963	3,924	79.1	9,154	1,039	20.9	1,711
Local, total	22,936	18,611	81.1	43,021	4,325	18.9	6,619
Counties	1,593	1,006	63.2	1,764	587	36.8	823
Municipalities	21,343	17,605	82.5	41,257	3,738	17.5	5,795
Rhode Island	2,538	2,066	81.4	5,160	472	18.6	640
State	221	151	68.3	514	70	31.7	130
Local, total	2,317	1,915	82.6	4,646	402	17.4	510
Municipalities	2,317	1,915	82.6	4,646	402	17.4	510
South Carolina	7,431	5,776	77.7	9,122	1,655	22.3	1,933
State	1,421	1,023	72.0	1,925	398	28.0	645
Local, total	6,010	4,753	79.1	7,196	1,257	20.9	1,288
Counties	2,571	2,009	78.1	3,087	562	21.9	588
Municipalities	3,439	2,744	79.8	4,109	695	20.2	700
South Dakota	1,476	1,131	76.6	1,835	345	23.4	378
State	292	235	80.5	382	57	19.5	82
Local, total	1,184	896	75.7	1,453	288	24.3	296
Counties	407	266	65.4	405	141	34.6	135
Municipalities	777	630	81.1	1,048	147	18.9	161
Tennessee	10,071	7,860	78.0	13,480	2,211	22.0	2,518
State	1,121	865	77.2	1,628	256	22.8	337
Local, total	8,950	6,995	78.2	11,851	1,955	21.8	2,181
Counties	2,619	1,919	73.3	2,774	700	26.7	713
Municipalities	6,331	5,076	80.2	9,077	1,255	19.8	1,468
Texas	39,085	29,760	76.1	62,849	9,325	23.9	13,174
State	2,976	1,889	63.5	4,059	1,087	36.5	1,845
Local, total	36,109	27,871	77.2	58,790	8,238	22.8	11,329
Counties	8,110	6,633	81.8	11,463	1,477	18.2	1,978
Municipalities	27,999	21,238	75.9	47,327	6,761	24.1	9,351
Utah	3,387	2,528	74.6	5,397	859	25.4	1,195
State	502	389	77.5	869	113	22.5	167
Local, total	2,885	2,139	74.1	4,528	746	25.9	1,028
Counties	993	690	69.5	1,405	303	30.5	411
Municipalities	1,892	1,449	76.6	3,124	443	23.4	617
Vermont	1,117	810	72.5	1,553	307	27.5	433
State	442	299	67.6	684	143	32.4	228
Local, total	675	511	75.7	869	164	24.3	206
Counties	17	2	11.8	3	15	88.2	13
Municipalities	658	509	77.4	867	149	22.6	192
Virginia	13,254	10,391	78.4	20,818	2,863	21.6	4,233
State	2,062	1,497	72.6	3,097	565	27.4	813
Local, total	11,192	8,894	79.5	17,722	2,298	20.5	3,420
Counties	4,633	3,588	77.4	7,489	1,045	22.6	1,678
Municipalities	6,559	5,306	80.9	10,233	1,253	19.1	1,742
Washington	9,504	6,896	72.6	18,037	2,608	27.4	4,717
State	1,460	770	52.7	2,127	690	47.3	1,309
Local, total	8,044	6,126	76.2	15,911	1,918	23.8	3,407
Counties	2,641	2,003	75.8	4,846	638	24.2	1,116
Municipalities	5,403	4,123	76.3	11,065	1,280	23.7	2,291

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.26

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1985[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls
West Virginia	3,335	2,575	77.2%	$4,153	760	22.8%	$804
State	858	548	63.9	1,054	310	36.1	347
Local, total	2,477	2,027	81.8	3,099	450	18.2	457
Counties	749	631	84.2	944	118	15.8	102
Municipalities	1,728	1,396	80.8	2,156	332	19.2	354
Wisconsin	12,379	9,972	80.6	21,964	2,407	19.4	3,659
State	727	521	71.7	989	206	28.3	454
Local, total	11,652	9,451	81.1	20,976	2,201	18.9	3,205
Counties	2,958	2,370	80.1	5,196	588	19.9	876
Municipalities	8,694	7,081	81.4	15,779	1,613	18.6	2,329
Wyoming	1,800	1,272	70.7	2,550	528	29.3	695
State	248	158	63.7	351	90	36.3	148
Local, total	1,552	1,114	71.8	2,199	438	28.2	547
Counties	583	451	77.4	820	132	22.6	164
Municipalities	969	663	68.4	1,380	306	31.6	383

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding. October payroll data may not equal police protection October payrolls presented in table 1.20 due to rounding.

[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.27

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1986[a]

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls
States-local, total	644,160	491,276	76.3%	$1,164,930	152,884	23.7%	$239,940
States	79,815	52,754	66.1	136,971	27,061	33.9	47,889
Local, total	564,345	438,522	77.7	1,027,958	125,823	22.3	192,051
Counties	139,234	104,643	75.2	232,522	34,591	24.8	52,121
Municipalities	425,111	333,879	78.5	795,436	91,232	21.5	139,930
Alabama	9,054	6,938	76.6	12,443	2,116	23.4	2,478
State	1,090	765	70.2	1,680	325	29.8	505
Local, total	7,964	6,173	77.5	10,763	1,791	22.5	1,973
Counties	1,587	1,362	85.8	2,328	225	14.2	257
Municipalities	6,377	4,811	75.4	8,434	1,566	24.6	1,716
Alaska	1,508	1,041	69.0	4,609	467	31.0	1,117
State	385	267	69.4	1,342	118	30.6	293
Local, total	1,123	774	68.9	3,267	349	31.1	819
Boroughs	51	27	52.9	120	24	47.1	72
Municipalities	1,072	747	69.7	3,147	325	30.3	747
Arizona	9,537	6,619	69.4	17,326	2,918	30.6	5,365
State	1,549	974	62.9	2,516	575	37.1	1,071
Local, total	7,988	5,645	70.7	14,810	2,343	29.3	4,295
Counties	1,897	1,170	61.7	2,716	727	38.3	1,278
Municipalities	6,091	4,475	73.5	12,094	1,616	26.5	3,017
Arkansas	4,709	3,528	74.9	5,597	1,181	25.1	1,304
State	805	501	62.2	1,071	304	37.8	474
Local, total	3,904	3,027	77.5	4,526	877	22.5	830
Counties	1,040	847	81.4	1,108	193	18.6	176
Municipalities	2,864	2,180	76.1	3,417	684	23.9	654
California	72,507	51,906	71.6	169,804	20,601	28.4	40,958
State	9,558	5,859	61.3	17,989	3,699	38.7	7,995
Local, total	62,949	46,047	73.1	151,815	16,902	26.9	32,963
Counties	19,937	16,114	80.8	50,669	3,823	19.2	7,639
Municipalities	43,012	29,933	69.6	101,146	13,079	30.4	25,325
Colorado	8,912	6,469	72.6	16,271	2,443	27.4	4,157
State	877	551	62.8	1,588	326	37.2	676
Local, total	8,035	5,918	73.7	14,683	2,117	26.3	3,481
Counties	1,580	1,435	72.5	2,971	545	27.5	806
Municipalities	6,055	4,483	74.0	11,712	1,572	26.0	2,675
Connecticut	8,880	6,982	78.6	18,063	1,898	21.4	3,078
State	1,557	938	60.2	3,033	619	39.8	1,268
Local, total	7,323	6,044	82.5	15,030	1,279	17.5	1,810
Municipalities	7,323	6,044	82.5	15,030	1,279	17.5	1,810
Delaware	1,651	1,212	73.4	3,130	439	26.6	670
State	653	466	71.4	1,358	187	28.6	311
Local, total	998	746	74.7	1,772	252	25.3	359
Counties	292	193	66.1	595	99	33.9	142
Municipalities	706	553	78.3	1,177	153	21.7	217
District of Columbia	4,477	3,790	84.7	12,393	687	15.3	1,292
Local, total	4,477	3,790	84.7	12,393	687	15.3	1,292
Municipality	4,477	3,790	84.7	12,393	687	15.3	1,292
Florida	35,662	24,024	67.4	58,237	11,638	32.6	17,574
State	3,025	1,734	57.3	3,676	1,291	42.7	1,881
Local, total	32,637	22,290	68.3	54,561	10,347	31.7	15,694
Counties	14,786	9,412	63.7	23,297	5,374	36.3	8,577
Municipalities	17,851	12,878	72.1	31,264	4,973	27.9	7,116
Georgia	15,016	11,655	77.6	20,700	3,361	22.4	4,581
State	1,890	1,042	55.1	2,403	848	44.9	1,454
Local, total	13,125	10,613	80.9	18,298	2,513	19.1	3,128
Counties	5,604	4,394	78.4	7,797	1,210	21.6	1,589
Municipalities	7,522	6,219	82.7	10,500	1,303	17.3	1,539
Hawaii	2,788	2,237	80.2	5,310	551	19.8	921
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	2,788	2,237	80.2	5,310	551	19.8	921
Counties	808	639	79.1	1,438	169	20.9	255
Municipalities	1,980	1,598	80.7	3,872	382	19.3	667

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.27

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1986[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls
Idaho	2,269	1,709	75.3%	$3,032	560	24.7%	$675
State	268	211	78.7	421	57	21.3	65
Local, total	2,001	1,498	74.9	2,610	503	25.1	609
Counties	946	647	68.4	1,039	299	31.6	363
Municipalities	1,055	851	80.7	1,571	204	19.3	246
Illinois	38,079	27,480	72.2	67,030	10,599	27.8	20,188
State	3,689	2,239	60.7	7,285	1,450	39.3	2,893
Local, total	34,390	25,241	73.4	59,745	9,149	26.6	17,294
Counties	4,510	3,359	74.5	5,967	1,151	25.5	1,525
Municipalities	29,880	21,882	73.2	53,779	7,998	26.8	15,770
Indiana	11,668	8,826	75.6	16,571	2,842	24.4	3,106
State	1,747	1,095	62.7	2,939	652	37.3	759
Local, total	9,921	7,731	77.9	13,632	2,190	22.1	2,347
Counties	2,227	1,704	76.5	2,612	523	23.5	560
Municipalities	7,694	6,027	78.3	11,020	1,667	21.7	1,787
Iowa	5,690	4,271	75.1	8,679	1,419	24.9	2,016
State	794	532	67.0	1,529	262	33.0	535
Local, total	4,896	3,739	76.4	7,150	1,157	23.6	1,481
Counties	1,541	949	65.4	1,732	502	34.6	563
Municipalities	3,445	2,790	81.0	5,418	655	19.0	918
Kansas	6,078	4,528	74.5	8,694	1,550	25.5	1,828
State	599	441	73.6	978	158	26.4	222
Local, total	5,479	4,087	74.6	7,717	1,392	25.4	1,607
Counties	1,752	1,242	70.9	2,095	510	29.1	516
Municipalities	3,727	2,845	76.3	5,622	882	23.7	1,090
Kentucky	7,408	5,396	72.8	9,378	2,012	27.2	2,543
State	1,738	1,017	58.5	2,142	721	41.5	1,100
Local, total	5,670	4,379	77.2	7,236	1,291	22.8	1,443
Counties	1,833	1,424	77.7	2,442	409	22.3	442
Municipalities	3,837	2,955	77.0	4,794	882	23.0	1,001
Louisiana	12,883	9,226	71.6	15,195	3,657	28.4	5,313
State	2,023	727	35.9	1,375	1,296	64.1	1,814
Local, total	10,860	8,499	78.3	13,820	2,361	21.7	3,499
Parishes	4,265	3,166	74.2	5,035	1,099	25.8	1,844
Municipalities	6,595	5,333	80.9	8,786	1,262	19.1	1,655
Maine	2,615	2,019	77.2	3,685	596	22.8	820
State	589	364	61.8	781	225	38.2	362
Local, total	2,026	1,655	81.7	2,904	371	18.3	458
Counties	270	223	82.6	329	47	17.4	59
Municipalities	1,756	1,432	81.5	2,574	324	18.5	399
Maryland	13,008	10,717	82.4	25,779	2,291	17.6	4,055
State	2,161	1,587	73.4	3,558	574	26.6	1,282
Local, total	10,847	9,130	84.2	22,221	1,717	15.8	2,773
Counties	5,833	4,550	78.0	11,699	1,283	22.0	2,172
Municipalities	5,014	4,580	91.3	10,522	434	8.7	601
Massachusetts	16,809	14,555	86.6	37,529	2,254	13.4	2,952
State	1,789	1,603	89.6	4,297	186	10.4	306
Local, total	15,020	12,952	86.2	33,233	2,068	13.8	2,646
Counties	47	15	31.9	41	32	68.1	62
Municipalities	14,973	12,937	86.4	33,192	2,036	13.6	2,584
Michigan	23,128	18,394	79.5	47,859	4,734	20.5	7,952
State	3,037	2,142	70.5	6,475	895	29.5	2,204
Local, total	20,091	16,252	80.9	41,384	3,839	19.1	5,748
Counties	3,786	2,941	77.7	6,935	845	22.3	1,362
Municipalities	16,305	13,311	81.6	34,450	2,994	18.4	4,386
Minnesota	8,140	6,268	77.0	16,170	1,872	23.0	3,008
State	835	551	66.0	1,541	284	34.0	538
Local, total	7,305	5,717	78.3	14,628	1,588	21.7	2,470
Counties	2,334	1,618	69.3	3,859	716	30.7	1,093
Municipalities	4,971	4,099	82.5	10,769	872	17.5	1,377

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.27

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1986[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls
Mississippi	5,341	3,807	71.3%	$5,720	1,534	28.7%	$1,695
State	922	510	55.3	949	412	44.7	573
Local, total	4,419	3,297	74.6	4,772	1,122	25.4	1,122
Counties	1,113	826	74.2	1,092	287	25.8	240
Municipalities	3,306	2,471	74.7	3,680	835	25.3	881
Missouri	13,301	9,730	73.2	20,277	3,571	26.8	5,155
State	1,851	1,102	59.5	2,829	749	40.5	1,254
Local, total	11,450	8,628	75.4	17,449	2,822	24.6	3,901
Counties	2,431	1,680	69.1	2,509	751	30.9	1,075
Municipalities	9,019	6,948	77.0	14,939	2,071	23.0	2,827
Montana	1,918	1,362	71.0	2,655	556	29.0	715
State	303	206	68.0	474	97	32.0	163
Local, total	1,615	1,156	71.6	2,181	459	28.4	532
Counties	831	535	64.4	979	296	35.6	338
Municipalities	784	621	79.2	1,203	163	20.8	194
Nebraska	3,597	2,720	75.6	5,627	877	24.4	1,204
State	572	433	75.7	816	139	24.3	209
Local, total	3,025	2,287	75.6	4,811	738	24.4	996
Counties	815	574	70.4	981	241	29.6	245
Municipalities	2,210	1,713	77.5	3,830	497	22.5	750
Nevada	3,210	2,585	80.5	6,388	625	19.5	1,060
State	281	200	71.2	447	81	28.8	96
Local, total	2,929	2,385	81.4	5,941	544	18.6	965
Counties	2,019	1,731	85.7	4,308	288	14.3	550
Municipalities	910	654	71.9	1,633	256	28.1	415
New Hampshire	2,535	2,028	80.0	4,275	507	20.0	623
State	329	285	86.6	668	44	13.4	63
Local, total	2,206	1,743	79.0	3,606	463	21.0	560
Counties	162	122	75.3	209	40	24.7	58
Municipalities	2,044	1,621	79.3	3,397	423	20.7	502
New Jersey	28,412	21,810	76.8	56,150	6,602	23.2	9,003
State	3,618	2,486	68.7	7,212	1,132	31.3	1,903
Local, total	24,794	19,324	77.9	48,938	5,470	22.1	7,101
Counties	1,975	1,334	67.5	2,681	641	32.5	1,076
Municipalities	22,819	17,990	78.8	46,257	4,829	21.2	6,024
New Mexico	4,322	2,875	66.5	5,258	1,447	33.5	1,869
State	620	342	55.2	756	278	44.8	432
Local, total	3,702	2,533	68.4	4,502	1,169	31.6	1,437
Counties	952	605	63.6	1,056	347	36.4	422
Municipalities	2,750	1,928	70.1	3,446	822	29.9	1,015
New York	66,616	56,823	85.3	141,075	9,793	14.7	16,900
State	5,453	3,822	70.1	11,333	1,631	29.9	2,866
Local, total	61,163	53,001	86.7	129,742	8,162	13.3	14,035
Counties	11,821	9,508	80.4	25,993	2,313	19.6	3,379
Municipalities	49,342	43,493	88.1	103,749	5,849	11.9	10,656
North Carolina	14,734	11,830	80.3	21,262	2,904	19.7	3,915
State	2,657	1,930	72.6	4,592	727	27.4	1,226
Local, total	12,077	9,900	82.0	16,670	2,177	18.0	2,689
Counties	3,927	3,316	84.4	5,286	611	15.6	696
Municipalities	8,150	6,584	80.8	11,385	1,566	19.2	1,993
North Dakota	1,370	1,102	80.4	1,970	268	19.6	342
State	250	188	75.2	372	62	24.8	93
Local, total	1,120	914	81.6	1,597	206	18.4	249
Counties	393	317	80.7	506	76	19.3	82
Municipalities	727	597	82.1	1,092	130	17.9	167
Ohio	24,292	18,394	75.7	40,967	5,898	24.3	8,329
State	2,062	1,251	60.7	3,237	811	39.3	1,235
Local, total	22,230	17,143	77.1	37,730	5,087	22.9	7,093
Counties	4,296	3,028	70.5	5,383	1,268	29.5	1,627
Municipalities	17,934	14,115	78.7	32,347	3,819	21.3	5,466

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.27

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1986[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn: Number	Sworn: Percent of total police protection	Sworn: October payrolls	Nonsworn: Number	Nonsworn: Percent of total police protection	Nonsworn: October payrolls
Oklahoma	8,449	6,216	73.6%	$10,784	2,233	26.4%	$2,728
State	1,600	937	58.6	1,858	663	41.4	992
Local, total	6,849	5,279	77.1	8,925	1,570	22.9	1,737
Counties	1,170	898	76.8	1,239	272	23.2	312
Municipalities	5,679	4,391	77.1	7,686	1,298	22.9	1,424
Oregon	5,938	4,375	73.7	11,073	1,563	26.3	2,504
State	1,048	851	81.2	2,583	197	18.8	327
Local, total	4,890	3,524	72.1	8,490	1,366	27.9	2,176
Counties	1,561	1,068	68.4	2,271	493	31.6	766
Municipalities	3,329	2,456	73.8	6,219	873	26.2	1,410
Pennsylvania	28,642	22,547	78.7	52,215	6,095	21.3	8,845
State	4,990	3,894	78.0	9,541	1,096	22.0	1,858
Local, total	23,652	18,653	78.9	42,673	4,999	21.1	6,987
Counties	1,654	942	57.0	1,732	712	43.0	983
Municipalities	21,998	17,711	80.5	40,941	4,287	19.5	6,003
Rhode Island	2,694	2,107	78.2	5,088	587	21.8	809
State	258	157	60.9	595	101	39.1	169
Local, total	2,436	1,950	80.0	4,494	486	20.0	639
Municipalities	2,436	1,950	80.0	4,494	486	20.0	639
South Carolina	7,706	6,151	79.8	10,118	1,555	20.2	1,703
State	1,450	1,245	85.9	2,359	205	14.1	318
Local, total	6,256	4,906	78.4	7,759	1,350	21.6	1,385
Counties	2,683	2,077	77.4	3,266	606	22.6	617
Municipalities	3,573	2,829	79.2	4,494	744	20.8	768
South Dakota	1,525	1,137	74.6	1,850	388	25.4	421
State	302	239	79.1	395	63	20.9	88
Local, total	1,223	898	73.4	1,455	325	26.6	333
Counties	439	273	62.2	425	166	37.8	159
Municipalities	784	625	79.7	1,030	159	20.3	174
Tennessee	10,842	8,363	77.1	14,301	2,479	22.9	2,865
State	1,169	919	78.6	1,935	250	21.4	388
Local, total	9,673	7,444	77.0	12,365	2,229	23.0	2,477
Counties	2,624	1,862	71.0	2,736	762	29.0	877
Municipalities	7,049	5,582	79.2	9,629	1,467	20.8	1,600
Texas	40,573	31,106	76.7	66,698	9,467	23.3	13,699
State	2,894	1,839	63.5	4,069	1,055	36.5	1,811
Local, total	37,679	29,267	77.7	62,629	8,412	22.3	11,888
Counties	8,380	6,924	82.6	11,916	1,456	17.4	2,023
Municipalities	29,299	22,343	76.3	50,713	6,956	23.7	9,865
Utah	3,558	2,607	73.3	5,795	951	26.7	1,395
State	623	419	67.3	1,020	204	32.7	346
Local, total	2,935	2,188	74.5	4,766	747	25.5	1,049
Counties	1,003	714	71.2	1,462	289	28.8	404
Municipalities	1,932	1,474	76.3	3,305	458	23.7	645
Vermont	1,136	809	71.2	1,631	327	28.8	446
State	447	295	66.0	750	152	34.0	239
Local, total	689	514	74.6	882	175	25.4	208
Counties	16	4	25.0	5	12	75.0	12
Municipalities	673	510	75.8	877	163	24.2	196
Virginia	13,600	10,388	76.4	22,114	3,212	23.6	4,979
State	2,053	1,538	74.9	3,341	515	25.1	776
Local, total	11,547	8,850	76.6	18,772	2,697	23.4	4,202
Counties	4,777	3,543	74.2	8,004	1,234	25.8	2,045
Municipalities	6,770	5,307	78.4	10,769	1,463	21.6	2,158
Washington	9,758	6,970	71.4	18,699	2,788	28.6	5,229
State	1,543	832	53.9	2,323	711	46.1	1,368
Local, total	8,215	6,138	74.7	16,377	2,077	25.3	3,861
Counties	2,656	1,941	73.1	4,759	715	26.9	1.440
Municipalities	5,559	4,197	75.5	11,617	1,362	24.5	2,421

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.27

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1986[a]--Continued

(Payroll amounts in thousands. - represents zero or rounds to zero.)

State and level of government[b]	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection	October payrolls
West Virginia	3,293	2,525	76.7%	$4,181	768	23.3%	$803
State	851	533	62.6	1,070	318	37.4	364
Local, total	2,442	1,992	81.6	3,110	450	18.4	439
Counties	769	632	82.2	953	137	17.8	123
Municipalities	1,673	1,360	81.3	2,157	313	18.7	316
Wisconsin	12,669	9,924	78.3	22,914	2,745	21.7	4,111
State	758	528	69.7	1,098	230	30.3	556
Local, total	11,911	9,396	78.9	21,816	2,515	21.1	3,555
Counties	2,995	2,362	78.9	5,218	633	21.1	1,038
Municipalities	8,916	7,034	78.9	16,598	1,882	21.1	2,516
Wyoming	1,653	1,195	72.3	2,360	458	27.7	641
State	253	167	66.0	364	86	34.0	146
Local, total	1,400	1,028	73.4	1,997	372	26.6	495
Counties	536	396	73.9	728	140	26.1	182
Municipalities	864	632	73.1	1,268	232	26.9	313

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These data are from the *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts* series, which contain 1985 data that differ from those presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK; see Note, table 1.1 and Appendix 1 for details. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding. October payroll data may not equal police protection October payrolls presented in table 1.21 due to rounding.

[b] Local government data are estimates subject to sampling variability.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Table 1.28

Estimated number of employees and expenditures of general purpose law enforcement agencies

By type of agency, United States, 1987

Type of agency	Number of agencies	Number of employees[a]			Expenditures, fiscal year 1987		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Operating	Capital
Number							
Total	15,118[b]	757,508	555,364	202,144	$28,071,083,000	$26,334,448,000	$1,736,635,000
Local police	11,989[b]	493,930	376,023	117,907	18,011,294,000	17,161,377,000	849,917,000
Sheriff	3,080[b]	189,234	128,728	60,506	6,857,771,000	6,200,172,000	657,599,000
State police	49	74,344	50,613	23,731	3,202,018,000	2,972,899,000	229,119,000
Percent							
Total	100%	100%	73.3%	26.7%	100%	93.8%	6.2%
Local police	79.3	100	76.1	23.9	100	95.3	4.7
Sheriff	20.4	100	68.0	32.0	100	90.4	9.6
State police	0.3	100	68.1	31.9	100	93.8	6.2

Note: The Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey (LEMAS) was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). "General purpose law enforcement agencies" include agencies having full arrest powers for all kinds of offenses and are not restricted to a specially defined area such as a park or a transit system. Questionnaires were mailed to a nationally representative sample of 3,054 local, State, and sheriff law enforcement agencies using the 1986 Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies maintained by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for BJS. All primary State law enforcement agencies, and city and township agencies with 135 or more sworn employees, were included in the survey. Hawaii does not maintain a State police agency. The remaining agencies were randomly sampled using a two-stage, stratified selection process. June 30, 1987, serves as a reference date except for data on employees, where the pay period containing June 15, 1987 was used. The response rate for the LEMAS survey was 95.2 percent.

Readers should note that data on the number of employees and amount of expenditures in the LEMAS tables may not be comparable to BJS employment and expenditure data presented elsewhere in SOURCEBOOK due to definitional differences.

[a] Includes both full-time and part-time employees.
[b] Based on weighted sample results, not an exact enumeration.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 1.29

Estimated number and percent distribution of local police agencies

By number of sworn personnel, United States, 1987

Number of sworn personnel	Local police agencies	
	Number[a]	Percent[b]
Total	11,989	100.0%
1,000 or more	34	0.3
500 to 999	32	0.3
250 to 499	77	0.6
100 to 249	321	2.7
50 to 99	599	5.0
25 to 49	1,446	12.1
10 to 24	3,171	26.5
5 to 9	2,872	24.0
2 to 4	2,450	20.4
1	987	8.2

Note: See Note, table 1.28.

[a] Based on weighted sample results, not an exact enumeration.
[b] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 1.30

Estimated number and percent distribution of local police agencies and sworn personnel

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Local police agencies		Sworn personnel	
	Number[a]	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]
All sizes	11,989	100.0%	355,290	100.0%
1,000,000 or more	13	0.1	76,626	21.6
500,000 to 999,999	29	0.2	32,530	9.2
250,000 to 499,999	42	0.4	29,031	8.2
100,000 to 249,999	138	1.1	35,717	10.1
50,000 to 99,999	363	3.0	40,395	11.4
25,000 to 49,999	708	5.9	39,760	11.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,920	16.0	50,171	14.1
2,500 to 9,999	4,110	34.3	39,398	11.1
Under 2,500	4,666	38.9	11,662	3.3

Note: See Note, table 1.28. These data include full-time sworn personnel only.

[a] Based on weighted sample results, not an exact enumeration.
[b] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 2, Table 3.

Table 1.31

Estimated average number of employees and operating and capital expenditures for local police agencies

By size of population served, United States, fiscal year 1987

Population served	Average number of employees				Average expenditures, fiscal year 1987[a]		
	Full-time		Part-time				
	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Operating	Capital
All sizes	30	8	2	2	$1,508,000	$1,432,600	$71,100
1,000,000 or more	5,894	1,595	27	270	339,229,600	333,510,300	5,719,200
500,000 to 999,999	1,122	283	5	55	60,434,800	58,299,400	2,135,400
250,000 to 499,999	691	218	(b)	40	42,582,600	40,732,100	1,850,400
100,000 to 249,999	259	73	1	23	14,214,000	13,644,400	569,600
50,000 to 99,999	111	30	1	10	5,607,700	5,291,200	316,400
25,000 to 49,999	56	14	2	4	2,783,300	2,586,800	196,500
10,000 to 24,999	26	6	2	2	1,107,300	1,022,700	84,700
2,500 to 9,999	10	2	2	1	375,100	347,000	28,000
Under 2,500	2	(b)	2	(b)	77,100	72,000	5,200

Note: See Note, table 1.28.

[a] Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Less than 0.5.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 2, Table 4; p. 3, Table 5.

Table 1.32

Estimated percent distribution of job classifications of full-time employees in large local police agencies

By type of employee, United States, 1987

Job classification	Percent of all full-time employees[a]		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Total	100.0%	78.3%	21.7%
Field operations	73.4	68.7	4.8
Technical support	16.6	4.6	12.0
Administration	7.0	4.1	2.9
Jail operations	1.5	0.7	0.8
Court operations	0.3	0.2	0.1
Other	1.2	0.1	1.2

Note: See Note, table 1.28. Table excludes agencies with fewer than 135 sworn personnel.

[a] Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 3, Table 6.

Table 1.33

Estimated percent distribution of characteristics of sworn employees in local police agencies

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Total	Percent of sworn employees who are:[a]							
		White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	79.9%	5.5%	7.7%	1.6%	4.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%
1,000,000 or more	100	69.5	6.0	12.2	3.5	7.1	1.1	0.6	0.1
500,000 to 999,999	100	69.8	5.1	14.9	3.8	4.9	0.4	1.0	0.1
250,000 to 499,999	100	71.7	6.1	11.2	2.4	7.0	0.5	1.0	0.1
100,000 to 249,999	100	78.7	5.7	8.7	1.5	3.9	0.3	1.1	0.1
50,000 to 99,999	100	84.0	4.8	5.5	0.7	4.1	0.2	0.7	0.0
25,000 to 49,999	100	87.5	5.1	4.2	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.0
10,000 to 24,999	100	87.8	4.8	3.5	0.3	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.0
2,500 to 9,999	100	87.2	6.1	3.5	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Under 2,500	100	88.3	5.7	4.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0

Note: See Note, table 1.28. Includes both full-time and part-time employees. Breakdown of blacks and whites does not include Hispanics. "Other" includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 3, Table 7.

Table 1.34

Estimated average annual salary ranges for selected positions in local police agencies

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Average annual salary range for: Entry level officer			Senior patrol officer			Sergeant			Chief or equivalent		
All sizes	$16,833	to	$17,990	$19,697	to	$21,672	$22,696	to	$24,802	$26,623	to	$29,003
1,000,000 or more	22,930	to	25,414	29,843	to	33,008	35,273	to	39,613	72,821	to	87,044
500,000 to 999,999	21,330	to	24,957	25,054	to	30,665	29,735	to	35,002	58,083	to	67,194
250,000 to 499,999	20,853	to	24,814	24,426	to	29,332	28,676	to	34,178	53,895	to	64,816
100,000 to 249,999	20,962	to	24,291	24,927	to	29,543	29,395	to	34,435	49,863	to	59,682
50,000 to 99,999	20,545	to	22,727	25,478	to	27,975	28,373	to	31,938	44,095	to	50,757
25,000 to 49,999	20,290	to	22,048	24,318	to	27,083	28,023	to	31,089	39,532	to	45,147
10,000 to 24,999	18,603	to	20,078	21,600	to	24,224	24,608	to	27,251	33,252	to	36,986
2,500 to 9,999	16,606	to	17,706	19,106	to	20,735	21,239	to	22,867	25,980	to	27,909
Under 2,500	13,768	to	14,214	15,348	to	16,591	17,464	to	18,455	18,503	to	19,242

Note: See Note, table 1.28. The first figure in a range is the average starting salary and the second is the average top salary for the position.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 3, Table 8.

Table 1.35

Estimated percent distribution of special functions of local police agencies

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Percent of all agencies that reported having primary responsibility for: Animal control	Emergency medical services	Court security	Civil defense	Civil process-serving	Jail operations	Training academy operation	Laboratory testing for drugs	Ballistics work
All sizes	49.9%	25.3%	21.8%	21.1%	17.7%	12.4%	6.9%	4.3%	2.2%
1,000,000 or more	0.0	30.6	7.6	30.8	7.6	15.4	84.7	76.9	76.9
500,000 to 999,999	6.9	20.6	10.4	20.6	6.9	10.4	82.8	48.2	55.2
250,000 to 499,999	16.7	9.5	11.9	14.3	7.1	23.8	85.7	45.3	47.6
100,000 to 249,999	28.6	17.6	19.1	14.2	8.1	33.0	49.9	16.9	13.9
50,000 to 99,999	50.0	27.1	33.7	28.6	9.3	25.5	25.7	17.1	13.5
25,000 to 49,999	51.2	26.4	27.8	21.5	9.2	25.6	9.8	9.6	0.8
10,000 to 24,999	54.2	27.9	24.6	23.0	11.7	20.8	6.9	4.2	2.1
2,500 to 9,999	55.2	27.4	23.1	21.5	16.3	12.5	5.2	3.0	1.0
Under 2,500	44.7	22.4	17.9	19.6	23.9	5.1	2.8	2.5	2.1

Note: See Note, table 1.28. Special functions are those functions that go beyond such traditional law enforcement functions as traffic enforcement, accident investigation, crime investigation, patrol, fingerprinting, and communications.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 4, Table 9.

Table 1.36

Estimated percent distribution of local police agencies operating lockup facilities

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Percent of agencies with lockup(s)[a] Total	One lockup	More than one lockup
All sizes	28.6%	25.5%	3.1%
1,000,000 or more	84.6	23.1	61.5
500,000 to 999,999	65.4	24.2	41.2
250,000 to 499,999	42.9	21.4	21.4
100,000 to 249,999	32.5	28.1	4.4
50,000 to 99,999	54.8	45.3	9.5
25,000 to 49,999	57.8	51.5	6.2
10,000 to 24,999	52.7	46.2	6.4
2,500 to 9,999	31.0	29.0	2.0
Under 2,500	9.5	8.4	1.1

Note: See Note, table 1.28. Includes all temporary holding or lockup facilities that are physically separate from a jail.

[a] Percents may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 4, Table 11.

Table 1.37

Estimated number and percent distribution of sheriffs' agencies

By number of sworn personnel, United States, 1987

Number of sworn personnel	Sheriffs' agencies Number[a]	Percent[b]
Total	3,080	100.0%
1,000 or more	12	0.4
500 to 999	19	0.6
250 to 499	51	1.7
100 to 249	151	4.9
50 to 99	268	8.7
25 to 49	507	16.4
10 to 24	1,038	33.7
5 to 9	732	23.8
2 to 4	302	9.8
1	0	0.0

Note: See Note, table 1.28.

[a] Based on weighted sample results, not an exact enumeration.
[b] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 5, Table 13.

Table 1.38

Estimated number and percent distribution of sheriffs' agencies and sworn personnel

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Sheriffs' agencies		Sworn personnel	
	Number[a]	Percent[b]	Number	Percent[b]
All sizes	3,080	100.0%	122,544	100.0%
1,000,000 or more	27	0.9	20,354	16.6
500,000 to 999,999	60	1.9	21,223	17.3
250,000 to 499,999	96	3.1	16,737	13.7
100,000 to 249,999	247	8.0	19,327	15.8
50,000 to 99,999	390	12.7	15,530	12.7
25,000 to 49,999	615	20.0	13,571	11.1
10,000 to 24,999	946	30.7	10,264	8.4
Under 10,000	699	22.7	5,538	4.5

Note: See Note, table 1.28. Only full-time sworn personnel are included.

[a] Based on weighted sample results, not an exact enumeration.
[b] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 5, Table 14.

Table 1.39

Estimated average operating and capital expenditures for sheriffs' agencies

By size of population served, United States, fiscal year 1987

Population served	Average expenditures		
	Total	Operating	Capital
All sizes	$2,226,400	$2,012,900	$213,500
1,000,000 or more	66,922,100	60,942,200	5,979,900
500,000 to 999,999	22,907,800	20,516,300	2,391,500
250,000 to 499,999	9,747,400	8,851,200	896,200
100,000 to 249,999	3,897,900	3,540,300	357,700
50,000 to 99,999	1,659,600	1,525,000	134,600
25,000 to 49,999	840,400	743,500	96,900
10,000 to 24,999	428,000	375,600	52,400
Under 10,000	321,800	296,000	25,800

Note: See Note, table 1.28.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 5, Table 15.

Table 1.40

Estimated average number of employees in sheriffs' agencies

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Average number of employees			
	Full-time		Part-time	
	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	40	18	2	2
1,000,000 or more	761	438	4	18
500,000 to 999,999	354	164	7	22
250,000 to 499,999	174	80	5	7
100,000 to 249,999	78	35	3	3
50,000 to 99,999	40	14	3	2
25,000 to 49,999	22	7	3	1
10,000 to 24,999	11	5	1	1
Under 10,000	8	3	1	1

Note: See Note, table 1.28.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 5, Table 16.

Table 1.41

Estimated percent distribution of job classifications of full-time employees in large sheriffs' agencies

By type of employee, United States, 1987

Job classification	Percent of all full-time employees[a]		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Total	100.0%	68.9%	31.1%
Field operations	37.3	35.0	2.2
Jail operations	36.4	21.7	14.7
Technical support	12.6	2.3	10.3
Court operations	7.5	6.3	1.2
Administration	5.8	3.4	2.5
Other	0.4	0.1	0.3

Note: See Note, table 1.28. Table excludes agencies with fewer than 135 sworn personnel.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 5, Table 17.

Table 1.42

Estimated percent distribution of characteristics of sworn employees in sheriffs' agencies

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Total	Percent of sworn employees who are:[a] White Male	White Female	Black Male	Black Female	Hispanic Male	Hispanic Female	Other Male	Other Female
All sizes	100%	76.5%	10.1%	6.4%	1.9%	3.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%
1,000,000 or more	100	70.9	9.5	6.6	2.4	8.0	1.0	1.5	0.1
500,000 to 999,999	100	74.0	8.7	7.9	2.4	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.1
250,000 to 499,999	100	75.8	10.3	6.5	2.4	3.9	0.5	0.6	0.0
100,000 to 249,999	100	77.2	9.9	7.3	2.2	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.1
50,000 to 99,999	100	80.5	9.7	5.7	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
25,000 to 49,999	100	80.4	10.8	6.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
10,000 to 24,999	100	77.8	10.7	5.3	1.0	3.7	0.4	1.2	0.0
Under 10,000	100	80.3	14.8	1.7	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.2

Note: See Notes, tables 1.28 and 1.33.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 6, Table 18.

Table 1.43

Estimated average annual salary ranges for selected positions in sheriffs' agencies

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Average annual salary range for: Entry level officer	Senior patrol officer	Sergeant	Chief or equivalent
All sizes	$15,562 to $16,582	$17,307 to $19,022	$19,636 to $21,410	$29,220 to $29,905
1,000,000 or more	22,697 to 27,622	28,419 to 33,229	33,769 to 39,446	61,795 to 64,424
500,000 to 999,999	19,557 to 23,722	24,138 to 28,088	26,937 to 32,298	49,012 to 52,576
250,000 to 499,999	18,239 to 21,525	21,676 to 25,897	25,012 to 29,496	45,767 to 47,468
100,000 to 249,999	16,583 to 19,043	19,936 to 23,234	22,733 to 26,450	37,955 to 39,501
50,000 to 99,999	15,766 to 17,100	18,142 to 20,378	20,707 to 23,374	31,855 to 32,866
25,000 to 49,999	16,565 to 17,397	17,331 to 18,801	19,337 to 20,640	28,951 to 29,367
10,000 to 24,999	14,582 to 15,119	15,782 to 16,817	18,269 to 19,155	26,601 to 27,037
Under 10,000	14,411 to 14,765	15,719 to 16,796	16,910 to 17,779	23,273 to 23,589

Note: See Notes, tables 1.28 and 1.34.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 6, Table 19.

Table 1.44

Estimated percent distribution of special functions of sheriffs' agencies

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Percent of all agencies that reported having primary responsibility for: Civil process-serving	Court security	Jail operations	Civil defense	Animal control	Emergency medical services	Training academy operation	Laboratory testing for drugs	Ballistics work
All sizes	97.1%	93.3%	89.3%	32.3%	31.9%	21.6%	9.7%	7.4%	3.3%
1,000,000 or more	78.0	62.3	71.0	31.2	8.9	13.3	57.7	35.3	35.3
500,000 to 999,999	97.9	93.8	79.6	12.3	4.2	12.2	48.6	20.1	24.2
250,000 to 499,999	97.4	91.0	81.0	28.8	14.1	20.2	21.7	15.2	14.0
100,000 to 249,999	93.4	95.8	81.7	22.4	17.0	13.6	17.0	14.2	6.3
50,000 to 99,999	97.5	97.3	90.2	29.2	26.3	19.3	13.5	10.4	3.1
25,000 to 49,999	96.4	96.4	91.2	24.5	29.9	16.3	10.5	5.2	0.4
10,000 to 24,999	99.5	92.1	91.2	28.1	33.1	25.2	6.7	4.6	1.3
Under 10,000	96.4	90.5	89.9	52.4	46.2	26.9	1.7	5.6	3.1

Note: See Notes, tables 1.28 and 1.35.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 6, Table 20.

Table 1.45

Estimated percent distribution of sheriffs' agencies operating lockup facilities

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Percent of agencies with lockup(s)[a] Total	One lockup	More than one lockup
All sizes	4.4%	3.7%	0.7%
1,000,000 or more	13.0	8.7	4.3
500,000 to 999,999	23.5	13.8	9.8
250,000 to 499,999	16.4	12.5	3.8
100,000 to 249,999	11.9	7.8	4.0
50,000 to 99,999	3.6	3.3	0.3
25,000 to 49,999	0.7	0.7	0.0
10,000 to 24,999	0.5	0.5	0.0
Under 10,000	7.0	7.0	0.0

Note: See Notes, tables 1.28 and 1.36.

[a] Percents may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 7, Table 22.

Table 1.46

Estimated average number of employees in State police agencies

By type of employee, United States, 1987

	Average number of employees
Full-time	1,501
Sworn	1,031
Civilian	470
Part-time	16
Sworn	2
Civilian	14

Note: See Note, table 1.28.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 7, Table 24.

Table 1.47

Estimated percent distribution of job classification of full-time employees in State police agencies

By type of employee, United States, 1987

Job classification	Percent of all full-time employees[a] Total	Sworn	Civilian
Total	100.0%	68.7%	31.3%
Field operations	68.4	62.8	5.6
Technical support	24.9	2.2	22.7
Administrative	6.5	3.7	2.9
Other	0.1	(b)	(b)

Note: See Note, table 1.28. North Dakota is not included because its State Highway Patrol has fewer than 135 sworn personnel.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Less than .05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 7, Table 25.

Table 1.48

Estimated percent distribution of characteristics of sworn employees in State police agencies

United States, 1987

	Percent of sworn employees[a] Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0%	95.8%	4.2%
White	88.7	85.1	3.6
Black	6.5	6.1	0.4
Hispanic	3.8	3.7	0.2
Other	0.9	0.8	(b)

Note: See Notes, tables 1.28 and 1.33.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Less than .05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 7, Table 26.

Table 1.49

Estimated average annual salary ranges for selected positions in State police agencies

United States, 1987

Position	Salary range
Entry-level officer	$19,458 to $24,144
Senior patrol officer	22,067 to 28,977
Sergeant	26,557 to 34,926
Chief or equivalent	51,285 to 60,891

Note: See Notes, tables 1.28 and 1.34.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 7, Table 27.

Table 1.50

Full-time paid personnel of police departments in cities over 10,000 persons

By population group, region, geographic division, and form of government, United States, 1987[a]

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of police personnel	Rate of police personnel per 1,000 population
Total, all cities	1,322	118	2.52
Population group			
Over 1,000,000	2	6,707	4.63
500,000 to 1,000,000	13	2,068	2.88
250,000 to 499,999	17	952	2.85
100,000 to 249,999	69	353	2.41
50,000 to 99,999	165	153	2.26
25,000 to 49,999	318	76	2.17
10,000 to 24,999	738	35	2.22
Region			
Northeast	267	94	2.72
North Central	421	99	2.29
South	378	144	2.73
West	256	136	2.39
Geographic division			
New England	109	67	2.32
Mid-Atlantic	158	113	2.93
East North Central	280	104	2.35
West North Central	141	89	2.17
South Atlantic	182	163	3.16
East South Central	54	129	2.35
West South Central	142	124	2.33
Mountain	67	135	2.60
Pacific Coast	189	136	2.32
Metro status			
Central	308	338	2.77
Suburban	696	55	2.10
Independent	318	42	2.22
Form of government			
Mayor-council	457	151	2.75
Council-manager	782	104	2.38
Commission	37	92	2.21
Town meeting	36	38	2.12
Representative town meeting	10	56	2.23

Note: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted by the International City Management Association in January 1987. Of the 2,616 cities surveyed, 1,334 (50.9 percent) provided the information requested concerning their police departments. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

[a] Includes uniformed and non-uniformed personnel.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection, 1987," The Municipal Year Book 1988 (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1988), p. 138. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.51

Mean and per capita police department personnel expenditures in cities over 10,000 persons

By population group, region, geographic division, and form of government, United States, 1987[a]

	Number of cities reporting	Mean expenditure (in thousands)	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	1,133	$3,428	$70.42
Population group			
Over 1,000,000	2	202,514	140.07
500,000 to 1,000,000	12	63,645	87.97
250,000 to 499,999	16	24,252	72.82
100,000 to 249,999	61	9,373	63.96
50,000 to 99,999	144	4,436	65.48
25,000 to 49,999	274	2,056	58.22
10,000 to 24,999	624	886	55.99
Region			
Northeast	191	3,331	87.15
North Central	374	2,931	66.00
South	340	3,526	65.40
West	228	4,178	73.77
Geographic division			
New England	71	1,943	67.28
Mid-Atlantic	120	4,152	94.97
East North Central	239	3,197	70.01
West North Central	135	2,458	58.33
South Atlantic	159	3,966	74.54
East South Central	47	3,185	55.78
West South Central	134	3,123	58.24
Mountain	60	3,876	70.41
Pacific Coast	168	4,286	74.92
Metro status			
Central	274	9,641	77.14
Suburban	584	1,702	63.37
Independent	275	902	47.53
Form of government			
Mayor-council	378	4,732	79.46
Council-manager	702	2,839	64.55
Commission	31	2,386	55.61
Town meeting	21	1,053	59.43
Representative town meeting	1	5,800	97.35

Note: See Note, table 1.50. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

[a] Personnel expenditures include salaries and wages for all department personnel (uniformed and non-uniformed) and contributions for employee benefits.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection, 1987," The Municipal Year Book 1988 (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1988), p. 145, Table 3/16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.52

Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement employees[a]

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1987

(1987 estimated population)

		Population group					
Geographic division	Total (9,255 cities; population 153,087,000)	Group I (60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,916,000)	Group II (123 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,977,000)	Group III (300 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,402,000)	Group IV (650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,291,000)	Group V (1,604 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,115,000)	Group VI (6,518 cities, under 10,000; population 23,387,000)
Total: 9,255 cities; population 153,087,000:							
Number of police employees	404,946	152,579	42,587	43,893	46,820	53,145	65,922
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.8
New England: 654 cities; population 11,306,000:							
Number of police employees	27,582	2,567	3,862	5,794	5,744	5,940	3,675
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	4.5	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2
Middle Atlantic: 1,698 cities; population 27,835,000:							
Number of police employees	85,028	45,799	4,206	6,060	8,322	10,385	10,256
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	4.6	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0
East North Central: 1,766 cities; population 28,248,000:							
Number of police employees	72,932	28,776	5,017	8,053	8,798	11,142	11,146
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	4.1	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.5
West North Central: 724 cities; population 9,678,000:							
Number of police employees	21,119	6,005	1,363	2,061	2,894	3,916	4,880
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.2	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.4
South Atlantic: 1,488 cities; population 17,712,000:							
Number of police employees	58,169	15,892	8,965	6,318	6,584	7,384	13,026
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.3	3.9	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.8	4.0
East South Central: 714 cities; population 7,288,000:							
Number of police employees	18,984	3,330	3,277	738	2,680	3,361	5,598
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	3.0
West South Central: 962 cities; population 18,070,000:							
Number of police employees	43,566	17,903	4,747	4,539	3,131	5,278	7,968
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	3.2
Mountain: 535 cities; population 8,926,000:							
Number of police employees	22,243	8,796	2,826	2,190	2,105	2,202	4,124
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	3.4
Pacific: 714 cities; population 24,024,000:							
Number of police employees	55,323	23,511	8,324	8,140	6,562	3,537	5,249
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	4.0
Suburban:[b] 5,508 agencies population 90,139,000:							
Number of police employees	239,154	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	X	X	X	X	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.52

Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement employees[a]

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1987--Continued

		Population group					
Geographic division	Total (9,255 cities; population 153,087,000)	Group I (60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,916,000)	Group II (123 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,977,000)	Group III (300 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,402,000)	Group IV (650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,291,000)	Group V (1,604 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,115,000)	Group VI (6,518 cities, under 10,000; population 23,387,000)
County: 2,894 agencies; population 73,708,000:							
Number of police employees	236,222	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time law enforcement employees" includes both law enforcement officers and civilian employees. Police officers include all "full-time, sworn personnel with full arrest powers." This excludes persons performing guard or protection duties (e.g., school crossing guards) who are not paid from police funds. "Civilian employees include persons such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, and mechanics." Persons not paid from police funds are excluded. Employees on leave with pay are also excluded. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 71-72.) These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1987. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

[a] Includes civilians.

[b] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 229.

Table 1.53

Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement officers

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1987

(1987 estimated population)

Geographic division	Total (9,255 cities; population 153,087,000)	Population group Group I (60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,916,000)	Group II (123 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,977,000)	Group III (300 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,402,000)	Group IV (650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,291,000)	Group V (1,604 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,115,000)	Group VI (6,518 cities under 10,000; population 23,387,000)
Total: 9,255 cities; population 153,087,000:							
Number of police officers	320,959	121,802	32,887	34,378	37,331	42,965	51,596
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2
New England: 654 cities; population 11,306,000:							
Number of police officers	23,375	1,972	3,290	5,016	5,041	5,084	2,972
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
Middle Atlantic: 1,698 cities; population 27,835,000:							
Number of police officers	70,948	37,335	3,600	5,178	7,059	8,940	8,836
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7
East North Central: 1,766 cities; population 28,248,000:							
Number of police officers	60,371	24,919	4,053	6,518	7,069	8,956	8,856
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0
West North Central: 724 cities; population 9,678,000:							
Number of police officers	16,537	4,457	1,055	1,672	2,262	3,090	4,001
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.9
South Atlantic: 1,488 cities; population 17,712,000:							
Number of police officers	45,660	12,678	6,918	4,747	5,143	5,839	10,335
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	3.2
East South Central: 714 cities; population 7,288,000:							
Number of police officers	14,669	2,528	2,436	556	2,127	2,677	4,345
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4
West South Central: 962 cities; population 18,070,000:							
Number of police officers	33,651	14,099	3,804	3,496	2,390	4,185	5,677
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.3
Mountain: 535 cities; population 8,926,000:							
Number of police officers	16,087	6,379	1,983	1,594	1,543	1,594	2,994
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.5
Pacific: 714 cities; population 24,024,000:							
Number of police officers	39,661	17,435	5,748	5,601	4,697	2,600	3,580
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.7
Suburban:[a] 5,508 agencies; population 90,139,000:							
Number of police officers	173,696	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	X	X	X	X	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.53

Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement officers

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1987--Continued

Geographic division	Total (9,255 cities; population 153,087,000)	Population group: Group I (60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,916,000)	Group II (123 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,977,000)	Group III (300 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,402,000)	Group IV (650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,291,000)	Group V (1,604 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,115,000)	Group VI (6,518 cities under 10,000; population 23,387,000)
County: 2,894 agencies; population 73,708,000:							
Number of police officers	159,424	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.18. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

[a] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 230.

Table 1.54

Full-time law enforcement employees

By sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1987

(1987 estimated population)

Population group	Total police employees: Total	Percent male	Percent female	Police officers (sworn): Total	Percent male	Percent female	Civilian employees: Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies: 12,149 agencies; population 226,796,000	641,168	78.2%	21.8%	480,383	92.4%	7.6%	160,785	35.9%	64.1%
Total cities: 9,255 cities; population 153,087,000	404,946	79.9	20.1	320,959	92.9	7.1	83,987	30.2	69.8
Group I 60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,916,000	152,579	78.3	21.7	121,802	89.6	10.4	30,777	33.5	66.5
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 20,176,000	82,363	79.1	20.9	67,166	89.0	11.0	15,197	35.3	64.7
16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,649,000	34,675	78.8	21.2	27,676	90.3	9.7	6,999	33.5	66.5
36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,090,000	35,541	75.9	24.1	26,960	90.5	9.5	8,581	30.2	69.8
Group II 123 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,977,000	42,587	77.8	22.2	32,887	92.3	7.2	9,700	27.0	73.0
Group III 300 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,402,000	43,893	79.9	20.1	34,378	94.7	5.3	9,515	26.7	73.3
Group IV 650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,291,000	46,820	81.4	18.6	37,331	95.5	4.5	9,489	26.0	74.0
Group V 1,604 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,115,000	53,145	82.4	17.6	42,965	95.9	4.1	10,180	25.6	74.4
Group VI 6,518 cities under 10,000; population 23,387,000	65,922	81.7	18.3	51,596	95.0	5.0	14,326	33.8	66.2
Suburban counties 675 agencies; population 43,545,000	130,904	74.1	25.9	87,494	89.4	10.6	43,410	43.2	56.8
Rural counties 2,219 agencies; population 30,163,000	105,318	77.2	22.8	71,930	94.0	6.0	33,388	40.8	59.2
Suburban area[a] 5,508 agencies; population 90,139,000	239,154	77.7	22.3	173,696	92.4	7.6	65,458	38.7	61.3

Note: See Note, table 1.52.

[a] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 233, Table 69.

Table 1.55

Number of police officers and number of Black police officers in the 50 largest cities

1983 and 1988

	Total number of officers		Black officers				Index of Black representation			Affirmative action plan
			1983		1988					
City	1983	1988	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983	1988	Percent change	
New York, NY	23,408	27,312	2,395	10.2%	2,992	10.9%	0.40	0.43	7.5%	Yes
Chicago, IL	12,472	12,362	2,508	20.1	2,805	22.0	0.51	0.55	7.8	Yes
Los Angeles, CA	6,928	7,305	657	9.4	873	11.9	0.55	0.70	27.2	Yes
Philadelphia, PA	7,265	6,519	1,201	16.5	1,300	19.9	0.44	0.53	20.4	Yes
Houston, TX	3,629	4,323	355	9.7	595	13.7	0.35	0.50	42.8	Yes
Detroit, MI	4,032	4,944	1,238	30.7	2,806	56.7	0.49	0.90	83.6	Yes[a]
Dallas, TX	2,053	2,381	169	8.2	324	13.6	0.28	0.46	64.2	Yes[a]
San Diego, CA	1,363	1,704	76	5.5	114	6.6	0.62	0.74	19.3	NA
Phoenix, AZ	1,660	1,888	48	2.8	69	3.6	0.58	0.75	29.3	NA
Baltimore, MD	3,056	2,992	537	17.5	701	23.4	0.32	0.43	34.3	NA
San Antonio, TX[b]	1,164	NA	54	4.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indianapolis, IN	936	989	123	13.1	139	14.0	0.60	0.64	6.6	Yes
San Francisco, CA	1,957	1,846	159	8.1	158	8.5	0.64	0.67	4.6	Yes
Memphis, TN	1,216	1,264	268	22.0	371	29.3	0.46	0.62	34.7	Yes
Washington, DC	3,851	3,855	1,931	50.1	1,596	41.4	0.71	0.59	-16.9	NA
Milwaukee, WI	1,438	1,974	168	11.6	225	11.3	0.50	0.49	-2.0	Yes
San Jose, CA	915	1,009	20	2.1	35	3.4	0.46	0.74	60.8	Yes[a]
Cleveland, OH	2,091	NA	238	11.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Columbus, OH	1,197	1,370	133	11.1	195	14.2	0.50	0.64	28.0	Yes
Boston, MA	1,871	1,943	248	13.2	336	17.2	0.59	0.77	30.5	Yes
New Orleans, LA	1,317	1,347	276	20.9	445	33.0	0.38	0.60	57.8	Yes
Jacksonville, FL[b]	1,263	1,031	78	6.1	153	14.8	0.24	0.58	141.6	Yes[a]
Seattle, WA	1,011	1,150	42	4.1	74	6.4	0.43	0.67	55.8	Yes[a]
Denver, CO	1,379	1,343	82	5.9	70	5.2	0.49	0.43	-12.2	Yes
Nashville, TN	969	1,062	114	11.7	122	11.4	0.50	0.49	-2.0	Yes
St. Louis, MO	1,763	1,529	346	19.6	357	23.3	0.43	0.51	18.6	Yes[a]
Kansas City, MO	1,140	1,165	123	10.7	156	13.3	0.39	0.49	25.6	NA
El Paso, TX	650	682	13	2.0	13	1.9	0.63	0.59	-6.3	NA
Atlanta, GA	1,313	1,365	602	45.8	771	56.4	0.69	0.85	23.1	NA
Pittsburgh, PA	1,222	1,062	175	14.3	231	21.7	0.60	0.90	50.0	Yes
Oklahoma City, OK	662	682	27	4.0	28	4.1	0.27	0.28	3.7	NA
Cincinnati, OH	971	890	89	9.1	130	14.6	0.27	0.43	59.2	Yes
Fort Worth, TX	766	970	43	5.6	93	9.5	0.25	0.42	68.0	NA
Minneapolis, MN	672	684	20	2.9	25	3.6	0.38	0.47	23.6	NA
Portland, OR	688	752	19	2.7	21	2.7	0.36	0.36	0.0	NA
Honolulu, HI	1,557	NA	11	0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Long Beach, CA	637	662	20	3.1	23	3.4	0.27	0.30	11.1	NA
Tulsa, OK	695	665	30	4.3	52	7.8	0.36	0.66	83.3	NA
Buffalo, NY	1,018	1,002	86	8.4	174	17.3	0.37	0.77	108.1	Yes
Toledo, OH	757	737	139	18.3	115	15.6	1.05	0.90	-14.2	Yes[a]
Miami, FL	1,051	1,033	181	17.2	180	17.4	0.69	0.69	0.0	Yes[a]
Austin, TX	607	771	43	7.0	80	10.3	0.57	0.84	47.3	NA
Oakland, CA	636	593	147	23.1	147	24.7	0.49	0.53	8.1	NA
Albuquerque, NM	561	696	14	2.4	18	2.5	0.96	1.00	4.1	NA
Tucson, AZ	549	728	17	3.0	21	2.8	0.81	0.76	-6.1	Yes[a]
Newark, NJ	1,144	1,064	275	24.0	296	27.8	0.41	0.48	17.0	NA
Charlotte, NC	644	686	144	22.3	152	22.1	0.72	0.71	-1.3	Yes
Omaha, NE	551	617	46	8.3	66	10.6	0.69	0.88	27.5	Yes
Louisville, KY	673	640	68	10.1	98	15.3	0.36	0.54	50.0	Yes
Birmingham, AL	646	660	109	16.8	188	28.4	0.30	0.51	70.0	Yes

Note: Data for 1983 were obtained through a questionnaire mailed to the office of the chief of police and the office of the municipal director of personnel (or equivalent position) in the 50 largest cities in the United States. The data for 1988 are the result of a 5-year follow-up to the 1983 study. For both surveys, 47 cities returned completed questionnaires. Cities are listed in rank order of size based on the 1980 Census of the population.

The index of Black representation is calculated by dividing the percent of Black police officers in a department by the percent of Blacks in the local population. An index approaching 1.0 indicates that a city is closer to achieving a representation of Black police officers equal to their proportion in the local population. The Black population of a city is derived from the 1980 census of the population.

A "yes" in the table indicates the presence of an affirmative action plan for Blacks operating at some point during 1983-88.

[a] Voluntary plan. All others are court-ordered.

[b] Data for 1983 are based on 1980-81 information from the Police Executive Research Forum, Survey of Police Operational and Administrative Practices 1981 (Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, 1981).

Source: Samuel Walker, "Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers," Review of Applied Urban Research XI (October 1983), p. 3; and Samuel Walker, "Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1988: A Follow-up Study," Center for Applied Urban Research (Omaha: University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1989). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.56

Number of police officers and number of Hispanic police officers in the 50 largest cities

1983 and 1988

City	Total number of officers		Hispanic officers				Index of Hispanic representation			Affirmative action plan
			1983		1988					
	1983	1988	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1983	1988	Percent change	
New York, NY	23,408	27,312	1,704	7.2%	2,850	10.4%	0.36	0.52	44.4%	Yes
Chicago, IL	12,472	12,362	432	3.4	672	5.4	0.24	0.39	62.5	Yes
Los Angeles, CA	6,928	7,305	943	13.6	1,282	17.5	0.49	0.64	30.6	Yes
Philadelphia, PA	7,265	6,519	46	0.6	135	2.0	0.16	0.53	231.2	Yes
Houston, TX	3,629	4,323	314	8.6	479	11.0	0.49	0.63	28.5	Yes
Detroit, MI	4,032	4,944	32	0.7	63	1.2	0.29	0.50	72.4	Yes[a]
Dallas, TX	2,053	2,381	96	4.6	151	6.3	0.37	0.51	37.8	Yes[a]
San Diego, CA	1,363	1,704	107	7.8	174	10.2	0.52	0.68	30.7	NA
Phoenix, AZ	1,660	1,888	156	9.3	189	10.0	0.63	0.67	6.3	NA
Baltimore, MD	3,056	2,992	10	0.3	13	0.4	0.30	0.40	33.3	NA
San Antonio, TX[b]	1,164	NA	384	32.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indianapolis, IN	936	989	1	0.1	3	0.3	0.11	0.33	200.0	NA
San Francisco, CA	1,957	1,846	159	8.1	184	9.9	0.66	0.80	21.2	Yes
Memphis, TN	1,216	1,264	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	NA
Washington, DC	3,851	3,855	40	1.0	106	2.7	0.36	0.96	166.6	NA
Milwaukee, WI	1,438	1,974	66	4.5	82	4.1	1.09	1.00	-8.2	Yes[a]
San Jose, CA	915	1,009	159	17.3	178	17.6	0.78	0.79	1.2	Yes
Cleveland, OH[b]	2,091	NA	6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Columbus, OH	1,197	1,370	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	NA
Boston, MA	1,871	1,943	40	2.1	63	3.2	0.33	0.50	51.5	NA
New Orleans, LA	1,317	1,347	26	1.9	20	1.4	0.56	0.41	-26.7	Yes
Jacksonville, FL[b]	1,263	1,031	9	0.7	10	0.9	0.38	0.50	31.5	Yes[a]
Seattle, WA	1,011	1,150	18	1.7	23	2.0	0.65	0.77	18.4	Yes[a]
Denver, CO	1,379	1,343	180	13.0	209	15.5	0.69	0.82	18.8	Yes
Nashville, TN	969	1,062	3	0.3	5	0.4	0.38	0.50	31.5	NA
St. Louis, MO	1,763	1,529	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	NA
Kansas City, MO	1,140	1,165	18	1.5	26	2.2	0.45	0.67	48.8	NA
El Paso, TX	650	682	370	56.9	386	56.4	0.91	0.90	-1.0	NA
Atlanta, GA	1,313	1,365	9	0.6	20	1.4	0.43	1.00	132.5	NA
Pittsburgh, PA	1,222	1,062	4	0.3	0	0.0	0.38	0.00	-100.0	NA
Oklahoma City, OK	662	682	5	0.7	6	0.8	0.25	0.29	16.0	NA
Cincinnati, OH	971	890	1	0.1	3	0.3	0.13	0.38	192.3	NA
Fort Worth, TX	766	970	51	6.6	73	7.5	0.52	0.60	15.3	NA
Minneapolis, MN	672	684	8	1.1	15	2.1	0.85	1.62	90.5	NA
Portland, OR	688	752	9	1.3	10	1.3	0.62	0.62	0.0	NA
Honolulu, HI	1,557	NA	4	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Long Beach, CA	637	662	35	5.4	58	8.7	0.39	0.62	58.9	NA
Tulsa, OK	695	665	4	0.5	3	0.4	0.29	0.24	-17.2	NA
Buffalo, NY	1,018	1,002	21	2.0	55	5.4	0.74	2.00	170.2	Yes
Toledo, OH	757	737	28	3.6	28	3.7	1.20	1.23	2.5	Yes[a]
Miami, FL	1,051	1,033	413	39.2	439	42.4	0.70	0.76	8.5	Yes[a]
Austin, TX	607	771	73	12.0	112	14.5	0.64	0.78	21.8	NA
Oakland, CA	636	593	59	9.2	57	9.6	0.96	1.00	4.1	NA
Albuquerque, NM	561	696	184	32.7	250	35.9	0.97	1.06	9.2	NA
Tucson, AZ	549	728	95	17.3	125	17.1	0.69	0.69	0.0	Yes[a]
Newark, NJ	1,144	1,064	55	4.8	71	6.6	0.26	0.35	34.6	NA
Charlotte, NC	644	686	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	NA
Omaha, NE	551	617	12	2.1	18	2.9	0.91	1.26	38.4	NA
Louisville, KY	673	640	1	0.1	1	0.1	0.14	0.14	0.0	NA
Birmingham, AL	646	660	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	NA

Note: See Note, table 1.55. The index of Hispanic representation is calculated by dividing the percent of Hispanic police officers in a department by the percent of Hispanics in the local population. An index approaching 1.0 indicates that a city is closer to achieving a representation of Hispanic police officers equal to their proportion in the local population. The Hispanic population of a city is derived from the 1980 census of the population.

A "yes" in the table indicates the presence of an affirmative action plan for Hispanics operating at some point during 1983-88.

[a] Voluntary plan. All others are court-ordered.

[b] Data for 1983 are based on 1980-81 information from the Police Executive Research Forum, Survey of Operational and Administrative Practices 1981 (Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, 1981).

Source: Samuel Walker, "Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers," Review of Applied Urban Research XI (October 1983), p. 3; and Samuel Walker, "Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1988: A Follow-up Study," Center for Applied Urban Research (Omaha: University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1989). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.57

Entrance and maximum salaries, and mean number of years to reach maximum salary, for police officers in cities over 10,000 persons

By population group and region, United States, as of Jan. 1, 1987

	Entrance salary					Maximum salary					Number of years to reach maximum	
	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean
Total, all cities	1,317	$19,800	$16,764	$19,614	$22,440	1,290	$25,431	$21,402	$25,405	$29,266	1,040	5
Population group												
Over 1,000,000	2	22,115	21,389	21,389	22,840	2	27,114	25,973	25,973	28,254	2	4
500,000 to 1,000,000	13	22,116	17,780	21,294	22,644	13	29,384	25,270	28,644	31,812	11	6
250,000 to 499,999	17	20,461	17,650	19,406	24,000	17	27,028	23,233	28,008	29,766	15	8
100,000 to 249,999	69	21,190	17,952	20,184	24,240	69	27,758	24,251	26,844	31,203	61	6
50,000 to 99,999	165	21,331	18,407	21,162	24,250	163	27,409	23,836	27,735	31,414	133	5
25,000 to 49,999	314	20,375	17,124	20,500	23,046	311	26,457	22,676	26,700	30,222	259	5
10,000 to 24,999	737	19,019	16,120	18,841	21,660	715	24,196	20,239	24,003	28,134	559	5
Region												
Northeast	264	19,807	18,000	19,596	21,759	260	25,832	22,366	25,500	28,644	222	4
North Central	422	20,371	18,210	20,490	22,572	411	26,004	22,627	26,478	29,319	346	5
South	377	16,740	14,724	16,236	18,491	369	21,726	18,450	21,297	24,692	260	6
West	254	23,385	20,220	23,604	26,592	250	29,544	26,083	30,240	32,736	212	5

Note: See Note, table 1.50. The "entrance salary" refers to salary paid during the first 12 months of employment with the department (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, and other additional compensation). The "maximum salary" refers to salary paid to personnel who do not hold any promotional rank (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or any other additional compensation). The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all the salaries fall. The first quartile salary is the salary below which 25 percent of all salaries fall; the third quartile salary is the salary below which 75 percent of all the salaries fall. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection, 1987," The Municipal Year Book 1988 (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1988), p. 141, Table 3/7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.58

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, metro status, region, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1987

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
All cities			
Total	4,519	$34,703	$32,350
Region			
Northeast	1,092	36,651	36,053
North Central	1,422	32,861	31,016
South	1,341	30,278	27,321
West	664	44,378	41,934
City type			
Metro	2,769	39,302	37,952
Nonmetro	1,750	27,425	26,000
Form of government			
Mayor-council	2,169	31,291	29,488
Council-manager	1,990	38,237	35,567
Commission	109	33,993	32,604
Town meeting	195	35,749	36,393
Representative town meeting	56	38,988	40,190
1,000,000 and over			
Total	3	104,925	96,000
City type			
Metro	3	104,925	96,000
Form of government			
Mayor-council	3	104,925	96,000
500,000 to 1,000,000			
Total	15	69,901	68,337
Region			
North Central	4	60,735	59,818
South	6	68,826	68,532
West	5	78,524	83,064
City type			
Metro	15	69,901	68,337
Form of government			
Mayor-council	11	66,037	59,987
Council-manager	4	80,527	83,820
250,000 to 499,999			
Total	28	65,388	64,885
Region			
Northeast	3	51,016	51,324
North Central	6	65,133	65,010
South	12	65,745	64,548
West	7	71,152	70,223
City type			
Metro	28	65,388	64,885
Form of government			
Mayor-council	12	60,195	61,804
Council-manager	15	69,113	67,500
100,000 to 249,000			
Total	86	59,610	59,574
Region			
Northeast	9	56,707	55,000
North Central	17	51,511	52,000
South	34	56,454	56,943
West	26	70,037	70,674
City type			
Metro	86	59,610	59,574
Form of government			
Mayor-council	22	51,004	50,361
Council-manager	61	63,351	62,963
Commission	3	46,651	47,784
50,000 to 99,999			
Total	238	$51,950	$50,201
Region			
Northeast	57	48,456	48,042
North Central	61	47,319	48,400
South	55	47,268	45,988
West	65	63,321	65,000
City type			
Metro	235	52,079	50,305
Nonmetro	3	41,835	44,604
Form of government			
Mayor-council	80	44,973	45,871
Council-manager	148	56,062	54,322
Commission	7	44,598	43,742
25,000 to 49,999			
Total	479	46,133	46,218
Region			
Northeast	119	45,994	46,375
North Central	143	43,628	43,575
South	111	41,975	41,140
West	106	54,024	53,918
City type			
Metro	391	47,479	47,605
Nonmetro	88	40,156	38,734
Form of government			
Mayor-council	152	41,691	40,840
Council-manager	293	48,513	48,792
Commission	19	42,332	40,824
Town meeting	3	51,483	51,205
Representative town meeting	12	48,982	49,557
10,000 to 24,999			
Total	1,134	38,107	37,796
Region			
Northeast	334	40,572	40,332
North Central	351	37,390	37,500
South	317	33,721	32,945
West	132	44,308	43,508
City type			
Metro	763	40,494	40,500
Nonmetro	371	33,198	32,000
Form of government			
Mayor-council	460	36,201	35,921
Council-manager	560	39,140	38,624
Commission	31	35,442	33,276
Town meeting	63	42,447	42,267
Representative town meeting	20	43,482	42,979
5,000 to 9,999			
Total	1,105	31,351	30,379
Region			
Northeast	316	34,025	32,621
North Central	331	30,614	30,500
South	321	27,068	26,202
West	137	36,998	35,140
City type			
Metro	625	34,368	33,384
Nonmetro	480	27,423	26,898
Form of government			
Mayor-council	552	30,927	30,135
Council-manager	448	31,339	30,000
Commission	21	28,559	24,960
Town meeting	72	35,572	35,218
Representative town meeting	12	30,857	29,500

Table 1.58

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, metro status, region, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1987--Continued

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
2,500 to 4,999			
Total	1,223	$25,495	$24,239
Region			
Northeast	220	27,535	26,303
North Central	435	25,378	24,600
South	418	22,301	21,846
West	150	31,743	30,363
City type			
Metro	553	28,118	27,137
Nonmetro	670	23,330	22,677
Form of government			
Mayor-council	803	24,370	23,416
Council-manager	334	27,848	25,702
Commission	26	25,194	23,138
Town meeting	50	27,935	27,078
Representative town meeting	10	25,807	25,005
Under 2,500			
Total	208	24,046	22,691
Region			
Northeast	34	22,447	21,096
North Central	73	23,308	22,726
South	66	21,673	20,851
West	35	31,615	28,680
City type			
Metro	70	25,399	24,504
Nonmetro	138	23,360	21,837
Form of government			
Mayor-council	74	23,723	22,770
Council-manager	127	24,389	22,688
Town meeting	6	20,876	20,810

Note: These data are from a mail survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City Management Association in the summer of 1987. Of the 7,068 cities surveyed, 5,040 responded for a rate of 71.3 percent. The mean salary level is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries by the total amount paid in salaries. The median salary level is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all salaries fall. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: S. Alban Sato, "Salaries of Municipal Officials for 1987," The Municipal Yearbook 1988 (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1988), pp. 107-124. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.59

Salaries of county chief law enforcement officers

By county population, metro status, region, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1987

	Number of counties	Salary levels Mean	Salary levels Median
All counties			
Total	1,760	$30,628	$27,783
Region			
Northeast	142	32,875	28,768
North Central	691	26,784	24,799
South	683	33,293	31,237
West	244	32,744	28,726
County type			
Metro	469	41,727	39,444
Nonmetro	1,291	26,596	25,155
Population over 1,000,000			
Total	12	67,879	69,923
Region			
Northeast	3	63,898	50,000
North Central	3	62,415	62,098
West	4	71,135	74,608
County type			
Metro	12	67,879	69,923
500,000 to 1,000,000			
Total	38	60,510	62,100
Region			
Northeast	8	56,715	50,236
North Central	9	51,936	47,710
South	17	64,988	68,048
West	4	68,362	68,789
County type			
Metro	38	60,510	62,100
250,000 to 499,999			
Total	70	50,131	49,663
Region			
Northeast	18	45,302	45,952
North Central	17	43,827	42,750
South	22	54,453	55,405
West	13	57,746	56,460
County type			
Metro	70	50,131	49,663
100,000 to 249,999			
Total	166	40,811	40,787
Region			
Northeast	35	33,451	29,998
North Central	50	37,906	38,801
South	62	45,898	43,440
West	19	45,410	45,835
County type			
Metro	150	41,416	40,884
Nonmetro	16	35,137	32,995
50,000 to 99,999			
Total	239	34,828	33,637
Region			
Northeast	38	29,439	29,046
North Central	67	32,549	31,003
South	100	37,457	35,564
West	34	37,610	37,134
County type			
Metro	95	35,151	34,571
Nonmetro	144	34,615	33,479
25,000 to 49,999			
Total	319	$30,008	$29,006
Region			
Northeast	30	23,168	24,266
North Central	134	28,214	26,988
South	133	32,903	31,143
West	22	32,751	32,500
County type			
Metro	68	32,738	30,706
Nonmetro	251	29,268	28,000
10,000 to 24,999			
Total	508	27,042	25,563
Region			
Northeast	6	24,820	24,750
North Central	218	24,541	23,879
South	222	28,768	28,023
West	62	29,876	27,539
County type			
Metro	30	32,977	31,894
Nonmetro	478	26,670	25,498
5,000 to 9,999			
Total	249	22,898	22,344
Region			
Northeast	3	18,385	15,298
North Central	111	21,184	21,057
South	91	24,569	23,977
West	44	24,075	23,000
County type			
Metro	6	29,928	31,237
Nonmetro	243	22,725	22,000
2,500 to 4,999			
Total	102	19,996	18,980
Region			
North Central	60	19,276	18,980
South	21	20,500	18,500
West	20	21,687	20,269
County type			
Nonmetro	102	19,996	18,980
Under 2,500			
Total	57	19,858	19,344
Region			
North Central	22	17,883	17,526
South	13	20,384	20,061
West	22	21,523	20,644
County type			
Nonmetro	57	19,858	19,344

Note: These data were collected from the 1987 County Salary Survey conducted by the International City Management Association and mailed during the summer of 1987. Of the 3,108 counties surveyed, 1,902 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 61.2 percent. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Amy Cohen Paul, "Salaries of County Officials for 1987," The Municipal Year Book 1988 (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1988), pp. 129-136. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.60

Appropriations for the Federal judiciary

Fiscal year 1987

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation accounts	Annual appropriations	Supplemental appropriations Pay cost	 Federal employer's retirement system	 Other[a]	Total budget authority
Total	$1,175,341	$20,711	$10,835	$34,600	$1,241,487
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit Salaries and expenses	6,800	97	23	0	6,920
Court of International Trade Salaries and expenses	7,000	69	49	0	7,116
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services					
Salaries and expenses	946,928[b]	19,332	9,688	33,500	1,009,448
Defender services (Criminal Justice Act)	86,378	593	887	0	87,858
Fees of jurors and commissioners	52,135	0	0	0	52,135
Court security	36,000	0	0	0	36,000
Total	1,121,441	19,925	10,575	33,500	1,185,441
Administrative Office, U.S. Courts Salaries and expenses	29,500	504	80	100	30,184
Federal Judicial Center Salaries and expenses	9,600	116	106	1,000	10,824
Bicentennial expenses, the Judiciary Bicentennial activities	1,000	0	0	0	1,000

Note: These data exclude appropriations for the Supreme Court of the United States. "Pay cost" refers to salaries and benefits.

[a] Includes 52 new bankruptcy judgeships and their staffs; the establishment of pilot bankruptcy administration programs in the States of Alabama and North Carolina; 400 additional bankruptcy deputy clerks; and 386 positions relative to the Omnibus Drug Enforcement, Education, and Control Act of 1986 (326 probation/pretrial services positions and 60 district court deputy clerks).

[b] Includes "no-year" funds in the amount of $5,428,000 for new judgeships and telephone systems purchases.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 47, table 17.

Table 1.61

Annual salaries of Federal judges

By judicial office, as of Oct. 1, 1988

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	$115,000
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	110,000
United States Circuit Judges	95,000
United States District Judges	89,500
Judges, United States Court of International Trade	89,50
Judges, United States Claims Court	82,5
United States Bankruptcy Judges	82,340
United States Magistrates (full-time)	82,340

Note: The former U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals have been reorganized into the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The Federal Circuit has the same legal status as the 12 Courts of Appeals which are organized on geographical lines. The Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1982 also established a U.S. Claims Court as an Article I court within the Judicial Branch.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Table 1.62

Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts

By type of activity, years ending June 30, 1973-87

Type of activity	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total personnel[a]	8,592	9,371	10,082	11,217	11,825	12,279	12,563	14,011	14,606	15,278	16,139	16,667	17,542	18,277	19,352
Judges, total	660	667	667	660	663	678	701	824	825	871	901	910	942	997	1,011
Circuit	93	95	96	94	87	95	94	126	125	124	140	142	147	156	154
District	384	378	383	375	373	381	397	481	472	496	482	495[b]	496	531	532
National courts	20	21	21	21	19	20	20	20	21	19	27	21	23	24	22
Territorial courts	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Retired/resigned	159	169	163	166	181	179	187	194	204	228	248	248	272	282	299
Circuit executives	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	8	11	11	12	12	10	10
Staff to circuit executives	8	8	10	15	11	15	18	25	50	32	45	43	53	59	77
District executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3	5	6	5	6
Staff to district executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	5	6	8	7
Secretaries to active judges	532	547	568	533	510	544	528	870	921	759	807	824	864	933	936
Secretary-law clerks to judges	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secretaries to retired judges	129	120	128	155	153	140	139	142	15	197	202	191	205	188	180
Court (staff) secretaries	NA	NA	NA	41	56	62	126	161	30	60	51	69	71	79	87
Law clerks to active judges	541	586	638	607	598	689	697	1,106	1,534	1,359	1,408	1,465	1,507	1,663	1,709
Law clerks to retired judges	109	113	105	124	148	160	159	160	76	277	286	244	281	258	221
Senior staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11	5	10	12	12	11	11	11
Supervisory staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	7	6	11	11	13	12	17
Staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	117	80	88	108	107	117	130	135
Senior law clerks	NA	NA	NA	32	11	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Court (staff) law clerks	NA	NA	NA	20	80	73	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total personnel for clerks' offices	1,952	2,140	2,246	2,557	2,788	2,917	2,717	2,836	2,966	3,012	3,467	3,703	4,012	4,089	4,255
Members of probation staffs, total	1,342	1,868	2,375	2,630	2,853	2,902	2,886	2,888	2,842	2,819	2,762	2,918	3,070	3,180	3,311
Probation officers	784	1,124	1,423	1,522	1,632	1,673	1,664	1,673	1,649	1,637	1,574	1,690	1,758	1,847	1,879
Probation officers' assistants	NA	NA	NA	19	30	30	30	35	10	40	40	34	21	23	24
Pretrial services officers[c]	X	X	X	79	86	91	100	95	91	68	71	72	91	98	123
Clerks	558	744	952	1,010	1,105	1,108	1,092	1,085	1,092	1,074	1,077	1,122	1,148	1,156	1,285
Members of bankruptcy staffs, total	1,102	1,056	1,006	1,294	1,305	1,250	1,569	2,197	2,436	2,640	2,957	2,989	3,216	3,398	3,965
Judges	201	212	210	224	228	232	236	235	237	236	243	234	228	242	252
Secretaries to judges	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	198	209	221	230	236	233	240
Law clerks to bankruptcy judges	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	210	210	240	232	243	255	264
Clerks	901	1,844	796	1,070	1,077	1,018	1,333	1,962	1,791	1,985	2,253	2,293	2,509	2,668	3,209
U.S. magistrates	514	517	452	450	454	455	444	439	441	485	435	447	440	450	451
Staff to U.S. magistrates	162	193	211	285	298	325	358	403	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Secretaries to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	211	223	239	250	267	275
Legal assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	108	146	159	191	236	254
Clerical assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	159	119	99	82	68	43	30
Federal public defenders and assistants	56	72	94	111	124	136	138	138	148	146	152	171	174	193	215
Staff to Federal public defenders	45	69	90	118	121	139	135	143	153	159	181	214	232	240	245
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	410	430	442	435	411	436	411	28	34	61	63	58	42	31	34
Court reporters	403	399	394	390	403	443	461	523	536	533	559	554	562	584	587
Court reporter/secretaries	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	1	1	0	0	--
Supporting personnel of the national courts	227	212	216	220	222	219	223	235	225	232	163	172	116	118	200
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	57	26	30	23	24	20	10	10	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Messengers	14	10	10	9	8	7	5	10	39	1	5	1	0	0	--
Librarians	34	36	39	40	48	48	51	52	37	109	131	159	176	183	186
Nurses	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Interpreters	10	9	10	12	12	13	14	17	28	29	28	31	29	28	29
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	NA	NA	NA	5	3	5	8	10	8	4	4	5	0	0	--
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	272	279	337	437	408	444	473	497	521	510	531	533	543	543	569
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	NA	NA	NA	(d)	98	117	129	136	119	98	106	104	114	112	117
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	--	--	--	--	--	11	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	10
Speedy Trial Planning Groups Reporters and staff	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	71	59	45	--	--	--	--
Land commissioners	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	194	212	185	181	172	187	185
Land commission staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Jury commissioners	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	38	32	29	30	25	20
Jury commissioners staff	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3

Note: This table does not include the U.S. Supreme Court justices or staff.

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[a] Permanent and temporary personnel are included in the totals.

[b] This figure includes the nine judges from the Court of International Trade (Article III), however, it is a National Court.

[c] Position was created by the Speedy Trial Act of 1974.

[d] In 1976, this total was included in the "members of the staff of Administrative Office" total.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1973, pp. VII-3, VII-4; 1975, pp. V-2, V-3; 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 27; 1979, pp. 22, 23; 1981, p. 20; 1983, p. 38; 1984, p. 46; 1986, pp. 50, 51 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 49. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.63

Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships

By Presidential administration, 1963-88

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=40)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=45)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=12)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=56)	President Reagan's first term appointees 1981-84 (N=31)	President Reagan's second term appointees 1985-88 (N=47)
Sex						
Male	97.5%	100.0%	100.0%	80.4%	96.8%	93.6%
Female	2.5	0.0	0.0	19.6	3.2	6.4
Ethnicity						
White	95.0	97.8	100.0	78.6	93.5	100.0
Black	5.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	3.2	0.0
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.2	0.0
Asian	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Education, undergraduate						
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	30.4	29.0	21.3
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	50.0	45.2	55.3
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	19.6	25.8	23.4
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education, law school						
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	39.3	35.5	42.6
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6	48.4	29.8
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1	16.1	27.7
Occupation at nomination or appointment						
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4	3.2	8.5
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4	61.3	51.1
Law firm, large	5.0	4.4	8.3	10.8	9.6	14.9
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.6	10.6
Law firm, small	7.5	6.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	2.1
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0.0	14.3	16.1	10.6
Other	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.1
Occupational experience						
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	53.6	70.9	53.2
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	32.1	19.3	34.0
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	37.5	25.8	40.4
Religion						
Protestant	60.0	75.6	58.3	60.7	67.7	46.8
Catholic	25.0	15.6	33.3	23.2	22.6	36.2
Jewish	15.0	8.9	8.3	16.1	9.7	17.0
Political party						
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	89.3	0.0	0.0
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	5.4	100.0	95.7
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	2.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
American Bar Association ratings						
Exceptionally well qualified	27.5	15.6	16.7	16.1	22.6	12.8
Well qualified	47.5	57.8	41.7	58.9	41.9	42.6
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0	35.5	44.7
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
No report requested	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: These data were compiled from a variety of sources. Primarily used were questionnaires completed by judicial nominees for the Senate Judiciary Committee, transcripts of the confirmation hearings conducted by the Committee, and personal interviews. In addition, an investigation was made of various biographical directories including The American Bench (Sacramento: R.B. Forster), Who's Who in American Politics (New York: Bowker), Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory (Summit, NJ: Martindale-Hubbell, Inc.), various regional editions of Who's Who, State legislative handouts, and relevant newspaper articles from the home State of nominees or appointees.

Law firms are categorized according to the number of partners/associates: 25 or more associates for a large firm; 5 to 24 associates for a moderate firm; and 4 or less for a small firm. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

The American Bar Association's (ABA) ratings are assigned to candidates after investigation and evaluation by the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary, which considers prospective Federal judicial nominees only upon referral by the U.S. Attorney General or at the request of the United States Senate. The ABA's Committee evaluation is directed primarily to professional qualifications--competence, integrity, and judicial temperament. Factors including intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability, industry, knowledge of the law, and professional experience are assessed. To be rated "exceptionally well qualified," the prospective nominee has to stand at the top of the legal profession in the community involved and have outstanding legal ability, wide experience, and the highest reputation for integrity and temperament. Similar high standing in the community is also required. To be rated "well qualified," the nominee has to have the Committee's strong affirmative endorsement and be regarded one of the best available for the vacancy from the standpoint of competence, integrity, and temperament. The evaluation of "qualified" indicates that it appears the prospective nominee would be able to perform satisfactorily as a Federal judge with respect to competence, integrity, and temperament. When a nominee is found "not qualified," it means that the Committee's investigation indicates that the prospective nominee is not adequate from the standpoint of competence, integrity, or temperament (American Bar Association, Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary (Chicago: American Bar Association, 1980), pp. 3-5).

Source: Sheldon Goldman "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," Judicature 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 323-325. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.64

Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeships

By Presidential administration, 1963-88

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=122)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=179)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=52)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=202)	President Reagan's first term appointees 1981-84 (N=129)	President Reagan's second term appointees 1985-88[a] (N=161)
Sex						
Male	98.4%	99.4%	98.1%	85.6%	90.7%	92.5%
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	7.4
Ethnicity						
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	93.0	91.9
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	0.8	3.1
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	5.4	4.3
Asian	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.5	0.8	0.6
Education, undergraduate						
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	57.4	34.1	36.6
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	32.7	49.6	50.9
Ivy League	16.4	19.5	17.3	9.9	16.3	12.4
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education, law school						
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5	44.2	41.0
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.2	47.3	44.1
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	17.3	8.5	14.9
Occupation at nomination or appointment						
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	4.4	7.8	16.8
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	40.3	34.8
Law firm, large	2.4	11.3	9.7	14.0	11.6	22.4
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25.0	19.8	25.6	14.3
Law firm, small	23.0	19.0	9.6	13.9	10.8	9.9
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0.0	3.0	2.3	1.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0
Occupational experience						
Judicial	34.3	35.1	42.3	54.5	50.4	43.5
Prosecutorial	45.8	41.9	50.0	38.6	43.4	44.7
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	28.2	28.7	27.9
Religion						
Protestant	58.2	73.2	73.1	60.4	61.2	60.9
Catholic	31.1	18.4	17.3	27.2	31.8	27.3
Jewish	10.7	8.4	9.6	12.4	6.9	11.2
Political party						
Democrat	94.3	7.2	21.2	94.1	3.1	6.2
Republican	5.7	92.8	78.8	4.5	96.9	90.7
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.1
American Bar Association ratings						
Exceptionally well qualified	7.4	4.8	0.0	4.0	6.9	2.5
Well qualified	40.9	40.4	46.1	47.0	43.4	54.7
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	49.6	42.9
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0

Note: See Note, table 1.63. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

[a] One appointee classified as non-denominational.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," Judicature 72(April-May 1989), pp. 320-322. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.65

Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

By district, years ending June 30, 1970-87

District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
										Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	After the Omnibus Judgeship Act								
FIRST CIRCUIT																			
Maine	93	143	126	91	89	103	80	74	80	73	36	31	28	23	41	47	42	63	66
Massachusetts	69	90	108	62	63	100	78	62	70	58	34	32	37	32	29	33	29	32	34
New Hampshire	90	80	74	65	48	56	41	30	40	49	25	12	19	15	22	12	14	20	17
Rhode Island	39	41	59	57	63	77	49	46	35	21	21	22	37	60	34	33	27	22	19
Puerto Rico	80	59	136	87	62	92	71	68	62	87	37	31	42	32	36	42	52	76	64
SECOND CIRCUIT																			
Connecticut		2	85	90	91	85	76	52	41	37	29	25	40	36	45	39	28	32	30
New York:																			
North	74	79	154	122	84	64	65	67	61	57	38	27	33	29	40	35	32	36	41
East	72	144	158	126	99	99	95	83	65	61	55	40	52	45	45	47	46	56	56
South	74	50	55	46	42	49	47	43	35	35	35	29	30	28	26	27	39	38	35
West	67	65	81	196	109	95	76	62	50	62	62	46	45	54	62	63	48	51	51
Vermont	29	32	51	49	69	53	40	41	28	21	21	20	34	24	23	25	32	38	38
THIRD CIRCUIT																			
Delaware	24	26	43	37	32	64	47	45	19	18	18	17	14	11	18	19	11	17	23
New Jersey	54	78	79	75	57	70	53	66	48	48	39	36	34	32	33	30	28	34	27
Pennsylvania:																			
East	35	42	38	37	37	41	39	29	25	18	18	15	17	19	22	23	24	29	26
Middle	41	39	48	58	68	49	46	54	29	33	20	20	32	35	34	35	37	37	36
West	37	29	33	31	38	38	33	30	32	25	25	19	16	19	18	18	26	25	32
Virgin Islands	134	111	163	120	133	192	245	199	194	157	56	166	124	159	150	117	127	121	155
FOURTH CIRCUIT																			
Maryland	71	71	90	91	101	124	99	82	85	64	49	39	45	50	44	44	55	48	49
North Carolina:																			
East	118	100	117	107	121	104	125	134	115	104	69	59	39	56	60	80	55	60	57
Middle	131	155	175	192	174	206	164	154	133	111	74	52	38	52	73	67	69	80	81
West	149	152	178	120	141	158	133	101	101	105	70	60	58	57	85	91	106	88	95
South Carolina	62	66	97	78	92	116	81	69	55	51	32	34	38	39	41	34	25	35	33
Virginia:																			
East	131	61	163	151	159	180	141	102	83	57	43	40	48	51	51	37	31	51	59
West	86	120	120	110	127	162	110	96	79	70	35	30	29	28	37	31	32	32	34
West Virginia:																			
North	112	89	76	73	57	46	46	70	49	38	38	36	33	28	61	54	62	51	88
South	77	85	70	70	74	96	101	84	62	53	29	28	24	24	36	29	29	47	50
FIFTH CIRCUIT																			
Alabama:																			
North	88	95	107	96	109	128	145	144	132	83	47	38	39	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	125	116	155	161	121	147	117	88	83	51	34	46	38	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	48	48	67	70	62	78	80	83	54	45	45	33	36	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida:																			
North	125	127	124	132	124	105	102	70	71	57	38	29	32	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	96	113	112	111	112	106	87	81	90	58	38	37	34	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	77	111	134	130	120	120	119	115	82	80	47	51	62	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia:																			
North	102	103	126	123	121	106	84	85	66	46	25	27	29	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	157	158	148	127	125	106	86	116	67	37	37	40	40	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	188	138	179	152	143	285	340	109	75	62	41	31	22	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana:																			
East	56	59	63	69	66	83	47	77	41	30	21	21	20	19	32	26	27	27	34
Middle	X	X	102	97	96	86	77	104	85	33	17	17	13	16	36	31	39	41	33
West	167	96	65	66	71	104	123	53	46	34	27	24	25	24	31	29	28	26	23
Mississippi:																			
North	66	69	43	62	50	73	40	57	36	36	36	19	26	34	33	24	19	28	32
South	56	52	47	56	32	40	35	51	38	16	16	17	33	30	47	44	26	30	41
Texas:																			
North	103	99	119	109	112	113	100	106	100	74	49	43	43	65	66	57	61	66	67
East	55	46	69	55	63	58	57	64	46	49	37	31	39	39	38	37	28	22	29
South	291	374	411	202	140	135	159	141	166	157	96	86	105	113	117	111	109	112	132
West	417	384	674	287	250	220	153	161	190	133	110	85	85	97	129	121	109	101	110
Canal Zone	128	187	296	295	384	409	322	275	240	217	217	44	6	8	X	X	X	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.65

Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

By district, years ending June 30, 1970-87--Continued

District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	1979 After the Omnibus Judgeship Act	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
SIXTH CIRCUIT																			
Kentucky:																			
East	145	159	187	212	184	178	93	90	81	69	31	26	24	28	28	29	27	41	34
West	78	66	108	117	116	116	117	122	154	76	76	55	54	61	50	58	45	45	51
Michigan:																			
East	88	102	144	166	162	172	140	118	78	54	41	29	29	31	36	39	29	34	46
West	81	79	176	162	105	141	131	120	96	71	35	18	29	37	40	36	34	37	29
Ohio:																			
North	104	113	125	113	98	100	94	79	61	37	30	26	27	26	41	40	27	33	34
South	81	69	94	72	57	77	75	67	63	49	41	33	39	39	39	43	41	44	40
Tennessee:																			
East	122	90	89	98	92	70	55	71	48	38	37	52	32	59	75	59	37	51	44
Middle	135	126	149	144	163	157	132	84	121	87	57	55	50	68	81	71	69	77	72
West	103	86	102	91	74	65	57	61	72	72	72	81	81	102	87	79	71	81	55
SEVENTH CIRCUIT																			
Illinois:																			
North	48	73	73	74	65	62	68	59	42	47	37	22	26	34	39	39	27	26	26
East[a]	93	100	88	131	81	104	74	68	96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South[a]	94	90	89	89	104	74	46	47	52	54	54	47	61	49	80	70	43	46	52
Central[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	41	37	47	57	57	59	56	43	60
Indiana:																			
North	84	83	95	120	124	150	107	80	61	43	32	29	25	33	24	24	21	35	46
South	101	120	110	90	86	74	62	54	51	34	27	22	33	30	29	29	27	30	31
Wisconsin:																			
East	66	59	73	99	66	90	53	70	53	61	46	29	36	40	44	40	38	35	29
West	141	141	140	94	112	90	98	90	59	79	39	36	38	34	40	36	41	32	49
EIGHTH CIRCUIT																			
Arkansas:																			
East	145	107	137	138	133	171	128	125	123	102	51	42	35	43	48	37	34	38	49
West	58	40	44	45	42	59	42	34	44	37	37	32	29	30	48	49	32	25	22
Iowa:																			
North	37	54	68	44	59	80	53	90	41	27	27	33	36	43	39	34	47	40	68
South	67	86	76	85	95	107	101	61	88	109	65	29	42	43	33	31	33	37	37
Minnesota	83	106	187	102	96	97	61	74	65	55	37	32	41	38	39	39	38	41	48
Missouri:																			
East	75	103	77	97	78	96	67	82	57	45	36	33	32	45	61	45	45	45	51
West	89	109	142	139	177	307	73	58	67	56	37	31	29	37	37	41	46	50	60
Nebraska	75	67	70	74	70	72	46	48	44	40	40	37	27	29	32	26	31	59	41
North Dakota	37	42	58	39	78	50	59	70	52	51	51	36	49	50	46	49	48	44	52
South Dakota	81	96	70	128	159	211	200	173	99	78	52	59	69	66	67	49	63	60	73
NINTH CIRCUIT																			
Alaska	74	77	125	122	153	117	85	78	54	28	28	35	28	34	42	45	24	19	40
Arizona	214	286	290	305	246	274	252	221	158	124	77	62	69	55	65	67	67	73	79
California:																			
North	82	111	131	75	63	75	59	66	47	34	31	31	25	35	44	43	48	38	47
East	221	321	303	323	309	400	288	178	167	104	52	54	52	68	60	57	58	53	49
Central	134	137	141	136	109	124	109	98	81	62	58	58	65	55	59	67	48	48	52
South	565	470	374	409	502	479	286	197	141	142	101	87	110	108	121	126	116	133	134
Hawaii	97	81	92	98	83	80	72	304[b]	52	112	57	34	29	36	50	73	48	45	39
Idaho	63	55	47	49	51	67	57	70	71	66	66	42	41	45	64	43	56	51	66
Montana	105	103	108	99	77	87	96	107	100	75	75	66	78	64	80	82	54	58	59
Nevada	122	95	102	97	119	130	130	98	66	63	42	45	63	51	96	92	91	59	79
Oregon	133	96	106	86	86	104	84	90	73	78	43	39	31	24	34	37	39	70	63
Washington:																			
East	104	101	64	98	84	141	84	107	101	93	70	72	69	82	101	128	81	93	99
West	104	122	127	132	132	161	117	112	103	91	64	52	49	53	53	43	31	32	40
Guam	51	60	52	63	104	34	32	24	50	77	77	55	52	73	25	58	65	72	64
Northern Mariana Islands[c]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	17	17	16	24	24	9	1	3	2	1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.65

Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

By district, years ending June 30, 1970-87--Continued

District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
										Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	After the Omnibus Judgeship Act								
TENTH CIRCUIT																			
Colorado	91	81	103	100	129	101	73	87	77	66	43	42	29	33	46	38	36	33	39
Kansas	112	113	110	114	112	106	112	99	82	52	41	36	47	46	52	51	50	55	49
New Mexico	111	99	101	166	129	128	101	85	96	73	54	41	46	38	47	61	54	72	107
Oklahoma:																			
North	100	72	128	94	106	120	116	96	88	71	44	44	30	44	64	45	64	67	81
East	43	45	37	50	47	39	40	55	56	58	58	48	36	53	96	80	58	68	58
West	128	95	118	94	84	95	81	103	70	76	55	47	40	74	54	54	40	53	52
Utah	68	51	79	54	57	72	75	74	59	65	43	43	42	43	44	51	42	40	38
Wyoming	158	173	140	113	115	133	107	143	122	75	75	81	78	60	90	85	45	32	39
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT																			
Alabama:																			
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	50	37	44	40	37
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	38	46	50	33	31	42
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	35	60	59	55	49
Florida:																			
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	28	48	64	60	66
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	46	47	44	69	64
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	91	90	91	87	93
Georgia:																			
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	34	28	35	44	44
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	57	53	40	42	43
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	42	38	35	34	45	56
District of Columbia	144	154	174	89	56	59	56	53	48	50	50	39	32	29	21	29	29	28	32

Note: The Federal courts are organized into 11 geographic circuits. Each circuit consists of a number of District Courts, which are the trial courts, and a Court of Appeals, which hears appeals taken from other courts. There is also a separate District Court and Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

On Oct. 1, 1981 the number of U.S. District Court Circuits was increased from 10 to 11. The new circuit was created by the removal of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia from the Fifth Circuit and the reorganization of these courts into the Eleventh Circuit.

Beginning with the year ending June 30, 1976, U.S. District Courts have reported the number of minor offense cases filed in the Federal courts in addition to the number of felonies and misdemeanors above the minor offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than $1,000). This additional reporting resulted from the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-619), which required the courts to maintain records on all offenses above the petty offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than $500). Because the majority of minor offense cases are handled by magistrates in Federal courts and because this report is primarily a statistical statement reflecting the workload per authorized judgeship, the minor offense cases have been excluded from the 1976-79 data by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The exclusion of these cases from the workload statistics has been done in an effort to make the 1976-79 data more comparable to previous years' data that did not include most minor offense cases. In 1979, the Federal Magistrates Act (Public Law 96-82) expanded the authority of magistrates to dispose of all misdemeanors. To reflect the workload per authorized judgeship, the 1980-86 data exclude all cases below the felony level.

Data for 1979 are provided in two columns in order to reflect the efforts of individual judges before and after the enactment of the Omnibus Judgeship Act (Public Law 95-486), which became effective Oct. 20, 1978. Because the increase in authorized judgeships became effective midway through the year and most of the newly authorized positions were not filled by June 30, 1979, computations based only on the newly authorized judgeships do not give an accurate indication of the efforts of individual judges.

The sharp decline in criminal cases filed in the Canal Zone after 1979 resulted from the passage of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-70), signed Sept. 27, 1979. This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Statistical Analysis and Reports Division.

[a] On Apr. 1, 1979, as a result of the enactment of Public Law 95-409, the Central District Court of Illinois was established, the Eastern District Court of Illinois was eliminated, and the Southern District Court of Illinois underwent extensive reorganization. Consequently, data collected for the Southern District Court after this date are not comparable with data collected prior to this date.

[b] Included in the criminal statistics for this district are numerous traffic offense cases that are classified as misdemeanors above the minor offense level. In most districts similar cases are classified as minor offenses and are excluded from this report.

[c] Public Law 95-157 established the District Court of the Northern Mariana Islands on Nov. 8, 1977. Court was convened on Jan. 9, 1978.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Management Statistics for United States Courts, 1974, 1978, 1979, and Federal Court Management Statistics 1985; and 1987 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.66

Percent distribution of duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1986 and 1987

	1986	1987
Total all matters	445,575	466,078
Trial jurisdiction	20.6%	20.6%
Petty offenses	17.8	17.8
Misdemeanors (other than petty)	2.8	2.8
Preliminary proceedings in criminal cases	29.1	28.7
Initial appearances	9.4	9.8
Arraignments	6.2	6.2
Other	6.3	5.5
Warrants	5.7	5.7
Bail review	1.5	1.5
Civil consent cases	1.1	1.1
Additional duties	49.2	51.9
Motions	28.8	28.7
Pretrial conferences	9.7	10.5
Prisoner litigation	5.3	5.8
Other	2.8	5.5
Social Security	2.6	1.4

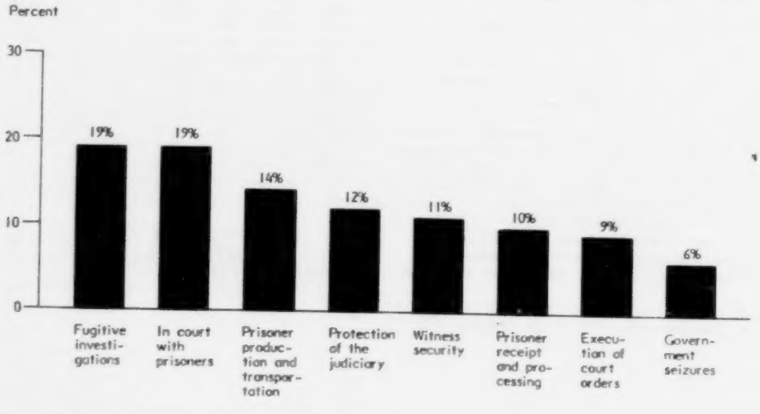
Note: The Federal Magistrates Act (28 U.S.C. 636(b)) provides the authority under which magistrates assist courts in the performance of "additional duties." This authority was both broadened and clarified by Public Law 94-577, Oct. 21, 1976, and by new procedural rules governing most habeas corpus proceedings in the district courts, effective Feb. 1, 1977. The changes make clear the ability of the parties of a civil case to consent to have the case referred to a magistrate for trial as a special master; the changes also empower magistrates to conduct evidentiary hearings in prisoner petition cases. Additionally, the role of magistrates in providing pretrial assistance to district judges in both dispositive and nondispositive matters has been clarified. A magistrate's authority to conduct arraignments following indictment in a criminal case is provided under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in 86 districts.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1986 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), p. 38; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 37. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.1

Duties performed by Deputy U.S. Marshals

By type of activity, fiscal year 1988



Note: The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) is a law enforcement agency performing duties for the Executive Branch of the Federal government. The agency executes all warrants issued by the Federal courts, conducts fugitive investigations, and maintains custody of all Federal pretrial detainees. In addition the USMS is responsible for prisoner processing and detention, transportation and production of prisoners, protection of Federal judiciary, Federal witness security, the execution of court orders, and management of related Federal government seizures. Further responsibilities include escorting missile convoys, suppressing prison disturbances in Federal prisons, and arresting extremely dangerous fugitives. Data on workload, accomplishments, and time utilization are collected on a regular basis from the 94 district offices.

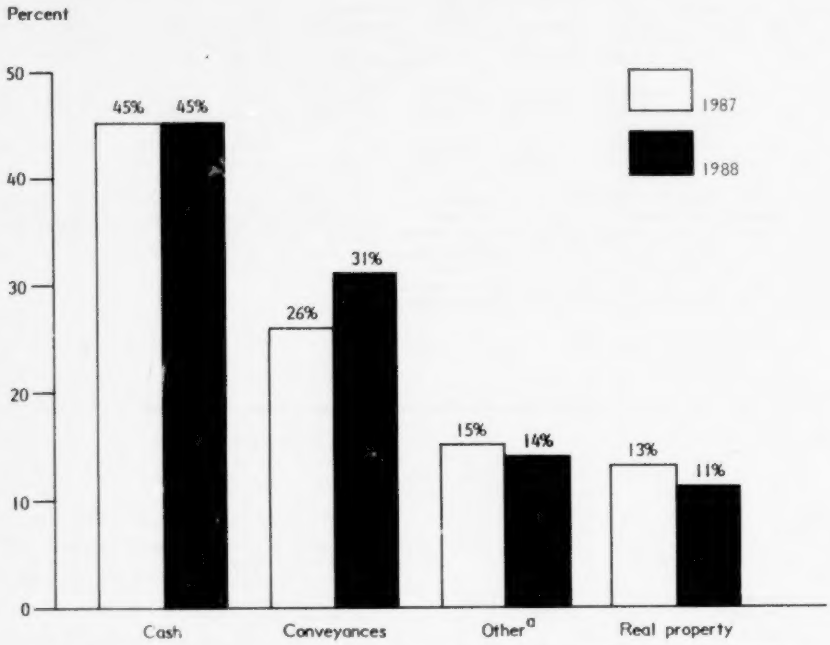
A fugitive is an individual who has been convicted or is suspected of criminal activity and attempts to avoid legal sanctions by fleeing from the justice system. Fugitive warrants are issued for a variety of violations; e.g., escape, bond default, parole or probation violations, failure to appear for judicial proceedings, or for fugitives from State or local jurisdictions wanted on "unlawful flight" warrants. "U.S. Marshals Service felony fugitive" refers to warrants that the USMS maintains primary control over and includes probation and parole violators, escapees, and bond defaulters. "Other felony" refers to felony warrants originated by other Federal agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Administration, for which the USMS also assumes responsibility.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1988 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), p. 5.

Figure 1.2

Percent distribution of property seized by U.S. Marshals Service

By type of property, fiscal years 1987 and 1988



Note: See Note, figure 1.1. The U.S. Marshals Service administers the U.S. Department of Justice's Program for the management and disposal of property subject to judicial and administrative forfeiture. Asset seizure and forfeiture is used to dismantle drug trafficking rings and other continuing criminal enterprises by removing the illegal assets from a criminal organization. (Source, 1988, p. 53.)

[a] "Other" includes all property excluded from the other three categories, including antiques, livestock, jewelry, laboratory equipment and chemicals, and electronic equipment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1987, p. 52; 1988, p. 56 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 1.67

Warrants handled by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of warrant, fiscal years 1987 and 1988

Type of warrant	1987							1988						
	Pending on 9/30/86	Received during year	Arrests by U.S. Marshals Service	Other agency arrests	Detainers filed	Dismissals	Pending on 9/30/87	Pending on 9/30/87	Received during year	Arrests by U.S. Marshals Service	Other agency arrests	Detainers filed	Dismissals	Pending on 9/30/88
Total	50,090	80,979	24,527	12,710	6,540	24,932	59,357	59,357	75,097	24,926	13,723	6,904	25,938	62,963
U.S. Marshals Service felony fugitive	9,224	11,587	6,715	337	2,424	1,006	9,845	9,845	12,209	7,422	447	2,480	810	10,896
Other felony	17,500	26,780	6,541	10,743	3,270	3,080	19,612	19,612	26,346	7,073	11,526	3,595	3,896	19,868
Misdemeanor	23,366	42,612	11,271	1,630	846	20,846	29,900	29,900	36,542	10,431	1,750	829	21,232	32,199

Note: See Note, figure 1.1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1987, p. 6; 1988, p. 8 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 1.68

Execution of non-warrant court orders by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of court order, fiscal years 1987 and 1988

Type of court order	1987				1988			
	Received from courts	Court orders served: In person	Court orders served: By mail	Returned unexecuted	Received from courts	Court orders served: In person	Court orders served: By mail	Returned unexecuted
Total	316,544	200,472	78,011	41,741	333,987	211,246	73,371	49,639
Government civil	89,006	52,974	23,225	13,818	87,583	55,319	19,196	12,864
Government criminal	126,017	112,751	4,102	11,982	131,600	120,184	3,962	10,140
Private civil	96,208	30,466	50,343	15,396	110,661	32,587	50,144	26,047
Private criminal	5,313	4,281	341	545	4,143	3,156	69	588

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. Non-warrant court orders include summonses and complaints in civil actions, subpoenas in both civil and criminal actions, writs of habeas corpus, writs of execution, and enforcement of major injunctions. These orders may originate from the Federal courts, United States Attorneys, private litigants, Federal agencies, foreign governments, and others. (Source, 1988, p. 49.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1987, p. 45; 1988, p. 49 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 1.69

Participation in the U.S. Marshals Service Witness Security Program

Fiscal years 1986-88

	1986	1987	1988
New principal witnesses	217	170	208
Active principal witnesses	781	787	783
Active program participants[a]	1,714	1,731	1,632
Average number of months witnesses are funded	16	15	16
Cumulative principal witnesses	5,217[b]	5,045	5,253
Cumulative program participants[a]	12,069[b]	11,279	11,755
Number of principal witnesses reactivated during fiscal year	103	97	109

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. For the Witness Security Program, the U.S. Marshals Service provides 24-hour protection to qualified witnesses who provide critical information to the Government and the courts about organized crime and other serious criminal enterprises. In exchange for testimony, witnesses and authorized dependents are relocated, given new identities, and provided services necessary to assist them in becoming self-sustaining and acclimated to their new community. (Source, 1988, p. 43.)

[a] Program participants include principal witnesses and family members.
[b] Due to changes in the method of documenting cumulative witnesses and participants, data for fiscal year 1986 are not directly comparable to 1987 and 1988 information.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, The Director's Report: A Review of the U.S. Marshals Service in FY 1987, p. 41; 1988, p. 46 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 1.70

Transportation of prisoners by the U.S. Marshals Service

Fiscal years 1986-88

	1986	1987	1988	Percent change 1986-88
Number of prisoner movements	74,834	83,907	92,051	23%
Total hours expended in prisoner transportation	214,200	221,300	245,762	15
Average number of hours expended per prisoner transported	2.8	2.6	2.7	4
Average number of prisoner movements per workyear	NA	682	718	X

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. Prisoner transportation involves the physical relocation of prisoners from one U.S. Marshals Service district to another, and often includes the transfer of custody, either from district to district or from the U.S. Marshals Service to another agency (Source, 1988, p. 29).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1987, p. 25; 1988, p. 31 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.71

Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1988

	Appellate courts								
Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Number of judges[a]	Term (in years)[b]	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)	Major trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit courts	124	6
				Court of Civil Appeals	3	6			
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior courts	29	6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	18	6	Superior courts	101	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery courts	30	4
							Circuit courts	32	6
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Courts of Appeal	77	12	Superior courts	724	6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	107	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior courts	139	8
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts	13[c]	12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District courts of appeals	46	6	Circuit courts	362	6
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	131	4[d]
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Court of Appeals	3	10	Circuit courts	24	10
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	33	4
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	34	10	Circuit courts	780[e]	6
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10[f]	Court of Appeals	12	10[f]	Circuit courts	89	6
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	100[g]	6
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	4	District courts	146[h]	4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	91	8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Courts of Appeals	48	10	District courts	192	6
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior Court	16	7
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts	109[i]	15
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	10	To age 70	Trial Court	281	To age 70
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	18	6	Circuit courts	167	6
Minnesota	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District courts	224	6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts	39	4
							Circuit courts	40	4
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit courts	133[j]	6
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	36	6
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	X	X	X	District courts	48	6
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	35	6
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	25	To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7[k]	Appellate division of Superior Court	28	7	Superior Court	321	7
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	7	8	District courts	59	6
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14[k]	Appellate division of Supreme Court	47	5[k]	Supreme Court	484[l]	14[k]
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	72	8
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	26	6
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Courts of Appeals	53	6	Courts of common pleas	330	6
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District Court	71[m]	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	3	6						
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit Court	85	6
				Tax Court	1	6			
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court	15	10	Courts of common pleas	330	10
				Commonwealth Court	9	10			
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior Court	19	Life
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	6	6	Circuit Court	31	6
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	35	8
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery courts	33	8
				Court of Criminal Appeals	9	8	Circuit courts	92[n]	8
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Courts of Appeals	80	6	District courts	374	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6						
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10[o]	Court of Appeals	7	10[o]	District courts	29	6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.71

Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1988--Continued

	Appellate courts								
Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Number of judges[a]	Term (in years)[b]	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)	Major trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts	10	6
							District courts	15	6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	122	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	Superior courts	133	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	60	8
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	13	6	Circuit courts	197	6
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	17	6
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior Court	51	15
American Samoa	High Court	8[p]	(q)	X	X	X	High Court: Trial level	8[p]	(q)
Guam	X	X	X	X	X	X	Superior Court	6	7
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	8	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	92	12

Note: These data were collected through a telephone survey and a search of statutes conducted by the Council of State Governments.

[a] Number includes chief justice.
[b] Initial term may be shorter.
[c] President judge, three resident judges and nine associate judges.
[d] For judges of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Court, term of office is eight years.
[e] Includes circuit and associate circuit judges.
[f] Two years initial; 10 years retention.
[g] Plus 39 district associate judges and 14 senior judges.
[h] Plus 69 district associate judges and 71 district magistrates.
[i] Includes judges of Circuit Court for Baltimore City.
[j] Plus 170 associate circuit judges.
[k] May be reappointed to age 70.
[l] Trial divisions, 272 justices; certified retired justices, 51.
[m] Plus 72 associate judges and 56 special judges.
[n] With civil jurisdiction, 66 judges; with criminal jurisdiction, 26.
[o] Three years initial; 10 years retention.
[p] Chief justice and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.
[q] For good behavior.

Source: The Council of State Governments, The Book of the States 1988-89 (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1988), pp. 157-160. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.72

Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1988

Jurisdiction	U.S. citizenship		Years of minimum residence: In State		Years of minimum residence: In district		Minimum age		Member of State bar (years)		Other	
	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial
Alabama	(a)	(a)	5^{b}	5^{b}		1	25	25	Y^{c}	Y^{c}		
Alaska	Y	Y	5^{b}	5^{b}					Y^{d}	Y^{d}		
Arizona			10^{e}	5	$3^{f,g}$		30^{f}	30	10^{e}	5	(h,i)	(h,i)
Arkansas	Y	Y	2	2			30	28	(j,k)	(j,k)	(h)	(h)
California									10^{k}	10^{k}		
Colorado			(g)			(g)			5	5	(i)	(i)
Connecticut							18		Y^{c}	Y^{c}		
Delaware			(b)	(b)					(j)	(j)		
Florida			(g)	(g)	Y^{c}	Y^{c}			10	5	(i)	(i)
Georgia	(a)	(a)	3^{b}	3^{b}			30	30	7	7		
Hawaii	Y	Y	$Y^{b,c}$	$Y^{b,c}$					10	10		
Idaho	Y	Y	2	2		(g)	30	30	Y^{c}	(j)		
Illinois	Y	Y			Y^{c}	Y^{c}			Y^{c}	Y^{c}		
Indiana	Y	Y			Y^{c}	Y^{c}			10^{k}	Y^{c}		
Iowa									Y^{c}	Y^{c}		
Kansas						Y^{c}	30	30	$Y^{c,k}$	$Y^{c,k}$		
Kentucky	Y	Y	2	2	2	2			8	8		
Louisiana			5		2	2	25		5	5		
Maine									(j)	(j)	(h)	(h)
Maryland			$5^{b,g}$	$5^{b,g}$	(l)	(l)	30	30	Y^{c}	Y^{c}	(h)	(h)
Michigan			(g)		(g)	(g)			Y^{c}	Y^{c}	(i,m)	(i,m)
Minnesota									(j)	(j)		
Mississippi			5^{b}	5^{b}			30	26	5	5		
Missouri	(a)	(a)	(g)	(g)	Y^{c}	1	30	30	Y^{c}	Y^{c}		
Montana	Y	Y	2	2					5	5		
Nebraska	Y	Y	3		$Y^{c,g}$	Y^{c}	30	30	5^{k}	5^{k}		
Nevada			2^{g}	2^{g}			25	25	Y^{c}	Y^{c}	(n)	(n)
New Hampshire											(o)	(o)
New Jersey									10	10		
New Mexico			3	3		Y^{c}	30	30	$3^{j,k}$	$3^{j,k}$		
New York									10	10		
North Carolina			1				21		Y^{c}	Y^{c}		
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y^{c}	Y^{c}					$Y^{c,j}$	$Y^{c,j}$		
Ohio						Y^{c}			6^{k}	6^{k}	(i)	(i)
Oklahoma			(g)		(g)	(g)	30		5^{k}	4^{k}		
Oregon	Y	Y	3	Y^{c}	(g)	Y^{c}			Y^{c}	Y^{c}		
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	1^{b}	(b)		1			Y^{c}	Y^{c}		
South Carolina	Y	Y	5^{b}	5^{b}		$Y^{c,g}$	26	26	5	5		
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y^{c}	Y^{c}	$Y^{c,g}$	$Y^{c,g}$			Y^{c}	Y^{c}		
Tennessee			5^{b}	5		1	35^{p}	30	Y^{c}	Y^{c}		
Texas	Y	Y	(b)	(b)	(f)	2	35	25	$Y^{c,k}$	$Y^{c,k}$		
Utah			5	3		Y^{c}	30	25	Y^{c}	Y^{c}		
Vermont			Y^{c}	Y^{c}					$Y^{c,k}$	$Y^{c,k}$		
Virginia			Y^{c}	Y^{c}					5	5		
Washington					1	1			$Y^{c,q}$	Y^{c}		
West Virginia			5	5			30	30	$Y^{c,k}$	$Y^{c,k}$		
Wisconsin			(g)			(g)			5	5		
Wyoming	Y	Y	3	2			30	28	$1^{j,k}$	1^{j}		
District of Columbia	Y	Y			(r)				5^{k}	5^{k}		
American Samoa	Y	Y							Y^{c}	Y^{c}		
Guam		Y								(j)		
Northern Mariana Islands		Y						30		(j)		
Puerto Rico	Y	Y						25	$Y^{c,k}$	$Y^{c,k}$		

See notes on next page.

Table 1.72

Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1988--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.71. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of courts of general trial jurisdiction. In some instances, information on the length of time for residency and legal experience requirements was not supplied. There are no qualification requirements for judges in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

[a] Citizen of the United States. Alabama--5 years. Georgia--3 years. Missouri--15 years for appellate court, 10 years for trial courts.
[b] Citizen of the State.
[c] Length of time not specified.
[d] Length of time as member of State bar not specified but must have been engaged in active practice of law for a specific number of years: 8 years for appellate court, 5 years for trial court.
[e] For court of appeals, 5 years.
[f] For court of appeals judges only.
[g] Qualified elector. For Arizona court of appeals, must be elector of county of residence. For Michigan Supreme Court, elector in State; court of appeals, elector of appellate circuit. For Missouri Supreme and appellate courts, electors for 9 years; for circuit courts, electors for 3 years. For Oklahoma Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals, elector for 1 year; court of appeals and district courts, elector for 6 months. For Oregon court of appeals, qualified elector in county.
[h] Specific personal characteristics. Arizona, Arkansas--good moral character. Maine--sobriety of manners. Maryland--integrity, wisdom and sound legal knowledge.
[i] Nominee must be under certain age to be eligible. Arizona--under 65 years. Colorado--under 72 years, except when name is submitted for vacancy. Florida--under 70 years, except upon temporary assignment or to complete a term. Michigan, Ohio--under 70 years.
[j] Learned in law.
[k] Years as a practicing lawyer and/or service on bench of court of record in State may satisfy requirement. Arkansas--appellate: 8 years; trial: 6 years. Indiana--10 years admitted to practice or must have served as a circuit, superior or criminal court judge in the State for at least 5 years. Kansas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years (must have served a an associate district judge in State for 2 years). Texas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 4 years. Vermont--5 of 10 years preceding appointment. West Virginia--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years. Puerto Rico--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years.
[l] Six months.
[m] A person convicted of a felony or breach of public trust is not eligible to the office for a period of 20 years after conviction.
[n] May not have been previously removed from judicial office.
[o] Except that record of birth is required.
[p] Thirty years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.
[q] For court of appeals, admitted to practice for 5 years.
[r] 90 days.

Source: The Council of State Governments, The Book of the States 1988-89 (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1988), pp. 161, 162. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.73

Salaries of judges of appellate and general trial courts, and date of last salary change

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of July 1988

Jurisdiction	Type of court: Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	Date of last salary change
Alahama	$78,920	$77,920	$52,800 (76,920) 72,398[a]	01/1/87
Alaska	85,728 to 97,728 (85,728)[a]	79,992	77,304 to 90,828	7/16/85
Arizona	75,000	72,500	70,000	1/1/87
Arkansas	66,010	63,763	61,513	7/1/86
California	103,469	97,003	84,765	1/1/88
Colorado	72,000	67,500	63,000	7/1/88
Connecticut	81,920	76,172	72,766	7/1/88
Delaware	84,400	x	79,900	7/1/88
Florida	92,822	87,632	81,902	7/1/88
Georgia	80,514	79,931	67,158 (91,158) 77,891[a]	7/1/88
Hawaii	78,500	73.500	69,500	1/1/86
Idaho	62,738	61,738	58,800	7/1/88
Illinois	93,266	87,780	75,113	7/1/87
Indiana	66,000	61,000	56,000	7/1/87
Iowa	72,900	69,800	66,000	7/1/88
Kansas	70,142	67,638	60,978	8/1/88
Kentucky	66,946	64,213	61,481	7/1/88
Louisiana	74,966	71,767	68,569	3/31/88
Maine	77,300	X	73,100	7/1/88
Maryland	86,900	83,800	82,200	7/1/88
Massachusetts	90,450	83,708	80,360	7/1/88
Michigan	100,000	96,000	84,600 (92,000) 92,000[a]	1/1/88
Minnesota	76,200	70,296	67,400	1/1/88
Mississippi	70,800	X	61,200	7/1/88
Missouri	81,009	75,447	69,885	7/1/88
Montana	50,452	X	49,178	7/1/85
Nebraska	63,512	X	58,750	9/3/87
Nevada	$73,500	X	$67,000	1/5/87
New Hampshire	68,060	X	66,281	7/1/88
New Jersey	93,000	$90,000	85,000	7/1/86
New Mexico	62,184	59,052	55,980	7/1/88
New York	115,000	102,500	95,000	10/1/87
North Carolina	79,668	75,432	66,972	7/1/88
North Dakota	59,140	X	55,519	7/1/86
Ohio	83,250	77,500	63,250 to 73,750	1/1/88
Oklahoma	71,406	66,994	59,506	7/1/88
Oregon	72,362	70,639	65,645	7/1/88
Pennsylvania	91,500	89,500	80,000	7/3/87
Rhode Island	82,967	X	74,317	7/3/88
South Carolina	83,883	79,690	79,690	6/2/88
South Dakota	58,697	X	54,808	7/1/88
Tennessee	65,650	63,125	60,600	7/1/83
Texas	78,795	70,916 (77,795) 76,179[a]	56,135 (76,795) 69,003[a]	9/1/85
Utah	64,000	60,800	57,600	7/1/88
Vermont	63,900	X	60,700	7/1/88
Virginia	88,286	83,872	81,959	7/1/88
Washington	82,700	78,600	74,600	7/1/88
West Virginia	55,000	X	50,000	7/1/84
Wisconsin	76,859	72,366	67,842	8/1/88
Wyoming	66,500	X	63,500	7/1/88
National average	76,783	76,082	68,935	X
District of Columbia	95,000	X	89,500	3/1/87
Federal System	110,000	95,000	89,500	3/1/87
American Samoa	69,000	X	X	NA
Guam	X	X	60,000	7/23/85
Puerto Rico	60,000	X	42,000 to 48,000	10/1/86
Virgin Islands	X	X	62,000	10/1/86

Note: The salaries reported for the highest appellate courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, not chief justices. National averages for the highest appellate and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 37 States that have such courts. Two figures are shown for States where localities supplement State-paid salaries. The first is the sum of the State pay plus the lowest supplement paid by the localities. The second figure (shown in parentheses) is the sum of the State pay plus the highest possible supplement paid by the Icoalities. Supplements may include payments for travel and other business expenses, and locally authorized salary increments.

[a] Median salary.

Source: National Center for State Courts, Survey of Judicial Salaries (Williamsburg, VA: National Center State Courts, July 1988), p. 6. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.74

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices

By State, as of November 1988

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method[a]	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	12 years	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut[b]	Judicial selection commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
District of Columbia[c]	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee	15
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Maine	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland[d]	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Montana	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	8
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire	Appointed by governor[e]	To age 70	X	X
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, retention election	8
New York[d]	Nominating commission	14 years	Reappointment by governor	14
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
North Dakota	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma[f]	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island	Appointed by legislature	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Appointed by legislature	10 years	Reappointment by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Texas[f]	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Retention election	6
Virginia	Appointed by legislature	12 years	Reappointment by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.74

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices

By State, as of November 1988--Continued

Note: These data were compiled through a survey of State statutes: they were then verified by personnel of the American Judicature Society in each State.

"Partisan election" refers to elections in which the judicial candidates' names appear on the ballot with their respective party labels; "nonpartisan election" refers to the situation when no party labels are attached to judicial candidates' names on the ballot. "Retention election" refers to an election in which a judge runs unopposed on the ballot and the electorate votes solely on the question of his continuation in office. In the retention election, the judge must win a majority of the vote in order to serve a full term except in Illinois which requires 60 percent. "Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. The nominating commission method of selection was established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts and by constitutional or statutory authority in all other jurisdictions. "Initial selection" is defined as the constitutional or statutory method by which judges are selected for a full term of office. "Retention" refers to the method used to select judges for subsequent terms of office.

[a] In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.

[b] The judicial selection commission submits a list of prospective judges to the governor who nominates one to fill a vacancy. The legislature then votes to approve or disapprove that nomination.

[c] Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

[d] The highest State court is named the Court of Appeals.

[e] The appointment requires the approval of the elected executive council.

[f] Oklahoma and Texas have two courts of final jurisdiction: the supreme court, which has final civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has final criminal jurisdiction.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.75

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 36 States

As of November 1988

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method[a]	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama[b]	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	12 years	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Maryland	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, retention election	8
New York	Nominating commission	5 years	Reappointment by governor	5
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania[c]	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
South Carolina	Appointed by legislature	6 years	Reappointed by legislature	6
Tennessee[b]	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	6
Virginia	Appointed by legislature	8 years	Reappointed by legislature	8
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.74. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

[a] In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.

[b] Alabama and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts: the court of civil appeals, which has civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.

[c] Pennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts: the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.

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Table 1.76

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges

By State and name of court, as of November 1988

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection: Method[a]	Initial selection: Term	Retention: Method	Retention: Term (in years)
Alabama Circuit court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Arizona Superior court[b]	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	4
Arkansas Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
California Superior court	Nonpartisan election or governor appointed	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Colorado District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Connecticut Superior court	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
Delaware Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
District of Columbia Superior Court[c]	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee	15
Florida Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Georgia Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Hawaii Circuit court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Illinois Circuit court	Partisan election[d]	6 years	Retention election	6
Indiana Circuit court	Partisan election[e]	6 years	Partisan election[f]	6
Superior court	Partisan election[g]	6 years	Partisan election	6
Iowa District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas District court	Nominating commission[h]	Until next general election	Retention election[i]	4
Kentucky Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Maine Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland Circuit court	Nominating commission	1 year	Nonpartisan election	15
Massachusetts Trial Court of Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Recorder's court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Missouri Circuit court	Partisan election[j]	6 years[k]	Partisan election[l]	6[l]
Montana District court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	8
Nebraska District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire Superior court	Appointed by governor[m]	To age 70	X	X
New Jersey Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, retention election	6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.76

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges

By State and name of court, as of November 1988--Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method[a]	Term	Method	Term (in years)
New York				
Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14
North Carolina				
Superior court	Partisan election[n]	8 years	Partisan election[o]	8
North Dakota				
District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Ohio				
Common pleas court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma				
District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Oregon				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania				
Common pleas court	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island				
Superior court	Governor appointed	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina				
Circuit court	Appointed by legislature	6 years	Reappointment by legislature	6
South Dakota				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Tennessee				
Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Texas				
District court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Utah				
District court	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	6
Vermont				
Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Retention election	6
Virginia				
Circuit court	Appointed by legislature	8 years	Reappointment by legislature	8
Washington				
Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
West Virginia				
Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Wisconsin				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wyoming				
District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.74. Courts of general jurisdiction are defined as having unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," Judicature 64(October 1980) p. 178).

[a] In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.

[b] Counties with populations less than 150,000 select and retain superior court judges in nonpartisan elections for 4-year terms.

[c] Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

[d] Circuit court associate judges are appointed by the circuit judges in each circuit for 4-year terms, as provided by supreme court rule.

[e] In Vanderburgh County, the two candidates for the nonpartisan election are chosen by the judicial nominating commission.

[f] Retention elections are used in Vanderburgh County.

[g] A nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Lake, St. Joseph, and Vanderburgh Counties.

[h] Twenty-two of 29 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 7 select district judges in partisan elections.

[i] Seven of 29 districts use partisan elections.

[j] Nominating commissions are used for selecting circuit court judges in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.

[k] An associate circuit court judge's term is 4 years; also in counties that use nominating commissions the appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 1 year.

[l] Retention elections are used in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.

[m] Subject to approval by an elected five-member executive council.

[n] Special judges of the superior court are appointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.

[o] Special judges of the superior court are reappointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.

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Table 1.77

Number of State trial court judges and salary funding source

By State and type of court, as of June 30, 1987

State and court	Court jurisdiction	Number of authorized judges: Law trained	Lay	Total	Source of funding for trial court judges' salaries
Alabama					
Circuit Court	General	124	0	124	State, local
District Court	Limited	95	0	95	State, local
Municipal Court	Limited	229	0	229	Local
Probate Court	Limited	3	65	68	Local
Alaska					
Superior Court	General	29	0	29	State
District Court	Limited	16	1	17	State
Magistrates		12	33	45	State
Arizona					
Superior Court	General	101	0	101	State, local
Justice of the Peace	Limited	8	76	84	State, local
Municipal Court	Limited	38	130	168	Local
Arkansas					
Circuit Court	General	41[a]	0	41	State
Chancery and Probate Court	General	30	0	30	State
Municipal Court	Limited	103	0	103	Local
County Court	Limited	NA	NA	75	Local
Police Court	Limited	5	0	5	Local
City Court	Limited	60	31	91	Local
Court of Common Pleas	Limited	0	4	4	Local
California					
Superior Court	General	724	0	724	95% State, 5% local
Municipal Court	Limited	554	0	554	Local
Justice Court	Limited	79	0	79	Local
Colorado					
District Court	General	110[b]	0	110	State
Denver Probate Court	General	1	0	1	State
Denver Juvenile Court	General	3	0	3	State
County Court	Limited	95	17	112	State[c]
Municipal Court	Limited	NA	NA	230	Local
Connecticut					
Superior Court	General	139	0	139	State
Probate Court	Limited	78	54	132	Local[d]
Delaware					
Court of Chancery	General	4	0	4	State
Superior Court	General	13	0	13	State
Justice of the Peace Court	Limited	0	54	54	State
Family Court	Limited	13	0	13	State
Court of Common Pleas	Limited	5	0	5	State
Alderman's Court	Limited	1	11	12	Local
Municipal Court of Wilmington	Limited	3	0	3	Local
District of Columbia					
Superior Court	General	51	0	51	Local
Florida					
Circuit Court	General	362	0	362	State
County Court	Limited	209	14	223	State
Georgia					
Superior Court	General	135	0	135	State
Juvenile Court	Limited	47	0	47	Local
Civil Court	Limited	3	0	3	Local
State Court	Limited	85	0	85	Local
Probate Court	Limited	11	148	159	Local
Magistrate Court	Limited	98	322	420	Local
Municipal Court	Limited	1	0	1	Local
County Recorder's Court	Limited	7	0	7	Local
Municipal Courts and City Court of Atlanta	Limited	NA	NA	390	Local
Hawaii					
Circuit Court	General	24	0	24	State
District Court	Limited	30[e]	0	30[e]	State
Idaho					
District Court	General	33	0	33	State
Magistrate Division	Limited	62	8	70	State
Illinois					
Circuit Court	General	780[f]	0	780	State, local

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.77

Number of State trial court judges and salary funding source

By State and type of court, as of June 30, 1987--Continued

State and court	Court jurisdiction	Number of authorized judges Law trained	Lay	Total	Source of funding for trial court judges' salaries
Indiana					
Superior Court	General	117	0	117	State, local
Circuit Court	General	89	0	89	State, local
County Court	Limited	54	0	54	State, local
Probate Court	Limited	1	0	1	State, local
City Court	Limited	0	52	52	Local
Town Court	Limited	0	25	25	Local
Municipal Court of Marion County	Limited	15	0	15	State, local
Small Claims Court of Marion County	Limited	5	3	8	Local
Iowa					
District Court	General				State
District judges		100	0	100	State
District associate judges		42	0	42	State
Senior judges		17	0	17	State
Magistrates		95	63	158	State
Kansas					
District Court	General				State
District judges		146	0	146	
District magistrate judges		9	61	70	
Municipal Court	Limited	249	290	314	Local
Kentucky					
Circuit Court	General	91	0	91	State
District Court	Limited	125	0	125	State
Louisiana					
District Court	General	192	0	192	State
Justice of the Peace Court	Limited	(h)	(h)	399	Local
Mayor's Court	Limited	(h)	(h)	300	Local
City and Parish Court	Limited	71	0	71	32% State, 68% local
Maine					
Superior Court	General	16	0	16	State
District Court	Limited	23	0	23	State
Probate Court	Limited	16	0	16	Local
Administrative Court	Limited	2	0	2	State
Maryland					
Circuit Court	General	109	0	109	State
District Court	Limited	90	0	90	State
Orphan's Court	Limited	3	63	66	Local
Massachusetts					
Trial Court of the Commonwealth					
Superior Department	General	61	0	61	State
District Department	Limited	153	0	153	State
Boston Municipal Department	Limited	11	0	11	State
Juvenile Department	Limited	12	0	12	State
Housing Department	Limited	4	0	4	State
Land Department	Limited	3	0	3	State
Probate and Family Department	Limited	37	0	37	State
Michigan					
Circuit Court/Recorders Court of Claims[i]	General	196	0	196	90% State, 10% local
District Court	Limited	247	0	247	90% State, 10% local
Probate Court	Limited	105	2	107	90% State, 10% local
Municipal Court	Limited	6	0	6	Local
Minnesota					
District Court	General	223	1	224	State
Mississippi					
Circuit Court	General	40	0	40	State
Chancery Court	General	39	0	39	State
County Court	Limited	23	0	23	Local
Family Court	Limited	1	0	1	Local
Municipal Court	Limited	102	165	267	Local
Justice Court	Limited	6	185	191	Local
Missouri					
Circuit Court	General	303	0	303	State
Municipal Court	Limited	207	141	348	Local[j]

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.77

Number of State trial court judges and funding source

By State and type of court, as of June 30, 1987--Continued

State and court	Court jurisdiction	Number of authorized judges			Source of funding for trial court judges' salaries
		Law trained	Lay	Total	
Montana					
District Court	General	36	0	36	State
Workers Compensation Court	General	1	0	1	State
Water Court	General	4	0	4	State
Justice of the Peace Court	Limited	13	63	76	Local
Municipal Court	Limited	1	0	1	Local
City Court	Limited	8	65	73	Local
Nebraska					
District Court	General	48	0	48	State
Separate Juvenile Court	Limited	4	0	4	State
Worker's Compensation Court	Limited	6	0	6	State
County Court	Limited	57	0	57	State
Nevada					
District Court	General	35	0	35	State
Justice Court	Limited	13	49	62	Local
Municipal Court	Limited	7	10	17	Local
New Hampshire					
Superior Court	General	25	0	25	State
District Court	Limited	81	1	82	State
Municipal Court	Limited	4	1	5	State
Probate Court	Limited	10	0	10	State
New Jersey					
Superior Court	General	321	0	321	State
Municipal Court	Limited	361	1	362	Local
Tax Court	Limited	12	0	12	State
New Mexico					
District Court	General	59	0	59	State
Magistrate Court	Limited	0	57	57	State
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	Limited	11	0	11	State
Municipal Court	Limited	0	81	81	Local
Probate Court	Limited	0	33	33	Local
New York					
Supreme Court	General	269	0	269	State
County Court	General	118[k]	0	118	State
Court of Claims	Limited	55	0	55	State
Surrogate's Court	Limited	76	0	76	State
Family Court	Limited	156	0	156	State
District Court	Limited	49	0	49	State
City Court	Limited	155	0	155	State
Civil Court of the City of New York	Limited	120	0	120	State
Criminal Court of the City of New York	Limited	107	0	107	State
Town and Village Justice Court	Limited	465	1,585	2,050	Local
Combined Family and Surrogates Court	Limited	51	0	51	State
North Carolina					
Superior Court	General	72	0	72	State
District Court	Limited	149	2	151	State
Magistrates		71	560	631	
North Dakota					
District Court	General	26	0	26	State
County Court	Limited	27	0	27	Local
Municipal Court	Limited	13	135	148	Local
Ohio					
Court of Common Pleas	General	339	0	339	State, local
Municipal Court	Limited	198	0	198	Local
County Court	Limited	61	0	61	Local
Court of Claims	Limited	1	0	1	State
Mayor's Court	Limited	NA	NA	690	Local
Oklahoma					
District Court	General	206[l]	0	206[l]	State
Municipal Court Not of Record	Limited	350[m]	0	350	Local
Municipal Criminal Court of Record	Limited	26	0	26	Local
Worker's Compensation Court	Limited	9	0	9	State
Tax Review Court	Limited	(n)	0	(n)	State

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.77

Number of State trial court judges and salary funding source

By State and type of court, as of June 30, 1987--Continued

State and court	Court jurisdiction	Number of authorized judges: Law trained	Lay	Total	Source of funding for trial court judges' salaries
Oregon					
Circuit Court	General	84	0	84	State
Tax Court	General	1	0	1	State
County Court	Limited	NA	NA	9	Local
Justice Court	Limited	NA	NA	37	Local
District Court	Limited	58	0	58	State
Municipal Court	Limited	NA	NA	148	Local
Pennsylvania					
Court of Common Pleas	General	330	0	330	State
Philadelphia Municipal Court	Limited	22	0	22	State
District Justice Court	Limited	0	543	543	State
Philadelphia Traffic	Limited	0	7	7	State
Pittsburgh City Magistrates	Limited	0	5	5	Local
Rhode Island					
Superior Court	General	19	0	19	State
District Court	Limited	13	0	13	State
Family Court	Limited	11	0	11	State
Municipal Court	Limited	7	0	7	Local
Probate Court	Limited	39	0	39	Local
South Carolina					
Circuit Court	General	31	0	31	State
Family Court	Limited	46	0	46	State
Magistrate Court	Limited	15	300	315	Local
Probate Court	Limited	8	38	46	Local
Municipal Court	Limited	210	40	250	Local
South Dakota					
Circuit Court	General	35	0	35	State
Law trained magistrates		18	0	18	State
Lay magistrates		0	11	11	State
Clerk/magistrates		0	133	133	State
Tennessee					
Circuit Court	General	69	0	69	State
Chancery Court	General	33	0	33	State
Criminal Court	General	26	0	26	State
Juvenile Court	Limited	(o)	(o)	21[o]	Local
Probate Court	Limited	NA	NA	3	Local
Municipal Court	Limited	NA	NA	197	Local
General Sessions Court	Limited	94	37	131	Local
Texas					
District Courts	General	375	0	375	State, local
Constitutional County Court	Limited	69	185	254	Local
Probate Court	Limited	16	0	16	Local
County Courts at Law	Limited	154	0	154	Local
Justice of the Peace Court	Limited	76	878	954	Local
Municipal Court	Limited	470	706	1,176	Local
Utah					
District Court	General	29	0	29	State
Circuit Court	Limited	37	0	37	State
Justice of the Peace Court	Limited	8	150	158	Local
Juvenile Court	Limited	12	0	12	State
Vermont					
Superior Court	General	10	0	10[p]	State
District Court	General	15	0	15	State
Probate Court	Limited	0	19	19	State
Virginia					
Circuit Court	General	122	0	122	State
District Court	Limited	173	0	173	State
Washington					
Superior Court	General	133	0	133	50% State, 50% local
District Court	Limited	99	7	106	Local
Municipal Court	Limited	73	19	92	Local
West Virginia					
Circuit Court	General	60	0	60	State
Magistrate Court	Limited	4	152	156	State
Municipal Court	Limited	0	122	122	Local

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.77

Number of State trial court judges and salary funding source

By State and type of court, as of June 30, 1987--Continued

State and court	Court jurisdiction	Number of authorized judges: Law trained	Lay	Total	Source of funding for trial court judges' salaries
Wisconsin					
Circuit Court	General	197	0	197	State
Municipal Court	Limited	75	130	205	Local
Wyoming					
District Court	General	17	0	17	State
Justice of the Peace	Limited	7	7	14	Local
Municipal Court	Limited	32	41	73	Local
County Court	Limited	19	0	19	State

Note: These data were collected through a survey mailed to State Court administrators, appellate court clerks, and their staff in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Site visits to 30 States supplemented the data collection. This is the second in a series of reports on the organization of the State courts, and supplements the first edition compiled in 1980.

[a] Of this number, nine judges also serve the Chancery and Probate Court.
[b] Seven District Court judges also serve as Water Court judges.
[c] Local for Denver only.
[d] Generated by fees paid to the court.
[e] Of this number, 22 are District Court judges and 8 are District Family judges.
[f] Circuit and Associate.
[g] All first class city Municipal Court judges must be law trained.
[h] There is no formal requirement that they be attorneys.
[i] Part of the 30th judicial circuit (hears administrative agency complaints).
[j] State may pay if municipality elects to transfer jurisdiction of Municipal ordinance violations to Circuit Court.
[k] Sixty-seven exclusively serve as County Court judges; of this number 11 also serve as Surrogates, 7 serve as Family Court judges; and 33 serve as Surrogates and Family Court judges.
[l] Includes 71 district judges, 77 associate district judges, and 58 special judges.
[m] May be permissible not to be law-trained.
[n] Tax Review Court is served by District Court judges.
[o] Of the 131 General Sessions Court judges, 82 have juvenile court jurisdiction; 21 judges have special juvenile court jurisdiction only.
[p] In addition, there are 28 assistant judges (2 per county) assigned to sit with the Superior Court judges (in a panel of 3). They are elected, by county, on a partisan ballot every four years. They are not attorneys.

Source: National Center for State Courts, Conference of State Court Administrators, State Court Organization 1987 (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1988), pp. 198-208. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.78

Staff and budget of judicial conduct commissions

By State, fiscal year 1987[a]

State	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants	Secretaries	Other	Total employed	Budget amount
Alabama	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	$85,473
Arizona	1[b]	0	0	1	0	0	2	60,000
California	1	2	0	1[b]	4[c]	0	8	475,000
Colorado	1.5[b]	0	0	0	1	0	2.5	66,064
Connecticut	1[b]	0	0	0	2[b]	0	3	22,000
Delaware[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	1[b]	0	1	0	0	3	116,000[e]
Florida	1	1[f]	0[f]	1	0	0	3	195,243
Georgia	1[b]	0	1[b]	0	1[b]	0	3	111,360
Hawaii	1[b]	0	0	0	0	0	1	38,270
Idaho	1[g]	0	0	0	0	0	1	37,000
Illinois	1	0	3	1	1	0	6	338,600
Indiana	1[h]	1	1	0	0	0	3	(i)
Kansas	0	1[b]	1[b]	0	1[j]	0	3	28,620
Kentucky	1[b]	0	1[b]	0	1[b]	0	3	30,050
Louisiana	1[b]	1[b]	1[b]	1[b]	1[b]	0	5	70,000
Maine[k]	1[b]	1[b]	1[b]	1[b]	1[b]	0	3	38,240
Maryland	1	0	0	0	1[b]	0	2	15,000
Massachusetts	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	124,416
Michigan	1	4	1	1	3	0	10	611,042
Minnesota	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	140,477
Mississippi	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	133,437
Missouri	0	1[b]	0	0	2[b]	0	3	89,392[l]
Nebraska	1[b]	0	0	0	0	0	1[m]	7,500[n]
Nevada	1[b]	0	0	0	0	0	1	22,985
New Hampshire	1[b]	0	0	1[b]	0	0	2	10,000
New Jersey	1	1.5[b]	0	0	1	1[b]	5	150,000
New Mexico	1[b]	0	0	0	1[b]	0	2	66,676
New York	1	8	10	9	9	5[o]	42	2,051,500
North Carolina	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	79,179
North Dakota	0	1[b]	0	0	1[b]	0	2	126,702[p]
Oregon	1[b]	0	0	0	0	1[q]	2	26,154
Pennsylvania	1	1	2	1	2	0	7	451,000
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	1[b]	0	1	15,000
South Carolina	1	1[b]	0	1	0	0	3	59,200
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	1	3.5	1	2	0	0	8.5	353,393
Utah	1[r]	0	0	0	1[b]	0	2	NA
Virginia	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	153,900
Washington	1	(s)	(s)	0	1	0	2	217,685[t]
West Virginia	1	1	4[b]	0	0	0	6	65,905
Wisconsin	1[u]	0	0	1	0	0	2	143,900

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct commissions. These commissions are typically State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. Information was not available for Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, Montana, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.

[a] All States reported for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1986 and ending June 30, 1987 except the following: Alabama, District of Columbia, and Michigan (Oct. 1, 1986 to Sept. 30, 1987), Arizona (July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986), Idaho and North Carolina (July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1988), Nebraska and Texas (Sept. 1, 1986 to Aug. 31, 1987), New York (April 1, 1986 to March 31, 1987), and North Dakota and Washington (July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1987).
[b] Part-time.
[c] Two full-time, two part-time.
[d] There is no budget or staff employed for the Court on the Judiciary; the Clerk of the Supreme Court functions as the Clerk of the Court on the Judiciary.
[e] The Commission budget for fiscal year 1987 was $116,000, but the Commission only spent $112,000 of the budget for the year. Of the amount expended, approximately 50 percent ($56,000) was spent on complaints and misconduct investigations.
[f] Investigators and additional attorneys work on contractual basis when needed.
[g] The part-time executive director is also an attorney.
[h] The executive director is of the Supreme Court division of the State Court Administration and also serves as counsel to the Commission.
[i] In 1986, funds were provided from various separately budgeted agencies; post-1986 the Commission is funded from the general Supreme Court budget, as needed.
[j] The Clerk of the Appellate Courts serves as secretary and has a part-time assistant.
[k] The executive secretary is also an attorney who also serves as counsel and attorney to the Commission. Investigators do work by specific assignment on a contract basis. A secretary performs administrative assistant work in addition to secretarial work and law student research assistance is often used.
[l] Commission only spent $60,951 of its $89,392 budget in fiscal year 1987.
[m] Employs additional staff as needed.
[n] Approximately.
[o] Includes four full-time employees (assistant finance/personnel officer, librarian, two clerks) and one part-time employee (budget clerk).
[p] Budget is shared with the Disciplinary Board.
[q] A secretary by contract.
[r] Part-time executive director is also part-time examiner.
[s] The services of the attorneys and investigators are contracted for on a case-by-case basis.
[t] The $435,371 2 year budget total included a $76,000 supplemental budget ($55,000 to cover costs of a matter taken to the Supreme Court; $21,000 to cover constitutional changes increasing Commission membership and affecting some procedures).
[u] The executive director must be an attorney who acts as both administrator and legal counsel.

Source: American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, Judicial Conduct Reporter 10(Spring 1988), pp. 6, 7, and data provided by the Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.79

Percent distribution of juror expenditures in U.S. District Courts

By type of juror and expenditure, year ending June 30, 1987

(Total juror expenditures: $45,202,500)

	Percent
Petit juror expenditures	74.8%
Attendance	47.6
Mileage	16.3
Subsistence	4.2
Other	6.7
Grand juror expenditures	25.2
Attendance	15.3
Mileage	5.7
Subsistence	3.2
Other	1.0

Note: Grand jurors hear ". . .evidence of criminal activity presented by the prosecution and determine whether the government's evidence is sufficient to justify the bringing of formal criminal charges." Petit jurors ". . .determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial." (Source, p. A-127.)

Attendance fees are paid to these jurors in compensation for their services. Federal petit jurors are selected from a group of those available to serve--the jury venire--for a given day. Of those selected from this initial group, some will be excluded after the voir dire process--questioning under oath by the judge. Individuals who are excused after the voir dire process are still paid an attendance fee. "Other" expenditures include miscellaneous payments for the comfort and convenience of both petit and grand jurors.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), p. 21.

Table 1.80

Grand jury and grand juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1976-87

Grand jurors and juries	Years ending June 30												Percent change 1987 over 1986
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	
Total number of													
Sessions convened	8,404	8,849	8,929	9,791	10,338	10,997	10,508	11,157	11,804	11,584	11,364	11,011	-3.1%
Jurors in session	167,185	175,687	176,459	194,168	206,627	219,860	210,213	222,980	232,844	228,785	223,866	216,285	-3.4
Hours in session	44,765	47,094	46,739	50,896	54,163	58,278	55,569	58,769	61,425	61,435	60,506	59,335	-1.9
Average number of													
Jurors per session	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.6	-0.5
Hours per session	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	1.9
Total number of grand juries													
In existence	603	641	659	674	699	738	739	732	741	762	792	787	-0.6
Impaneled	301	298	321	311	312	328	309	322	320	310	NA	NA	NA
Discharged	260	303	295	286	288	308	331	311	288	308	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 1.79. In this table, data for 1976 through 1977 are for 94 District Courts; data for 1978 through 1982 are for 95 District Courts; and data for 1983 through 1987 are for 94 District Courts.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1981 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 7; and 1987 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), p. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.81

Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1976-87

Petit jurors	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Percent change 1987 over 1986
	Years ending June 30												
Total available	592,594	584,122	570,523	565,617	605,547	648,929	631,606	640,577	666,942	676,140	705,819	732,039[a]	3.7%
Selected or serving	356,961	352,940	345,372	334,765	368,710	396,746	388,979	413,813	430,845	442,196	465,135	488,270	5.0
Percent	60.2	60.4	60.5	59.2	60.9	61.1	61.6	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.9	66.7	X
Challenged	92,727	90,693	88,103	91,575	92,110	100,041	98,657	102,492	110,045	114,268	119,283	126,642	6.2
Percent	15.6	15.5	15.5	16.2	15.2	15.4	15.6	16.0	16.5	16.9	16.9	17.3	X
Not selected, serving or challenged--total	142,916	140,489	137,048	139,277	144,727	152,142	143,970	124,272	126,052	119,677	121,401	117,126	-3.5
Percent	24.1	24.1	24.0	24.6	23.9	23.4	22.8	19.4	18.9	17.7	17.2	16.0	X
Travel status	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,582	5,078	5,572	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	X
Percent	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	0.8	0.8	0.9	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	X
Jury trial days	30,032	29,875	29,238	28,851	32,159	35,596	35,263	37,589	39,572	40,289	41,945	44,511	6.1
Criminal	17,818	16,945	16,084	15,171	15,649	15,925	15,587	16,539	16,778	17,203	19,253	19,095	-0.8
Percent	59.3	56.7	55.0	52.6	48.7	44.7	44.2	44.0	42.4	42.7	45.9	42.9	X
Civil	12,214	12,930	13,154	13,680	16,510	19,671	19,676	21,050	22,793	23,086	22,692	25,415	12.0
Percent	40.7	43.3	45.0	47.4	51.3	55.3	55.8	56.0	57.6	57.3	54.1	57.1	X
Juror Usage Index	19.73	19.55	19.51	19.60	18.83	18.23	17.91	17.04	16.85	16.78	16.83	16.45	2.3

Note: See Note, table 1.71. In this table, 1976 and 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 1987 data are for 94 District Courts.

"Travel status" refers to jurors who are in transit. The "Juror Usage Index" is the average number of jurors on hand for each jury trial day; it is calculated by dividing the total number of available jurors by the total number of jury trial days.

[a] Each juror is counted for each day serving, waiting at the courthouse to serve, or in travel.

[b] The jurors in travel status are included in the category of jurors not selected, serving or challenged.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1980, p. 6; 1981, p. 6; 1986, p. 23 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.82

Jury size and vote required for decision

By State and type of trial, as of June 30, 1987

	Criminal trials					
	Felony		Misdemeanor		Civil trials	
State and court	Number of jury members	Decision rule	Number of jury members	Decision rule	Number of jury members	Decision rule
Alabama						
Circuit Court	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous[a]
Alaska						
Superior Court	12[a]	Unanimous[a]	6	Unanimous	12[a]	5/6-rule
District Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Arizona						
Superior Court	8[c]	Unanimous[a]	6[a]	Unanimous[a]	8[a]	3/4-rule[a]
Justice of the Peace Court	(b)	(b)	6[a]	Unanimous[a]	6[a]	5/6-rule[a]
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6[a]	Unanimous[a]	(b)	(b)
Arkansas						
Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12	3/4-rule
Court of Common Pleas	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	12	3/4-rule
California						
Superior Court	12	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	3/4-rule
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	12[a]	Unanimous[a]	12[a]	3/4-rule
Justice Court	(b)	(b)	12	Unanimous[a]	12[a]	3/4-rule
Colorado						
District Court	12	Unanimous	6[a]	Unanimous	6[a]	Unanimous
County Court	(b)	(b)	6[a]	Unanimous	6[a]	Unanimous
Probate Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6[a]	Unanimous
Water Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6[a]	Unanimous
Connecticut						
Superior Court	6[d]	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
Delaware						
Superior Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous
Court of Common Pleas	(b)	(b)	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
Justice of the Peace Court	(b)	(b)	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
District of Columbia						
Superior Court	12[a]	Unanimous[a]	12[a]	Unanimous[a]	6 unless jury of 12 demanded	Unanimous
Florida						
Circuit Court	6[e]	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6[f]	Unanimous
County Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
Georgia						
Superior Court	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous
State Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6[g]	Unanimous
Civil Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous
Hawaii						
Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12[h]	5/6-rule
Idaho						
District Court	12[a]	Unanimous	6[a]	Unanimous	12[a,i]	3/4-rule
Illinois						
Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	6 unless 12 requested	Unanimous
Indiana						
Superior Court	12[a]	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
Circuit Court	12[a]	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
County Court	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
Municipal Court	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
Iowa						
District Court	12	Unanimous	12 if aggravated; 6 if simple misdemeanor	Unanimous	8	7/8 rule after 6 hours of deliberation

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.82

Jury size and vote required for decision

By State and type of trial, as of June 30, 1987--Continued

	Criminal trials				Civil trials	
	Felony		Misdemeanor			
State and court	Number of jury members	Decision rule	Number of jury members	Decision rule	Number of jury members	Decision rule
Kansas						
District Court	12[a], must start with 12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	12[a]; 6 if less than $5,000	5/6-rule with 12; with less, unanimous
Kentucky						
Circuit Court	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	3/4-rule
District Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Louisiana						
District Court	12 (class 2)[e] 6 (class 3) 12 (class 4)	10 Unanimous Unanimous	6	Unanimous	12[a]	3/4-rule[a]
Maine						
Superior Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	8[a]	3/4-rule
Maryland						
Circuit Court	12[a]	Unanimous[c]	12[a]	Unanimous[a]	12[a]	Unanimous[a]
Massachusetts						
Trial Court of the Commonwealth:						
Superior Court Department	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12	5/6-rule
District Court Department	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
Boston Municipal Court Department	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
Michigan						
Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
District Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6 rule
Minnesota						
District Court	12; 6 if both parties consent	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6[f]	5/6 after 6 hours deliberation
Mississippi						
Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	12	3/4-rule
Chancery Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	12	3/4-rule
Justice Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
County Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Missouri						
Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous	12	3/4-rule
Montana						
District Court	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous	12	2/3-rule
Justice of the Peace Court	(b)	(b)	6; 4 if both parties agree	Unanimous	6; 4 if both parties agree	Unanimous
City Court	(b)	(b)	6; 4 if both parties agree	Unanimous	6; 4 if both parties agree	Unanimous
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6; 4 if both parties agree	Unanimous	6; 4 if both parties agree	Unanimous
Nebraska						
District Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12	5/6 after 6 hours deliberation
County Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6 after 6 hours deliberation
Nevada						
District Court	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous	8[a]	3/4-rule
Justice Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	8[a]	3/4-rule
New Hampshire						
Superior Court	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous
New Jersey						
Superior Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	6; 12 for good cause shown	5/6-rule
New Mexico						
District Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12[a]	5/6-rule
Magistrate Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.82

Jury size and vote required for decision

By State and type of trial, as of June 30, 1987--Continued

	Criminal trials				Civil trials	
	Felony		Misdemeanor			
State and court	Number of jury members	Decision rule	Number of jury members	Decision rule	Number of jury members	Decision rule
New York						
Supreme Court	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
County Court	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
District Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
City Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Civil Court of the City of New York	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6	5/6-rule
Criminal Court of the City of New York	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
Town and Village Justice Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
North Carolina						
Superior Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous[a]
District Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	12	Unanimous
North Dakota						
District Court	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6[j]	Unanimous
County Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6[j]	Unanimous
Ohio						
Court of Common Pleas	12	Unanimous	8	Unanimous	8[a,k]	3/4-rule
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	8	Unanimous	8	3/4-rule
County Court	(b)	(b)	8	Unanimous	8	3/4-rule
Court of Claims	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	8	3/4-rule
Oklahoma						
District Court	12	Unanimous	6	3/4-rule	12; 6 for less than $2,500	3/4-rule
Oregon						
Circuit Court	12[a]	5/6-rule unless murder	12[a]	5/6-rule	12[a]	3/4-rule
District Court	(b)	(b)	6	5/6-rule	6	5/6-rule
Justice Court	(b)	(b)	6	5/6-rule	6	5/6-rule
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6	5/6-rule	6	5/6-rule
Pennsylvania						
Court of Common Pleas	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12[a]	5/6-rule
Rhode Island						
Superior Court	12[a]	Unanimous[a]	12[a]	Unanimous[a]	6	Unanimous
Family Court	12[a]	Unanimous[a]	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous
South Carolina						
Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous
Magistrate Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
South Dakota						
Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12	5/6-rule
Tennessee						
Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous[a]
Chancery Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	12[a]	Unanimous[a]
Criminal Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
Texas						
District Courts	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12	5/6-rule
County Level Courts	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Justice of the Peace Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Utah						
District Court	8[e]	Unanimous	8[a]	Unanimous	8[a]	3/4-rule or majority
Circuit Court	(b)	(b)	4 or less; 6 for Class A misdemeanor	Unanimous	8[a]	3/4 rule or majority
Justice of the Peace Court	(b)	(b)	4 or less; 6 for Class A misdemeanor	Unanimous	8[a]	3/4 rule or majority
Juvenile Court	8	Unanimous	4	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
Vermont						
Superior Court	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous
District Court	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous
Virginia						
Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	7	Unanimous	7[l] if $5,000 or more; 5 if less than $5,000	Unanimous

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See notes at end of table.

Table 1.82

Jury size and vote required for decision

By State and type of trial, as of June 30, 1987--Continued

State and court	Criminal trials: Felony: Number of jury members	Felony: Decision rule	Misdemeanor: Number of jury members	Misdemeanor: Decision rule	Civil trials: Number of jury members	Civil trials: Decision rule
Washington						
Superior Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	6; 12 on demand	5/6-rule
District Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
West Virginia						
Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous[a]
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	12	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
Magistrate Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous[a]
Wisconsin						
Circuit Court	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	Unanimous	12[a]	5/6-rule
Wyoming						
District Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12[a]	5/6-rule[a]
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
County Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	12[a]	5/6-rule[a]
Justice of the Peace Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	12[a]	5/6-rule[a]

Note: See Note, table 1.77.

[a] Jury size can be less than the number stated by stipulation of both parties and the verdict can be less than unanimous if both parties stipulate.

[b] Not applicable because court does not hear these types of cases.

[c] Twelve-member if death penalty or sentences of 30 years or more applies.

[d] Twelve-member if capital case, unless defendant elects otherwise.

[e] Twelve-member for capital cases.

[f] Except for eminent domain, which requires 12 (unanimous verdict).

[g] Twelve-member if damages are greater than $10,000.

[h] Can stipulate to six-member, with 5/6 rule.

[i] Six-member if heard by magistrates.

[j] May stipulate to a nine-member with unanimous verdict.

[k] Twelve-member jury for eminent domain cases.

[l] Twelve-member jury if allowed by judge.

Source: National Center for State Courts, Conference of State Court Administrators, State Court Organization 1987 (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1988), pp. 329-339. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.83

Jury fees in State and Federal courts

By jurisdiction, 1988

Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day	Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day
Federal	$30.00[a]	Missouri	$6.00
		Montana	12.00[k]
Alabama	10.00	Nebraska	20.00
Alaska	25.00[b,c]	Nevada	(l)
Arizona	12.00	New Hampshire	30.00[b]
Arkansas	5.00[d]		
California	5.00[e]	New Jersey	5.00
		New Mexico	(m)
Colorado	3.00[f]	New York	12.00[g,n]
Connecticut	10.00	North Carolina	12.00[o]
Delaware	15.00	North Dakota	25.00
District of Columbia	30.00		
Florida	10.00	Ohio	10.00[g,p]
		Oklahoma	12.50
Georgia	5.00[g]	Oregon	10.00
Hawaii	30.00	Pennsylvania	(q)
Idaho	10.00[b]	Rhode Island	15.00
Illinois	4.00[g]		
Indiana	7.50[h]	South Carolina	10.00
		South Dakota	10.00[g,r]
Iowa	10.00	Tennessee	10.00
Kansas	10.00	Texas	6.00[g,s]
Kentucky	12.50	Utah	14.00
Louisiana	12.00		
Maine	20.00	Vermont	30.00
		Virginia	20.00
Maryland	10.00[g,i]	Washington	10.00[g]
Massachusetts	(j)	West Virginia	15.00
Michigan	15.00[b]	Wisconsin	16.00[b,g]
Minnesota	15.00	Wyoming	30.00[t]
Mississippi	15.00		

Note: Daily juror fees are set by State statutes and do not include any mileage payments to jurors.

[a] May be raised to $35.00 per day upon discretion of the judge.
[b] Half-day rate.
[c] Anchorage provides $5.00 half-day rate for the first day, then $12.50 per half-day after the first day.
[d] $20.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).
[e] Fees vary among counties; $20.00 maximum per day.
[f] Six dollars per day while actually serving (sworn).
[g] Fees vary among counties.
[h] $17.50 per day while actually serving (sworn).
[i] Provided as an expense; not reported as income nor remitted to employer.
[j] No fee for first three days; $50.00 per day thereafter.
[k] $25.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).
[l] $15.00 per day while actually serving (sworn). $30.00 per day after five days of service.
[m] $3.35 per hour.
[n] $15.00 per day beginning in April 1989. Fees will vary among counties.
[o] $30.00 per day after 5 days of service.
[p] $15.00 maximum per day.
[q] $9.00 for first three days; $25.00 per day there after.
[r] $20.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).
[s] $30.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).
[t] May be raised to $50.00 per day after four days of service upon discretion of the judge.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for State Courts.

Table 1.84

Use of cameras in State courts

By State and type of court, as of June 30, 1987

		Cameras in the courtroom:	
State and court	Court jurisdiction	Experimental or permanent	Date effective
Alabama			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	2/1/76
Court of Criminal Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	2/1/76
Court of Civil Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	2/1/76
Circuit Court	General	Permanent	2/1/76
District Court	Limited	Permanent	2/1/76
Municipal Court	Limited	Permanent	2/1/76
Probate Court	Limited	Permanent	2/1/76
Alaska			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Experimental	8/24/78
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Experimental	8/24/78
Superior Court	General	Experimental	8/24/78
District Court	Limited	Experimental	8/24/78
Arizona			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	7/1/83
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	7/1/83
Superior Court	General	Permanent	7/1/83
Municipal Court	Limited	Permanent	7/1/83
Justice of the Peace Court	Limited	Permanent	7/1/83
Arkansas			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	3/8/82
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	3/8/82
Circuit Court	General	Permanent	3/8/82
Chancery and Probate Court	General	Permanent	3/8/82
Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
County Court	Limited	(a)	X
Police Court	Limited	(a)	X
City Court	Limited	(a)	X
Court of Common Pleas	Limited	(a)	X
California			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	7/1/84
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	7/1/84
Superior Court	General	Permanent	7/1/84
Municipal Court	Limited	Permanent	7/1/84
Justice Court	Limited	Permanent	7/1/84
Colorado			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	2/27/56
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	2/27/56
District Court	General	Permanent	2/27/56
Denver Probate Court	General	Permanent	2/27/56
Denver Juvenile Court	General	Permanent	2/27/56
Water Court	General	Permanent	2/27/56
County Court	Limited	(a)	X
Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
Connecticut			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	10/1/84
Appellate Court	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	10/1/84
Superior Court	General	Permanent	10/1/84
Probate Court	Limited	Permanent	10/1/84
Delaware			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Experimental[b]	5/1/82
Court of Chancery	General	(a)	X
Superior Court	General	(a)	X
Justice of the Peace Court	Limited	(a)	X
Family Court	Limited	(a)	X
Court of Common Pleas	Limited	(a)	X
Alderman's Court	Limited	(a)	X
Municipal Court of Wilmington	Limited	(a)	X
Florida			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	5/1/79
District Courts of Appeal	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	5/1/79
Circuit Court	General	Permanent	5/1/79
County Court	Limited	Permanent	5/1/79

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.84

Use of cameras in State courts

By State and type of court, as of June 30, 1987--Continued

State and court	Court jurisdiction	Cameras in the courtroom: Experimental or permanent	Cameras in the courtroom: Date effective
Georgia			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	5/12/77
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	5/12/77
Superior Court	General	Permanent	5/12/77
Juvenile Court	General	(a)	X
State Court	Limited	Permanent	7/1/85
Probate Court	Limited	(a)	X
Magistrate Court	Limited	(a)	X
Civil Court	Limited	(a)	X
Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
County Recorder's Court	Limited	(a)	X
Municipal Courts and City Court of Atlanta	Limited	(a)	X
Hawaii			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Experimental	1/1/84
Intermediate Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Experimental	1/1/84
Circuit/Family Court	General	Experimental	1/1/84
District Court	Limited	Experimental	1/1/84
Idaho			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	8/27/79
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	1/4/82
District Court	General	(a)	X
Illinois			
Appellate Court	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	1/22/85
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	1/22/85
Circuit Court	General	(a)	X
Iowa			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	1/1/82
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	1/1/82
District Court	General	Permanent	1/1/82
Kansas			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	9/1/82
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	9/1/82
District Court	General	Experimental	1/30/87
Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
Kentucky			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	7/1/81
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	7/1/81
Circuit Court	General	Permanent	7/1/81
District Court	Limited	Permanent	7/1/81
Louisiana			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	4/30/85
Courts of Appeal	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent[c]	4/30/85
District Court	General	(a)	X
City and Parish Court	Limited	(a)	X
Mayor's Court	Limited	(a)	X
Justice of the Peace	Limited	(a)	X
Maine			
Supreme Judicial Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	3/13/84
Superior Court	General	(a)	X
District Court	Limited	(a)	X
Probate Court	Limited	(a)	X
Administrative Court	Limited	(a)	X
Maryland			
Court of Appeals	Court of last resort	Permanent	7/1/82
Court of Special Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	7/1/82
Circuit Court	General	(a)	X
District Court	Limited	(a)	X
Orphan's Court	Limited	(a)	X
Massachusetts			
Supreme Judicial Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	1/1/83
Appeals Court	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	1/1/83
Trial Court of the Commonwealth	General	Permanent	1/1/83
Minnesota			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	4/20/83
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	4/20/83
District Court	General	Experimental	4/20/83

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.84

Use of cameras in the courtroom

By State and type of court, as of June 30, 1987--Continued

State and court	Court jurisdiction	Cameras in the courtroom: Experimental or permanent	Date effective
Montana			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	4/18/80
District Court	General	Permanent	4/18/80
Water Court	General	(a)	X
Workers Compensation Court	General	(a)	X
Justice of the Peace Court	Limited	(a)	X
Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
City Court	Limited	(a)	X
Nebraska			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	10/1/83
District Court	General	(a)	X
Juvenile Court	Limited	(a)	X
Workmen's Compensation Court	Limited	(a)	X
County Court	Limited	(a)	X
Nevada			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Experimental	4/1/80
District Court	General	Experimental	4/1/80
Justice Court	Limited	Experimental	4/1/80
Municipal Court	Limited	Experimental	4/1/80
New Hampshire			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	1/1/78
Superior Court	General	Permanent	1/1/78
District Court	Limited	(a)	X
Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
Probate Court	Limited	(a)	X
New Jersey			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	6/9/81
Appellate Division of Superior Court	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	6/9/81
Superior Court	General	Permanent	6/9/81
Tax Court	Limited	Permanent	6/9/81
Municipal Court	Limited	Permanent	9/1/86
New Mexico			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	1/1/83
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	1/1/83
District Court	General	Permanent	1/1/83
Magistrate Court	Limited	Permanent	3/1/87
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	Limited	Permanent	3/1/87
Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
Probate Court	Limited	(a)	X
New York			
Court of Appeals	Court of last resort	Permanent	1/1/81
Appellate Division of the Supreme Court	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	1/1/81
Appellate Terms of the Supreme Court	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	1/1/81
Supreme Court	General	(a)	X
County Court	General	(a)	X
Court of Claims	Limited	(a)	X
Surrogate's Court	Limited	(a)	X
Family Court	Limited	(a)	X
District Court	Limited	(a)	X
City Court	Limited	(a)	X
Civil Court of the City of New York	Limited	(a)	X
Criminal Court of the City of New York	Limited	(a)	X
Town and Village Justice Court	Limited	(a)	X
North Carolina			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Experimental	10/18/82
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Experimental	10/18/82
Superior Court	General	Experimental	10/18/82
District Court	Limited	Experimental	10/18/82
North Dakota			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	7/1/80
District Court	General	(a)	X
County Court	Limited	(a)	X
Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.84

Use of cameras in State courts

By State and type of court, as of June 30, 1987--Continued

		Cameras in the courtroom:	
State and court	Court jurisdiction	Experimental or permanent	Date effective
Ohio			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	1/1/82
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	1/1/82
Court of Common Pleas	General	Permanent	1/1/82
Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
County Court	Limited	(a)	X
Court of Claims	Limited	(a)	X
Mayor's Court	Limited	(a)	X
Oklahoma			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	2/22/82
Court of Criminal Appeals	Court of last resort	Permanent	2/22/82
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	2/22/82
District Court	General	Permanent	2/22/82
Workers Compensation Court	Limited	(a)	X
Municipal Court Not of Record	Limited	(a)	X
Municipal Criminal Court of Record	Limited	(a)	X
Court of Tax Review	Limited	(a)	X
Oregon			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	6/1/83
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	6/1/83
Circuit Court	General	(a)	X
Tax Court	General	(a)	X
District Court	Limited	(a)	X
Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
Justice Court	Limited	(a)	X
County Court	Limited	(a)	X
Pennsylvania			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	(a)	X
Commonwealth Court	Intermediate appellate court	(a)	X
Superior Court	Intermediate appellate court	Experimental	10/1/79
Court of Common Pleas	General	(a)	X
District Justice Court	Limited	(a)	X
Philadelphia Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
Philadelphia Traffic Court	Limited	(a)	X
Pittsburgh City Magistrates	Limited	(a)	X
Rhode Island			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Experimental	10/1/81
Superior Court	General	Experimental	10/1/81
District Court	Limited	Experimental	10/1/81
Family Court	Limited	Experimental	10/1/81
Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
Probate Court	Limited	(a)	X
Tennessee			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	2/27/79
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	2/27/79
Court of Criminal Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	2/27/79
Criminal Court	General	Permanent	2/27/79
Circuit Court	General	Permanent	2/27/79
Chancery Court	General	Permanent	2/27/79
General Sessions Court	Limited	(a)	X
Probate Court	Limited	(a)	X
Juvenile Court	Limited	(a)	X
City/Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
Utah			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Experimental	10/8/86
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	(a)	X
District Court	General	(a)	X
Juvenile Court	Limited	(a)	X
Circuit Court	Limited	(a)	X
Justice Court	Limited	(a)	X
Virginia			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Experimental	7/1/87
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Experimental	7/1/87
Circuit Court	General	Experimental	7/1/87[d]
General District Court	Limited	Experimental	7/1/87[d]
Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court	Limited	(a)	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.84

Use of cameras in State courts

By State and type of court, as of June 30, 1987--Continued

State	Court jurisdiction	Cameras in the courtroom: Experimental or permanent	Date effective
Washington			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	9/20/76
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	9/20/76
Superior Court	General	Permanent	9/20/76
District Court	Limited	Permanent	9/20/76
Municipal Court	Limited	Permanent	9/20/76
West Virginia			
Supreme Court of Appeals	Court of last resort	Permanent	5/28/81
Circuit Court	General	Permanent	5/28/81
Magistrate Court	Limited	(a)	X
Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
Wisconsin			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	7/1/79
Court of Appeals	Intermediate appellate court	Permanent	7/1/79
Circuit Court	General	Permanent	7/1/79
Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
Wyoming			
Supreme Court	Court of last resort	Permanent	9/2/82
District Court	General	(a)	X
Justice of the Peace Court	Limited	(a)	X
Municipal Court	Limited	(a)	X
County Court	Limited	(a)	X

Note: See Note, table 1.77. The term cameras denotes audio/video devices, not still photograph cameras. The following States have no provisions for camera coverage in courtrooms: Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and the District of Columbia.

[a] No camera coverage for that particular court.
[b] Civil cases.
[c] Discretionary with each circuit.
[d] Pilot camera coverage in two courts.

Source: National Center for State Courts, Conference of State Court Administrators, State Court Organization 1987 (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1988), pp. 347-356. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.85

Sentencing procedures in death penalty cases

By State, as of June 30, 1987

State	Original sentence set by: Trial judge without jury input	Verdict jury	New jury	Trial judge with jury recommendation	Trial judge empowered to alter jury's sentence
Alabama	No	No	No	Yes	(a)
Arizona	No	No	No	Yes	(a)
Arkansas	No	No	No	Yes	(a)
California	No	No	No	Yes[b]	(a)
Colorado	No	No	No	Yes	(a)
Connecticut	Yes[c]	No	No	No	(c)
Delaware	No	Yes	No	No	No
Florida	No	No	No	Yes	(a)
Georgia	No	No	No	Yes	No
Idaho	Yes	No	No	No	(a)
Illinois	Yes[d]	Yes[d]	Yes[d]	No	No
Indiana	No	No	No	Yes	(a)
Kentucky	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Louisiana	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Maryland	Yes[e]	Yes	No	No	No
Mississippi	No	Yes	No	No	No
Missouri	Yes[f]	No	No	Yes	(a)
Montana	Yes	No	No	No	(a)
Nebraska	Yes	No	No	No	(a)
Nevada	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
New Hampshire	No	Yes	No	No	No
New Jersey	No	Yes	No	No	No
New Mexico	Yes[g]	Yes	No	No	No
North Carolina	No	Yes	No	No	No
Ohio	No	No	No	Yes	(a)
Oklahoma	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Oregon	No	Yes	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	No	No	No	(a)
Tennessee	No	Yes	No	No	No
Texas	No	Yes	No	No	No
Utah	Yes	No	No	No	(a)
Vermont	Yes	No	No	No	(a)
Virginia	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Washington	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	No	No	No	(a)

Note: See Note, table 1.77.

[a] Not applicable; jury does not set original sentence.
[b] If the verdict jury is unable to make a recommendation to the judge, a new jury is called to make that recommendation.
[c] Statutes are very specific as to aggravating or mitigating factors, which the jury must find and which in turn dictates what the court must do.
[d] During the "aggravation and penalty" phase the defendant may elect sentencing by the judge, the sentencing jury, or a new jury if good cause is shown.
[e] Following a jury trial, the defendant may opt for sentencing by either the judge or verdict jury.
[f] If the jury refuses to decide punishment or the defendant waives jury trial as to punishment, then the court assesses.
[g] In death penalty cases the defendant may opt for a judge or jury trial.

Source: National Center for State Courts, Conference of State Court Administrators, State Court Organization 1987 (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1988), pp. 363-365. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.86

Organization of indigent defense programs

By State and level of government, 1982 and 1986

	States with indigent defense programs organized at each level of government					
	1982			1986		
	State	County	District or circuit	State	County	District or circuit
Alabama		✓			✓	
Alaska	✓			✓		
Arizona		✓			✓	
Arkansas		✓	✓		✓	
California		✓			✓	
Colorado	✓			✓		
Connecticut	✓			✓		
Delaware	✓			✓		
District of Columbia	✓			✓		
Florida			✓			✓
Georgia			✓		✓	
Hawaii	✓			✓		
Idaho		✓			✓	
Illinois		✓			✓	
Indiana		✓			✓	
Iowa		✓			✓	
Kansas		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kentucky	✓	✓		✓		
Louisiana			✓			✓
Maine		✓			✓	
Maryland	✓			✓		
Massachusetts	✓			✓		
Michigan		✓				✓
Minnesota			✓	✓	✓	
Mississippi		✓			✓	
Missouri		✓	✓	✓		
Montana		✓			✓	
Nebraska		✓			✓	
Nevada	✓	✓		✓	✓	
New Hampshire	✓	✓		✓		
New Jersey	✓			✓		
New Mexico	✓			✓		
New York		✓			✓	
North Carolina		✓			✓	
North Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ohio	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Oklahoma		✓			✓	
Oregon		✓		✓	✓	
Pennsylvania		✓			✓	
Rhode Island	✓			✓		
South Carolina		✓			✓	
South Dakota		✓			✓	
Tennessee		✓			✓	
Texas		✓			✓	
Utah		✓			✓	
Vermont	✓			✓		
Virginia		✓			✓	
Washington		✓			✓	
West Virginia	✓	✓		✓		
Wisconsin	✓			✓		
Wyoming	✓			✓		

Note: These data are based on a survey of State criminal defense programs in 1982 and 1986. A nationally-representative stratified sample of 718 counties throughout the 50 States was developed in both years. In 1982, a total of 696 counties responded for a response rate of 97 percent. In 1986, contact with respondents resulted in the identification of jurisdictions where Statewide data were available and jurisdictions where only county-level information was available. The follow-up data collection resulted in a 100 percent response rate for 36 States providing Statewide data and 66 percent for the 222 counties surveyed, for an overall response rate of 90 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Defense for the Poor, 1986, Bulletin NCJ-112919 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 2.

Table 1.87

Indigent criminal defense programs in counties

By State and type of program, 1982 and 1986

State	Total counties in 1986	Estimated number of counties using each type of indigent defense program					
		Public defender		Assigned counsel		Contract	
		1982	1986	1982	1986	1982	1986
Total	3,083	1,048	1,144	1,833	1,609	201	330
Alabama	67	6	9	61	58	0	0
Alaska	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
Arizona[a]	15	2	5	5	4	7	6
Arkansas	75	18	9	57	66	0	0
California	58	49	49	0	0	9	9
Colorado	63	63	63	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	8	8	8	0	0	0	0
Delaware	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Florida	67	67	67	0	0	0	0
Georgia	159	19	19	127	127	13	13
Hawaii	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
Idaho	44	14	14	1	1	29	29
Illinois	102	74	74	28	28	0	0
Indiana	92	44	61	44	31	4	0
Iowa	99	15	15	84	84	0	0
Kansas	105	6	11	99	94	0	0
Kentucky	120	55	41	28	0	37	79
Louisiana	64	49	49	15	15	0	0
Maine	16	0	0	16	16	0	0
Maryland	23	23	23	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	14	12	12	2	0	0	2
Michigan	83	5	8	41	46	37	29
Minnesota	87	42	66	45	21	0	0
Mississippi	82	20	20	62	62	0	0
Missouri	114	20	59	94	0	0	55
Montana	56	4	4	37	30	15	22
Nebraska	93	26	16	62	75	5	2
Nevada	17	15	16	0	0	2	1
New Hampshire	10	4	10	6	0	0	0
New Jersey	21	21	21	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	32	16	8	16	0	0	24
New York	62	55	40	7	22	0	0
North Carolina	100	14	10	86	90	0	0
North Dakota[b]	53	0	0	50	49	3	4
Ohio	88	30	30	58	58	0	0
Oklahoma	77	2	2	66	72	9	3
Oregon	36	13	11	20	11	3	14
Pennsylvania	67	67	67	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	46	39	46	7	0	0	0
South Dakota	66	2	4	64	62	0	0
Tennessee	95	4	8	83	87	8	0
Texas	254	2	6	252	248	0	0
Utah	29	17	17	0	0	12	12
Vermont	14	8	8	0	0	6	6
Virginia	104	5	13	99	91	0	0
Washington	39	6	4	31	15	2	20
West Virginia	55	0	9	55	46	0	0
Wisconsin	72	47	72	25	0	0	0
Wyoming	23	23	23	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 1.86. A State may have more than one type of program. Numbers of counties under each system type are weighted estimates based on survey responses. Counties and States are classified according to the predominant system of service delivery; other systems may supplement the primary system. "Public defender" refers to programs having a salaried staff of full-time or part-time attorneys providing defense services to indigent clients. The organization may be a public agency or a private, nonprofit corporation under contract with a State or local government. "Assigned counsel" programs are those where there is a case-by-case appointment of counsel who are local members of the private bar. "Contract" programs refer to those where the funding source contracts with individual private attorneys, law firms, or local bar associations to represent indigent defendants for a given period of time.

[a] A change in Arizona's county boundaries resulted in one new county since the 1982 survey.

[b] For the case types included in this survey, North Dakota remains a predominantly assigned counsel State. If case types were limited to serious criminal matters (felonies), North Dakota would show a shift to a predominantly contract State.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Defense for the Poor, 1986, Bulletin NCJ-112919 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 3, Table 2.

Table 1.88

Expenditures for indigent defense programs

By State and source of funding, 1986[a]

State	Estimated amount of spending for indigent defense programs			
	Total	State	County	Other[b]
Total	$991,047,250	$377,698,104	$604,355,473	$8,993,673
Alabama	6,153,292	6,153,292	0	0
Alaska	6,892,400	6,892,400	0	0
Arizona	16,240,654	0	16,240,654	0
Arkansas	1,636,500	0	1,560,000	76,500
California	251,504,768	23,269,060	226,264,000	1,971,699
Colorado	12,126,270	11,613,894	0	512,376
Connecticut	9,251,316	9,251,316	0	0
Delaware	2,750,000	2,750,000	0	0
District of Columbia	18,089,976	18,089,976	0	0
Florida	82,133,008	55,873,044	26,259,966	0
Georgia	8,318,500	0	8,281,000	37,500
Hawaii	4,382,609	4,382,609	0	0
Idaho	2,622,000	0	2,622,000	0
Illinois	33,101,784	4,446,785	28,655,000	0
Indiana	10,966.497	3,152,521	7,528,908	285,068
Iowa[c]	11,536,008	286,008	11,250,000	0
Kansas	4,262,333	3,311,293	951,040	0
Kentucky	7,664,000	7,164,000	500,000	0
Louisiana	10,842,017	0	10,830,017	12,000
Maine	1,962,694	1,962,694	0	0
Maryland	20,042,024	20,042,024	0	0
Massachusetts	20,761,822	20,761,822	0	0
Michigan	43,612,176	2,889,600	38,595,856	2,126,722
Minnesota	14,165,242	1,529,000	12,636,242	0
Mississippi	2,912,000	0	2,910,000	2,000
Missouri	6,746,272	6,246,272	500,000	0
Montana	4,220,507	1,620,507	2,600,000	0
Nebraska	4,335,000	0	4,335,000	0
Nevada	6,382,795	292,778	6,090,017	0
New Hampshire	4,329,960	4,329,960	0	0
New Jersey	31,025,000	31,025,000	0	0
New Mexico	6,283,700	6,283,700	0	0
New York	111,671,160	16,618,998	95,052,160	0
North Carolina	16,480,870	16,480,870	0	0
North Dakota	1,225,963	844,330	376,633	5,000
Ohio	26,518,090	15,545,801	10,712,289	260,000
Oklahoma	4,496,538	434,815	4,061,723	0
Oregon	22,432,300	22,432,300	0	0
Pennsylvania	28,636,000	0	28,558,000	78,000
Rhode Island	2,083,091	2,083,091	0	0
South Carolina	4,699,868	2,347,631	2,241,997	110,240
South Dakota	1,781,804	254,179	1,527,625	0
Tennessee	7,792,823	5,778,908	2,013,915	0
Texas	32,897,000	0	32,225,000	672,000
Utah	2,327,765	0	2,136,000	191,765
Vermont	2,777,798	2,777,798	0	0
Virginia	10,122,671	10,122,671	0	0
Washington	21,190,420	1,959,616	16,578,000	2,652,803
West Virginia	4,848,921	4,828,921	0	0
Wisconsin	20,061,508	20,061,508	0	0
Wyoming	1,749,543	1,487,112	262,431	0

Note: See Note, table 1.86.

[a] Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
[b] Includes municipal, Federal, and private sources.
[c] As of July 1, 1987, the State took over the funding of indigent defense from the counties.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Defense for the Poor, 1986, Bulletin NCJ-112919 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 4.

Table 1.89

Estimated per capita expenditures for indigent defense programs and average cost per case

By State, 1986

State	Total expenditures	Per capita cost Amount	Per capita cost Ranking	Caseload estimates	Average cost per case Amount	Average cost per case Ranking
Total	$991,047,250	$4.11	X	4,441,000[a]	$223[a]	X
Alabama	6,153,292	1.52	44	32,000	192	29
Alaska	6,892,400	12.91	2	15,000	468	2
Arizona	16,240,654	4.89	10	71,000	230	20
Arkansas	1,636,500	.69	51	26,000	63	51
California	251,504,768	9.32	3	886,000	284	10
Colorado	12,126,270	3.71	21	53,000	229	21
Connecticut	9,251,316	2.90	25	67,000	138	45
Delaware	2,750,000	4.34	14	18,000	153	40
District of Columbia	18,089,976	28.90	1	54,000	334	7
Florida	82,133,008	7.03	5	307,000	268	13
Georgia	8,318,500	1.36	47	60,000	138	44
Hawaii	4,382,609	4.13	18	20,000	219	22
Idaho	2,622,000	2.62	28	16,000	164	35
Illinois	33,101,784	2.87	26	255,000	130	46
Indiana	10,966,497	1.99	37	68,000	162	36
Iowa	11,536,008	4.05	20	42,000	274	11
Kansas	4,262,333	1.73	41	26,000	165	34
Kentucky	7,664,000	2.06	36	65,000	118	47
Louisiana	10,842,017	2.41	34	69,000	158	38
Maine	1,962,694	1.67	42	10,000	187	31
Maryland	20,042,024	4.49	13	102,000	196	27
Massachusetts	20,761,822	3.56	22	145,000	143	43
Michigan	43,612,176	4.77	11	138,000	316	8
Minnesota	14,165,242	3.36	24	54,000	261	14
Mississippi	2,912,000	1.11	50	27,000	107	49
Missouri	6,746,272	1.33	49	37,000	183	32
Montana	4,220,507	5.15	8	10,000	413	4
Nebraska	4,335,000	2.71	27	29,000	152	42
Nevada	6,382,795	6.63	6	22,000	291	9
New Hampshire	4,329,960	4.22	16	11,000	402	5
New Jersey	31,025,000	4.07	19	57,000	540	1
New Mexico	6,283,700	4.25	15	23,000	269	12
New York	111,671,160	6.28	7	457,000	244	17
North Carolina	16,480,870	2.60	29	70,000	235	19
North Dakota	1,225,963	1.81	39	6,000	198	26
Ohio	26,518,090	2.47	32	141,000	188	30
Oklahoma	4,496,538	1.36	48	44,000	102	50
Oregon	22,432,300	8.31	4	141,000	160	37
Pennsylvania	28,636,000	2.41	33	148,000	193	28
Rhode Island	2,083,091	2.14	35	8,000	254	16
South Carolina	4,699,868	1.39	46	31,000	152	41
South Dakota	1,781,804	2.52	31	5,000	367	6
Tennessee	7,792,823	1.62	43	38,000	206	24
Texas	32,897,000	1.97	38	213,000	154	39
Utah	2,327,765	1.40	45	12,000	198	25
Vermont	2,777,798	5.13	9	16,000	177	33
Virginia	10,122,671	1.75	40	87,000	116	48
Washington	21,190,420	4.75	12	101,000	209	23
West Virginia	4,848,921	2.53	30	20,000	242	18
Wisconsin	20,061,508	4.19	17	77,000	261	15
Wyoming	1,749,543	3.45	23	4,000	431	3

Note: See Note, table 1.86. Sampling error may affect the precision of the ranking of States in this table. Per capita estimates based on 1986 population data are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1988, (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), Table 26. Caseload estimates include the following case types: felony, misdemeanor, juvenile, appeals, mental commitments, probation/parole revocations, post-conviction relief, and other criminal matters.

[a] Average calculated on unrounded data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Defense for the Poor, 1986, Bulletin NCJ-112919 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 5, Table 6.

Table 1.90

Investigative reports by Federal probation officers

By type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1975-87

Type of investigation	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987[a]
Total	91,863	102,334	101,725	102,706	109,172	111,678	115,079	116,084	125,613	147,124	155,945	168,063	141,757[b]
Presentence investigation	31,740	32,193	29,678	30,509	26,338	23,961	24,957	27,463	30,323	30,745	32,669	35,594	37,320
Limited or selective presentence investigation	2,202	2,255	3,060	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral investigation for another district	11,932	14,526	16,483	17,476	16,506	16,836	18,502	21,233	23,135	23,057	25,055	28,456	30,077
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	953	1,645	2,022	2,137	3,102	2,006	2,167	2,158	2,121	2,375	2,178	1,968	NA
Postsentence investigation for institution	650	746	1,043	1,661	1,252	988	1,012	919	1,237	1,347	1,323	1,258	1,436
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	9,870	10,583	10,568	10,073	9,944	9,561	8,928	8,256	7,689	7,881	8,550	8,899	8,872
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	8,581	10,351	10,810	10,813	11,421	12,347	12,584	12,241	12,436	12,585	13,289	14,046	14,933
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	8,805	7,112	7,089	8,396	9,092	9,883	8,097	6,996	6,958	7,292	6,955	7,691	8,598
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	6,010	5,085	5,478	5,838	4,932	5,684	6,021	5,755	5,961	6,605	6,853	7,433	7,253
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	2,770	3,175	5,460	5,721	6,239	5,925	5,920	5,301	5,734	5,350	5,490	6,268	6,366
Parole supervision reports	7,030	12,931	8,846	8,828	17,284	21,824	23,066	21,898	21,859	22,412	24,471	24,862	25,242
Parole revocation hearing reports	1,320	1,732	1,188	1,254	1,834	1,522	1,884	1,909	1,917	1,806	1,747	1,615	1,660
Bail interviews	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,036	921	1,639	1,513	5,321	25,669	27,365	29,973	NA
Collateral bail	NA	NA	NA	NA	192	220	502	442	922	1,093	NA	NA	NA

Note: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation--either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrates, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (deferred prosecution)--and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision.

[a] As of Mar. 31, 1987.

[b] Does not include bail interviews because this function has been transferred from the probation offices to the pretrial services offices.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1976 (Preliminary Report), p. 16; 1978 (Preliminary Report), p. 16; 1980, p. 15, Table 18; 1985, p. 26; 1986, p. 45 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 42. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.91

Entry requirements, salaries, and number of probation officers

By jurisdiction, 1986

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for probation officers	Minimum annual starting salary	Number of probation officers
Alabama	Graduation from 4 year college or university with major course work in sociology, penology, education or psychology. No conviction of a crime involving force, violence, or moral turpitude. Driver's license.	$17,394	162
Alaska	BA or equivalent in psychology, anthropology, sociology, social work, criminal justice, or closely related field. Specified experience may be substituted for education on a year to year basis.	26,460[a]	98
Arizona	BA/BS	20,000	500
Arkansas	U.S. citizen and resident of county, district, or circuit in which employed. Completion of 120 semester hours of college education, college degree, or 60 credit hours and 2 or more years experience in education, social work, or criminal justice; or 4 years experience in education, social work, or criminal justice.	14,000	41
California	Varies. Set by county.	NA	NA
Colorado	College degree in behavioral sciences.	21,000-28,128[b]	220
Connecticut	College degree in appropriate field.	20,233	189
Delaware	Bachelor's degree in a social or behavioral science or equivalent combination of education and experience. Eligible for a class "A" driver's license.	16,639[c]	52
District of Columbia	Master's degree in social work or related field plus 1 year social work experience or Bachelor's in a social science or related field plus 2 years social work experience.	18,743	177
Florida	Bachelor's degree and 1 year experience in the care and custody classification or counseling of inmates or in professional probation and parole work. Certification for probation officers issued by Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission.	18,236	1,551
Georgia	College degree, successful completion of the Merit System Examination. Minimum age, 21.	18,150-28,572	654
Hawaii	Master's degree in social work or criminal justice administration; Bachelor's degree and experience working with clients in corrections or related field may be substituted.	18,696	234[d]
Idaho	Knowledge of criminal justice system, search and seizure laws, social counseling techniques. Must complete Corrections Academy and qualify with appropriate firearms, after appointment. Valid driver's license.	15,766	44
Illinois	U.S. citizen, Illinois resident, Bachelor's degree. Circuit courts may establish more restrictive qualifications.	17,000[e]	1,837
Indiana	Bachelor's degree, American citizen, at least 21 years of age, pass exam.	14,336[f]	605
Iowa	Associate of Arts degree with major work in social sciences and 2 years experience in human services or corrections; or Bachelor's degree with major work in social sciences or combination of education and experience equal to 4 years. Ability to travel. Iowa driver's license.	20,114	146
Kansas	Bachelor's degree in administration of justice, political science, corrections, psychology, social work, or 60 credit hours in above areas and 2 years experience.	15,021	280
Kentucky	Bachelor's degree. At least 21 years old.	15,072	251
Louisiana	Bachelor's degree, 2-4 years experience in any field requiring performance of duties equivalent to Clerk III in State service; any 3-4 year combination of above with 30 college semester hours equaling 1 year experience.	13,620[g]	287[h]
Maine	Specified abilities and areas of knowledge, pass exam; 6 months experience in parole/probation work, counseling/supervision or law enforcement, and a Bachelor's degree or related experience. Class 3 Maine driver's license.	20,051[i]	97
Maryland	Bachelor's degree with 30 credits in social, behavioral, or correctional sciences.	15,958	572
Massachusetts	Bachelor's degree and 1 year human service experience. May substitute Master's degree for experience.	25,466-31,689[j]	1,085[k]

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.91

Entry requirements, salaries, and number of probation officers

By jurisdiction, 1986--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for probation officers	Minimum annual starting salary	Number of probation officers
Michigan	Bachelor's degree with major in criminal justice, social work, related human services field.	$20,776	577
Minnesota	Pass a basic reading comprehension exam and a structured oral interview.	20,916[l]	69
Mississippi	Master's degree in related field or Bachelor's degree in related field with 1 year experience or high school diploma with experience substituted on equal basis for education.	15,695	83
Missouri	BA/BS in sociology, psychology, social work, administration of justice.	16,296	423
Montana	BA in criminal justice, human services, or related field, 2 years experience in criminal justice.	18,000[k]	38[m]
Nebraska	Bachelor's degree, preferably in criminal justice or social sciences.	16,333	160
Nevada	Bachelor's degree in behavioral sciences or law enforcement and 1 year paid experience; or high school diploma and 5 years experience; or equivalent combination or education above the high school level and qualifying experience on a year for year basis.	22,707	125
New Hampshire	Bachelor's degree with major study in psychology, sociology, social services, criminal justice, or related field.	17,696	42
New Jersey	Bachelor's degree with major work in social or behavioral sciences.	(n)	707[o]
New Mexico	Bachelor's degree including or supplemented by 15 semester hours in sociology, psychology, corrections guidance and counseling, social work, or police science.	17,148-29,172	123
New York	Bachelor's degree with minimum of 30 credit hours in social or behavioral sciences.	(p)	2,200[q]
North Carolina	Bachelor's degree in criminal justice or related field.	17,472	544[r]
North Dakota	BS/BA in criminal justice and/or related field. At least 21 years old.	16,848	22
Ohio	One course in behavioral sciences, one course in social sciences. Valid Ohio driver's license.	17,514	160
Oklahoma	BA including 24 hours in social or behavioral sciences. Qualified to obtain Oklahoma driver's license.	18,504	185
Oregon	2 years counseling experience, one of which must be in correctional setting; Bachelor's in behavioral science or related field. Counseling experience must be on a one-to-one basis with full responsibility. 3 years or appropriate experience may be substituted for degree.	20,844	230
Pennsylvania	Bachelor's degree.	9,592-20,754[s]	909[t]
Rhode Island	Bachelor's degree specializing in sociology, psychology, social work, penology, criminal justice; experience with social casework techniques, or equivalent combination of education and experience. Certified by physician as physically capable of performing the duties required.	22,601[u]	42
South Carolina	Bachelor's degree preferred. Combination of experience and education may be substituted.	16,151	400[v]
South Dakota	Bachelor's degree or comparable experience.	17,513-20,134[b]	59
Tennessee	Bachelor's degree. At least 21 years old.	13,536	234
Texas	Bachelor's and one year experience or Master's.	15,500[k]	1,700[k]
Utah	Bachelor's in behavioral science or law enforcement, or 4 years experience, or combination of education, experience.	15,556	200[k]

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.91

Entry requirements, salaries, and number of probation officers

By jurisdiction, 1986--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for probation officers	Minimum annual starting salary	Number of probation officers
Vermont	Bachelor's degree or Associate's degree in human services with 2 years paraprofessional experience. Driver's license. Experience or additional college training may be substituted for Associate's degree.	$15,246	65
Virginia	Bachelor's in field related to social services or combination of education and experience.	18,312	813
Washington	Bachelor's degree involving major study in sociology, social work, psychology, criminology, or closely allied fields.	16,896	258[w]
West Virginia	Bachelor's degree.	12,768	28
Wisconsin	College degree not required. Knowledge of social work methods, criminal justice system, etc. needed. Applicants with conviction records asked to furnish signed written record of any conviction.	NA	435
Wyoming	BA in correctional counseling, criminal justice, social work, psychology, or closely related field.	17,508	45
Federal (Probation programs of the U.S. Courts)	Bachelor's degree in social sciences or related field, 1 year experience. Physically capable of performing required duties. Not more than 35 years old at time of appointment.	22,458	(x)

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the probation division of the U.S. Courts Administrative Office. All jurisdictions responded to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a] In Juneau and Anchorage; varies throughout State.
[b] Depending on qualifications.
[c] $16,639 for PO I and $17,802 for PO II.
[d] Adult and juvenile.
[e] Local departments may establish higher salaries subject to approval by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Probation Division.
[f] State average, varies by county.
[g] As of 12-31-86. Louisiana is in the process of implementing a new classification and pay plan.
[h] Actual number; 367 are allocated.
[i] Non-standard.
[j] As of July 1986. All salaries subject to cost of living increases.
[k] Approximately.
[l] As of 6-30-87.
[m] 38 officers and 4 supervisors.
[n] Starting salaries are set through contract negotiations in each county.
[o] As of 6-30-86.
[p] Officers are hired at the county level and salaries vary accordingly.
[q] Case bearing positions in 58 local jurisdictions.
[r] 544 regular officers and 106 intensive and surveillance officers.
[s] Varies by county.
[t] 909 professional adult probation personnel, 594 supervision officers in 67 counties.
[u] As of 7-1-87.
[v] Approximately; includes agents, agents in charge, operations assistants, and operations specialists.
[w] 258 officers and 32 supervisors.
[x] Positions for 134 probation officers, 35 probation officer assistants, 77 probation officers for pretrial services, and 157 pretrial services officers are allocated.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., Corrections Compendium (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., October 1987), pp. 9-13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.92

Correctional officers in adult correctional systems

By sex, race/ethnicity, job status, and State, June 30, 1985

Jurisdiction	Total	Sex and race/ethnicity								Job status					
		White		Black		Hispanic		All others		Supervisory		Non-supervisory		Trainees	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100,834	60,774	6,713	16,255	3,951	3,629	461	1,003	169	14,489	923	65,421	9,700	4,247	683
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4,463	2,792	227	851	194	326	23	48	2	411	10	3,606	436	NA	NA
Alabama	1,801	936	95	682	84	0	0	3	1	237	33	1,345	138	39	9
Alaska	734	479	119	49	5	17	5	41	19	93	19	400	110	93	19
Arizona	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas	266	161	32	62	10	1	0	0	0	142	18	75	23	7	1
California	7,570	3,932	564	1,121	440	1,076	170	224	43	1,125	131	5,147	1,067	81	19
Colorado	965	760	33	44	3	81	15	25	4	22	2	880	53	8	0
Connecticut	1,292	846	72	248	30	82	5	8	1	NA	NA	1,184	108	NA	NA
Delaware	790	443	31	254	43	7	1	11	NA	111	9	536	50	68	16
Florida	6,049	4,126	585	949	286	71	9	20	3	357	24	4,809	859	NA	NA
Georgia	3,124	1,727	192	982	206	10	2	4	1	300	4	2,423[a]	397[a]	NA	NA
Hawaii	550	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	112[b]	NA	306[b]	NA	132[b]	NA
Idaho	230	193	27	4	0	5	0	1	0	32	2	141	20	30	5
Illinois	3,007	2,112	232	360	111	49	4	129	10	NA	NA	2,351	313	299	44
Indiana	2,051	1,341	211	320	166	10	0	3	0	334	39	1,340	338	NA	NA
Iowa	978	834	87	25	7	14	2	6	3	NA	NA	879	99	NA	NA
Kansas	865	656	89	60	30	14	9	2	5	246	35	480	96	6	2
Kentucky	1,032	816	148	47	19	2	0	0	0	232	23	633	144	NA	NA
Louisiana	3,160	1,761	365	816	198	8	0	10	2	370	14	1,962	500	263	51
Maine	356	321	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	4	268	30	NA	NA
Maryland	2,999	1,512	94	1,041	341	9	0	2	0	275	48	1,955	309	334	78
Massachusetts	1,763	1,396	119	146	36	45	6	15	0	1,571[c]	152[c]	NA	NA	31	9
Michigan	2,753[b,d]	2,185[b]	NA	568[b]	NA	0	0	0	0	407[b]	NA	2,346[b]	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	852	682	99	43	4	8	1	12	3	67	7	654	98	24	2
Mississippi	992	251[b]	NA	675[b]	NA	62[b]	NA	4[b]	NA	110	4	595	139	129	15
Missouri	1,427	1,170	159	71	22	2	0	2	1	209	18	1,036	164	NA	NA
Montana	276	231	38	0	0	2	0	4	1	60	11	177	28	NA	NA
Nebraska	499	366	67	37	11	11	0	7	0	78	9	343	69	NA	NA
Nevada	780	619	65	40	20	17	4	14	1	128	16	559	74	3	0
New Hampshire	152	134	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	52	3	36	6	47	8
New Jersey	3,080[e]	1,824	131	877	151	77	6	14	0	NA	NA	2,792[e]	288[e]	NA	NA
New Mexico	862	206	31	24	6	383	99	89	24	83	12	619	148	NA	NA
New York	12,590	9,706	493	1,487	448	404	32	14	6	1,158	28	9,601	855	852	96
North Carolina	3,979	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,567[b]	NA	412[b]	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	103	91	8	0	0	0	0	4	0	18	1	77	7	NA	NA
Ohio	2,552	2,145	227	59	57	16	1	47[f]	0	360[g]	26[g]	1,865	259	42[b]	NA
Oklahoma	1,584	1,080	265	106	36	7	0	73	17	542[g]	101[g]	610	183	114	34
Oregon	539	407	59	11	6	19	6	24	7	31	6	430	72	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	1,789[d]	1,530	92	145	10	8	1	3	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	470	416	21	26	3	2	0	2	0	NA	NA	444	23	2	1
South Carolina	1,792	707	138	736	189	NA	NA	20[h]	2[h]	228	30	801	205	434	94
South Dakota	196	159	31	0	1	0	0	5	0	32	2	118	27	15	2
Tennessee	3,350[d]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	7,545	4,114	707	1,567	409	674	45	28	1	526	33	5,569	1,100	288	29
Utah	327[d]	264	40	8	2	6	0	7	0	19	3	188	26	78	13
Vermont	245	213	29	3	0	0	0	0	0	28	2	188	27	NA	NA
Virginia	4,089	1,999	241	1,503	329	15	1	1	0	339	20	2,504	447	675	104
Washington	2,075	1,512	208	187	29	60	11	58	10	269	19	1,384	217	164[i]	22[i]
West Virginia	400	353	40	2	5	0	0	0	0	69	1	286	44	NA	NA
Wisconsin	1,301	1,135	113	17	3	13	1	18	1	85	4	1,067	104	31	10
Wyoming	190	131	39	0	0	16	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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[a] Includes trainees.
[b] Includes both males and females.
[c] Includes non-supervisory personnel.
[d] As of June 30, 1984.
[e] Protective service employees.
[f] Includes 42 trainees not broken down by race or gender.
[g] Includes posted supervisory positions.
[h] Includes Hispanic personnel.
[i] Corrections officers on probationary status.

Source: American Correctional Association, Vital Statistics in Corrections 1986 (College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1986), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.93

Number and starting salary of correctional officers

By State, on July 1, 1976; June 30, 1985; and Jan. 1, 1986

State	Number of correctional officers		Percent change July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1985	Starting salary[a]		Percent change July 1, 1976 to Jan. 1, 1986
	July 1, 1976	June 30, 1985		July 1, 1976	Jan. 1, 1986	
Alabama	482	1,801	274%	$7,111	$14,274	101%
Alaska	105	734	599	15,744	25,800	64
Arizona	651	2,142	229	9,771	16,172	66
Arkansas	315	266	-16	6,942	13,416	93
California	2,888	7,570	162	13,164	18,612	41
Colorado	157	965	515	10,368	21,576	108
Connecticut	819	1,292	58	9,383	19,412	107
Delaware	187	790	322	7,218	14,428	100
District of Columbia	1,220	1,899	56[b]	9,946	17,841	79
Florida	2,620	6,049	330	7,976	14,261	79
Georgia	1,161	3,124	169	7,278	13,392	84
Hawaii	253	550	117	10,476	14,148	35
Idaho	142	230	62	8,940	15,075	69
Illinois	1,162	3,007	159	9,912	16,404	66
Indiana	980	2,051	109	8,918	13,910	56
Iowa	482	978	102	8,476	16,349	93
Kansas	439	865	97	8,016	15,024	87
Kentucky	500	1,032	106	7,914	12,408	57
Louisiana	1,206	3,160	162	6,348	11,664	84
Maine	224	356	59	6,240	12,937	107
Maryland	1,233	2,999	143	9,300	16,120	73
Massachusetts	1,198	1,763	47	10,228	19,247	88
Michigan	1,169	2,753[c]	136	10,795	16,787	56
Minnesota	675	852	26	10,476	16,120	54
Mississippi	390	992	154	7,716	12,231	59
Missouri	485	1,427	194	7,536	14,400	91
Montana	92	276	200	9,022	13,203	46
Nebraska	294	499	70	7,956	14,132	78
Nevada	210	780	271	8,801	16,000	82
New Hampshire	100	152	52	7,098	14,216	100
New Jersey	1,351	3,080	128	9,813	18,366	87
New Mexico	107	862	706	7,476	13,488	80
New York	5,209	12,590	142	11,410	16,401	44
North Carolina	1,723	3,979	131	8,016	14,568	82
North Dakota	64	103	61	8,364	13,332	59
Ohio	1,603	2,552	59	8,819	14,539	65
Oklahoma	662	1,584	139	7,680	14,145	84
Oregon	262	539	106	10,152	18,744	85
Pennsylvania	1,318	1,789[c]	36	9,869	14,400	46
Rhode Island	250	470	88	9,386	16,858	80
South Carolina	835	1,792	115	7,355	12,394	69
South Dakota	80	196	145	8,322	12,064	45
Tennessee	1,200	3,350[c]	179	6,852	11,844	73
Texas	2,123	7,545	255	8,640	14,544	68
Utah	135	327[c]	142	9,252	15,556	68
Vermont	74	245	231	7,072	10,837	53
Virginia	1,819	4,089	125	7,680	13,403	75
Washington	611	2,075	240	9,612	17,544	83
West Virginia	378	400	6	7,296	11,604	59
Wisconsin	624	1,301	108	9,506	15,744	66
Wyoming	57	190	233	8,796	NA	NA

[a] Entry-level correctional officer.
[b] As of April 25, 1986.
[c] As of June 30, 1984.

Source: American Correctional Association, Vital Statistics in Corrections 1986 (College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1986), p. 37. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.94

Salaries of correctional department personnel

By State, 1986

	Chief administrative officer	Warden	Entry level correctional officer
Alabama	$63,792	$27,716 to 42,198	$16,556 to 25,168
Alaska	77,304	40,032 to 47,448	25,800 to 30,024
Arizona	63,992 to 92,681	28,128 to 40,736	16,172 to 22,294
Arkansas	58,648 to 61,874	23,764 to 37,518	13,416 to 21,710
California	78,207	40,872 to 49,404	18,612 to 19,392
Colorado	66,870	43,632 to 58,464	21,576 to 28,908
Connecticut	60,057 to 73,365	33,950 to 41,672	19,412
Delaware	45,000 to 60,000	26,849 to 44,351	14,428
District of Columbia	65,930	NA	17,841 to 22,710
Florida	45,000 to 74,000	21,000 to 45,000	14,261 to 22,112
Georgia	58,500	25,188 to 33,942	13,392 to 17,454
Hawaii	34,884 to 55,152	27,672 to 43,344	14,148 to 16,668
Idaho	40,026 to 53,661	NA	15,075 to 20,211
Illinois	60,000	33,396 to 51,420	16,404
Indiana	47,554 to 74,230	39,520 to 61,282	13,910 to 20,930
Iowa	42,400 to 54,600	33,634 to 43,510	16,349 to 17,118
Kansas	60,876	34,416 to 46,116	15,024 to 20,124
Kentucky	60,700	27,072 to 43,368	12,408 to 19,860
Louisiana	55,000	25,176 to 36,828	11,664 to 17,784
Maine	41,246 to 60,632	26,436 to 36,899	12,937 to 16,016
Maryland	66,500	34,320 to 45,081	16,120
Massachusetts	54,557 to 69,015	28,884 to 48,770	19,247 to 25,206
Michigan	64,100	40,319 to 54,037	16,787
Minnesota	59,779	36,665 to 48,797	18,479 to 19,523
Mississippi	40,000	NA	12,231 to 18,304
Missouri	62,100	32,076 to 41,976	14,400 to 18,300
Montana	39,310 to 48,850	25,263 to 45,626	13,203 to 18,455
Nebraska	NA	33,658 to 47,121	14,132 to 19,785
Nevada	65,000	34,000 to 46,000	16,000 to 22,000
New Hampshire	41,163 to 51,143	32,942 to 41,917	14,216 to 16,213
New Jersey	70,000	37,976 to 53,162	18,366
New Mexico	50,000	24,036 to 39,000	13,488 to 21,828
New York	85,000	41,477 to 73,061	16,401 to 17,325
North Carolina	58,140	29,988 to 48,216	14,568 to 15,204
North Dakota	35,352 to 52,536	NA	13,332 to 20,292
Ohio	35,381 to 66,685	21,715 to 32,698	14,539 to 17,597
Oklahoma	60,000	38,357 to 51,198	14,145 to 18,956
Oregon	43,416 to 55,416	35,748 to 52,776	18,744 to 22,596
Pennsylvania	61,520	37,500 to 50,100	14,400 to 18,700
Rhode Island	55,656 to 61,668	40,656	16,858 to 18,727
South Carolina	NA	26,115 to 37,015	12,394 to 17,568
South Dakota	38,709 to 58,053	NA	12,064 to 18,096
Tennessee	58,500	23,988 to 35,640	11,844 to 17,628
Texas	66,300	36,228 to 45,648	14,544
Utah	40,883 to 59,675	26,643 to 38,837	15,556 to 22,676
Vermont	NA	23,483 to 42,931	10,837 to 19,323
Virginia	NA	29,897 to 40,833	13,403 to 18,309
Washington	66,564	32,520 to 41,640	17,544 to 22,452
West Virginia	36,500	NA	11,604 to 19,568
Wisconsin	62,000	41,002 to 56,988	15,744 to 19,078
Wyoming	NA	NA	NA

Source: American Correctional Association, Vital Statistics in Corrections 1986 (College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1986), pp. 18-21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.95

Characteristics of State and Federal paroling authorities

By jurisdiction, 1987

Jurisdiction	Name of agency	Administrator of parole field services	Independent agency	Number of board members	Full-time board
Alabama	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	3	Yes
Alaska	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Arizona	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Arkansas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Correction	Yes	5	No
California	Board of Prison Terms	Department of Corrections	Yes	9	Yes
Colorado	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Connecticut	Board of Parole	Department of Correction	Yes	11	No[a]
Delaware	Board of Parole	Department of Correction	Yes	5	No[a]
District of Columbia	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Florida	Parole and Probation Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	6	Yes
Georgia	Board of Pardons and Parole	Board of Pardons and Parole	Yes	5	Yes
Hawaii	Paroling Authority	Paroling Authority	Yes	3	No[a]
Idaho	Commission for Pardons and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Illinois	Prisoner Review Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	12	Yes
Indiana	Parole Board	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
Iowa	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Kansas	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Kentucky	Parole Board	Corrections Cabinet	Yes[b]	7	Yes
Louisiana	Board of Parole	Department of Public Safety and Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Maine	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Maryland	Parole Commission	Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	No	7	Yes
Massachusetts	Parole Board	Parole Board	Yes	7	Yes
Michigan	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	No	7	Yes
Minnesota	Department of Corrections, Office of Adult Release	Department of Corrections	No	4	No[a]
Mississippi	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes[c]	5	No[a]
Missouri	Board of Probation and Parole	Board of Probation and Parole	Yes	5	Yes
Montana	Board of Pardons	Corrections Divison	Yes	3	No
Nebraska	Board of Parole	Department of Correctional Services	Yes	5	No[d]
Nevada	Board of Parole Commissioners	Department of Parole and Probation	Yes	5	Yes
New Hampshire	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
New Jersey	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
New Mexico	Parole Board	Corrections Department	Yes	3	Yes
New York	Board of Parole	Division of Parole	Yes	17	Yes
North Carolina	Parole Commission	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
North Dakota	Parole Board	Parole and Probation Department	Yes	3	No
Ohio	Adult Parole Authority	Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	No	7[e]	Yes
Oklahoma	Pardon and Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Oregon	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Pennsylvania[f]	Board of Probation and Parole and County Courts	Board of Probation and Parole and County Courts	Yes	5	Yes
Rhode Island	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
South Carolina	Parole and Community Corrections Board	Department of Parole and Community Corrections	Yes	7	No
South Dakota	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Charities and Corrections	Yes	3	No
Tennessee	Board of Paroles	Board of Paroles	Yes	5	Yes
Texas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	6[g]	Yes
Utah	Board of Pardons	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Vermont	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Virginia	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Washington	Indeterminate Sentence Review Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
West Virginia	Board of Probation and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Wisconsin	Parole Board[h]	Division of Corrections	No	7	Yes
Wyoming	Board of Parole	Department of Probation and Parole	Yes	5	No
Federal	Parole Commission	Federal District Courts	Yes	9	Yes

Note: This information was collected through a mail survey sent to the director of each State department of corrections. Questionnaires may have been forwarded to another office. The column "independent agency" refers to the status of the State paroling authority.

[a] The chairman serves full-time; members serve part-time.
[b] Attached to Corrections Cabinet for administrative purposes only.
[c] Under the direction of the Commission of Corrections for administrative purposes only.
[d] The chairman and two members serve full-time; two members serve part-time.
[e] Nine hearing officers expand the functions of the Parole Board.
[f] The Board of Probation and Parole provide services when the sentence is over 2 years; the County Courts provide services when the sentence is 2 years or less.
[g] Plus a nine-member Parole Commission.
[h] The Secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services is the paroling authority. The Parole Board is part of the Secretary's executive staff and exists to advise and make recommendations to the Secretary on all matters pertaining to the parole of adults.

Source: American Correctional Association, 1988 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1988), pp. xiv, xv, 2-455. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.96

Entry requirements, minimum salary, and number of parole officers

By jurisdiction, United States, as of February 1987

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for parole officers	Minimum annual starting salary	Number of parole officers
Alabama	Bachelor's with major course work in sociology, penology, education, or psychology. No conviction of a felony or a crime involving force, violence or moral turpitude.	$17,394	162[a]
Alaska	Bachelor's or equivalent in psychology, anthropology, sociology, social work, criminology, criminal justice, or closely related field.	26,460[b]	98[a]
Arizona	Bachelor's or Master's in criminal justice/behavioral or social science; 1 year equivalent experience.	19,861	76
Arkansas	Bachelor's with major in sociology or related field.	15,704	53
California	Bachelor's degree, 1 year experience in casework, investigative, or rehabilitative setting. No felony convictions.	31,644	700[c]
Colorado	Bachelor's with major in corrections, criminal justice, helping services, human or behavioral sciences. May substitute experience. 21 years of age.	22,500[c]	48[c]
Connecticut	Bachelor's degree or equivalent experience, civil service exam.	23,579	23
Delaware	Bachelor's in a social or behavioral science or equivalent combination of education and experience. Driver's license.	16,639	52[a]
District of Columbia	Bachelor's with 24 hours in social sciences and 3 years related experience.	23,255	39
Florida	Bachelor's and 1 year professional parole experience.	18,606	3,600[a]
Georgia	Bachelor's, preferably in behavioral science; State merit system test; physically able to perform duties.	18,606	312
Hawaii	Bachelor's with 12 credits in social sciences, 5 years experience, 1 year in corrections; or a Master's in social work, 2 years experience, 1 year in corrections.	22,188	14
Idaho	Knowledge of criminal justice system, search and seizure laws, social counseling techniques. Must complete Corrections Academy and qualify with appropriate firearms after appointment. Driver's license.	15,766	44[a]
Illinois	Bachelor's in behavioral or social science or law enforcement.	19,836-25,704	(d)
Indiana	4 years experience plus 15 semester hours. Willingness to undergo a background investigation. Written examination. Education may substitute for experience.	17,368	58
Iowa	For Trainee position: Associate of Arts with major coursework in social sciences and 2 years experience; or Bachelor's with major coursework in social sciences; or equivalent combination of education and experience. Driver's license.	20,114[e]	146[a]
Kansas	Associate of Arts or 60 hours with major coursework in behavioral sciences or related field, plus 2 years experience. Driver's license.	19,740	48
Kentucky	Bachelor's degree.	15,072	222
Louisiana	Bachelor's degree, 2-4 years experience, any 4 year combination of the above with 30 college hours equal to 1 year experience.	13,620	287[a,f]
Maine	Six months experience and Bachelor's degree or related experience. Drivers license, examination.	20,051[g]	97[a]
Maryland	Bachelor's with 30 credits in social, behavioral, or correctional sciences.	15,950	572[a]
Massachusetts	Equivalent of 3 years experience; at least 1 year in education may substitute for experience.	20,017[h]	90
Michigan	Bachelor's in criminal justice, social work, or related human services field.	20,776	577[i]

Table 1.96

Entry requirements, minimum salary, and number of parole officers

By jurisdiction, United States, as of February 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for parole officers	Minimum annual starting salary	Number of parole officers
Minnesota	Applicants must pass basic reading comprehension exam and a structured oral interview.	$21,336	69[a]
Mississippi	Master's in related field, or Bachelor's and 1 year experience, or post high school education with experience substituted for additional education.	15,695	83[a]
Missouri	Bachelor's in sociology, psychology, social work, administration of justice.	16,298	423[a]
Montana	Bachelor's degree in behavioral sciences.	15,532	38
Nebraska	Bachelor's equivalent experience in criminal justice or related field. 2 years correctional experience.	16,822	10
Nevada	High school diploma and 4 years experience; or Bachelor's with major work in behavioral science; or 1 year as Parole/Probation Technician II.	17,631	130
New Hampshire	Bachelor's with major study in psychology, sociology, social services, criminal justice, or related field. Driver's license.	17,696[e]	42[a]
New Jersey	Bachelor's. Experience may be substituted for some academic work.	17,000[e]	192[j]
New Mexico	Bachelor's with 15 hours in sociology, psychology, corrections, guidance, and counseling.	17,148-29,172	123[a]
New York	Bachelor's and 3 years experience, plus medical requirements. Qualifications are under review.	18,951[e]	750[c]
North Carolina	Bachelor's in criminal justice or related field.	17,472	69[k]
North Dakota	Bachelor's with major emphasis in social or behavioral sciences, or equivalent combination of education and experience. 21 years of age.	16,848	22[a]
Ohio	Bachelor's in human services with emphasis on criminal justice/behavioral sciences.	17,514[l]	134
Oklahoma	Bachelor's including 24 hours in any combination of behavioral sciences, education, criminal justice, related fields. Peace officer training certification. No conviction of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude. Psychological and physical examinations.	18,505	235
Oregon	Bachelor's in behavioral sciences or related field. 2 years counseling experience, one of which must be in a correctional setting. Experience may be substituted for degree. Master's degree may be substituted for 1 year experience.	21,228-27,024	310[a,c]
Pennsylvania	Bachelor's or equivalent experience and training. Driver's license.	18,298	222
Rhode Island	Bachelor's with specialization in sociology, psychology, social work, penology, criminal justice, and experience with social case work techniques, or any equivalent combination of education and experience. Certified by physician as physically capable of performing required duties.	22,601[n]	42[a]
South Carolina	Bachelor's preferred, combination of education and experience also acceptable.	16,151	400[a]
South Dakota	Bachelor's in criminal justice or related field.	15,787-23,691	17
Tennessee	Bachelor's, experience substitutions allowed.	15,444	(m)
Texas	Bachelor's in criminal justice, criminology, psychology, sociology, or related field.	19,404	650[c]
Utah	Bachelor's in social sciences, or experience in related field.	15,550-22,676[c]	30
Vermont	Bachelor's degree or Associate's degree in a human services field and 2 years experience. Substitutions allowed. Driver's license.	15,246[e]	65[a]

Table 1.96

Entry requirements, minimum salary, and number of parole officers

By jurisdiction, United States, as of February 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for parole officers	Minimum annual starting salary	Number of parole officers
Virginia	Bachelor's in human service related field.	$19,147-26,129[n]	372[n]
Washington	Bachelor's with major in sociology, social work, psychology, criminology, or related field.	16,896	322[a]
West Virginia	Bachelor's degree, civil service and agency requirements.	12,768	28[a]
Wisconsin	College degree not required. Knowledge and skills in relevant areas. Applicants with conviction records asked to furnish a signed, written record of any convictions.	20,211	435[a]
Wyoming	Bachelor's in correctional counseling, criminal justice, social work, psychology, or closely related field.	17,508-28,020[o]	45[a]
Federal (Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts)	Bachelor's in social science, 1 year experience, substitutions may be made. Physically capable of performing duties. Not more than 35 years old at time of appointment.	18,358	2,376[a]

Note: This information was collected though a survey mailed to Parole Departments in the 50 States, District of Columbia, and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, which oversees Federal parolees. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a] Includes both probation and parole caseloads.
[b] In Juneau and Anchorage; salary may vary in other locations.
[c] Approximation.
[d] Due to fiscal cutback, all Parole Agents I and Assistant Supervisors were laid off in late August or early September. Parole Agents II and III and Supervisors for both adult and juvenile now total 72.
[e] Trainee.
[f] 367 positions allocated.
[g] Non-standard.
[h] Junior parole officer.
[i] Includes parole, probation, and halfway house functions.
[j] Field services section.
[k] Seven pre-release investigators.
[l] As of January 1, 1987.
[m] 172 positions, not all filled.
[n] As of July 1, 1987.
[o] Correctional Service Field Technician.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., Corrections Compendium (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., December 1987), pp. 10-14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.97

U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload

By type of hearing or record review and region, fiscal years 1978-87

Region	Total considerations	Initial hearing	One-third hearing	Pre-hearing/ presumptive date record review	Statutory review/ interim hearing	Review hearing	Rescission hearing	Retro-active record review	Local revocation hearing	Institutional revocation hearing	Other
1978	23,305	11,980	1,044	4,574	1,002	1,946	618	X	240	1,535	366
1979	22,918	11,872	141	4,578	2,004	310	937	723	275	1,771	307
1980	21,886	10,379	10	5,478	1,790	13	1,096	366	319	2,042	393
1981	18,540	7,788	X	4,480	1,579	X	1,095	X	369	2,039	365
1982	18,693	8,745	X	4,367	1,744	X	879	X	346	1,949	310
1983	21,462	10,678	X	4,797	2,042	X	671	X	331	2,132	443
1984	20,773	10,010	X	4,908	2,137	X	780	X	352	1,890	330
1985	21,300	10,608	X	4,343	2,685	X	764	X	277	1,892	313
1986	24,264	12,519	X	5,057	2,680	X	880	X	319	2,035	471
1987	26,149	13,070	X	5,516	2,812	X	811	X	348	2,171	390

Note: The hearing examiner's workload consists of in-person hearings and record reviews. At an in-person hearing, the offender appears before the examiner and can introduce additional information for consideration. At a record review, only information contained in the prisoner's case file is considered. Some data reported as hearings were actually record reviews because the prisoner was serving concurrent Federal and State sentences in a State institution. With implementation of presumptive parole date procedures, "one-third hearings" and "review hearings" have been phased out.

For definitions of initial hearing, one-third hearing, statutory review/interim hearing, and other terms, and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), pp. 19, 20; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, pp. 1, 2, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 7, 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.98

Parole revocation hearings conducted by hearing examiners of the U.S. Parole Commission

By region and type of revocation hearing, fiscal years 1977-87

Type of revocation hearing	Total	Region Northeast	Southeast	North Central	South Central	West
Local hearing						
1977	230	46	20	44	44	76
1978	240	45	45	54	25	71
1979	275	31	46	84	46	68
1980	319	32	49	109	33	96
1981	369	46	64	121	21	117
1982	346	34	61	94	45	112
1983	331	37	58	68	67	101
1984	352	71	45	72	80	84
1985	277	45	51	48	41	92
1986	319	53	48	50	60	108
1987	348	49	71	49	60	119
Institutional hearing						
1977	1,772	330	348	368	292	434
1978	1,535	287	345	310	226	367
1979	,771	332	423	309	320	387
1980	2,042	417	499	417	345	364
1981	2,039	416	577	429	333	284
1982	1,949	450	410	414	311	364
1983	2,132	570	348	452	351	411
1984	1,890	453	329	377	360	371
1985	1,892	484	374	563	317	354
1986	2,035	453	404	385	350	443
1987	2,171	537	370	337	473	454

Note: See Note, table 1.97. If probable cause for revocation is established at the local hearing, the parolee may be returned to the institution to await the institutional hearing. A local hearing is not necessary if the parolee has been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision.

Data for 1978 have been revised from earlier reports by the Source.

For definitions of terms and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978, p. 17, Tables I-G and I-H; October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980, p. 19 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 1, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.99

Percent distribution of U.S. Parole Commission decisions within, above, and below paroling policy guidelines

By type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-87

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Initial hearings										
Total number of decisions	11,790	11,801	10,376	7,718	8,745	10,678	9,926	10,514	12,515	13,029
Within	79.3%	80.7%	82.6%	84.4%	86.5%	86.7%	88.6%	91.2%	92.5%	92.6%
Above	10.6	9.4	10.8	9.7	8.4	7.9	8.0	6.7	6.2	6.1
Below	10.1	10.0	6.6	5.9	5.0	5.4	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.3
Revocation hearings										
Total number of decisions	1,749	2,032	2,361	2,406	2,295	2,463	2,235	2,163	2,350	2,519
Within	79.8%	80.2%	80.3%	80.4%	80.9%	82.8%	80.5%	79.3%	85.5%	88.4%
Above	8.2	8.5	13.3	13.3	13.6	12.7	16.7	19.0	12.0	8.4
Below	12.1	11.3	6.4	6.3	5.5	4.5	2.8	1.6	2.5	3.2

Note: See Note, table 1.97. In 1978, the U.S. Parole Commission adopted a system of guidelines, based on a calculation of parole risk, to aid in the determination of an optimal parole release date. Release decisions may be made either above or below the designated guideline range if warranted by discretionary, statutory, or policy considerations. For this table, only discretionary decisions outside the guideline structure are counted as "above" or "below." Thus, decisions to deny parole where the mandatory release date is below the guideline range, and decisions to grant an effective parole date above the guideline range, due to time needed to develop a suitable release plan or because the minimum sentence is beyond the guideline range, are counted as "within" the parole policy guidelines. Decisions below the guideline range because of policy limitations are excluded from this table (Source, 1981, p. 22). Guidelines are used in revocation hearings in order to establish an eligibility date for "reparole."

For definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), p. 22; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 4, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.100

Provisions for automatic and earned good-time sentence reductions applied by correctional authorities

By jurisdiction, January 1985

Jurisdiction	Automatic good-time	Earned good-time
Federal System	✓	✓
District of Columbia	✓	✓
Alabama	✓	✓
Alaska	✓	
Arizona	✓	
Arkansas	✓	
California		✓
Colorado	✓	✓
Connecticut	✓	✓
Delaware	✓	✓
Florida[a]	✓	✓
Georgia		
Hawaii[b]	✓	
Idaho	✓	✓
Illinois	✓	✓
Indiana	✓	
Iowa	✓	✓
Kansas	✓	✓
Kentucky	✓	✓
Louisiana	✓	✓
Maine	✓	✓
Maryland	✓	✓
Massachusetts	✓	✓
Michigan	✓	✓
Minnesota	✓	
Mississippi	✓	
Missouri[c]	✓	
Montana	✓	✓
Nebraska	✓	✓
Nevada	✓	✓
New Hampshire	✓	✓
New Jersey	✓	✓
New Mexico		✓
New York	✓	
North Carolina	✓	✓
North Dakota	✓	✓
Ohio	✓	
Oklahoma		✓
Oregon	✓	✓
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island	✓	✓
South Carolina	✓	✓
South Dakota	✓	
Tennessee	✓	✓
Texas	✓	✓
Utah		
Vermont	✓	✓
Virginia	✓	✓
Washington	✓	
West Virginia	✓	✓
Wisconsin	✓	
Wyoming	✓	✓

Note: These data were derived from a survey of chief judges, attorneys general, and paroling authorities in each State in January 1985. Automatic good-time is defined as credits toward a sentence that are authorized in statute or regulation; earned good-time is allocated on the basis of specific activities or achievements, and is frequently awarded on a discretionary basis. Good-time may be applied differently depending on the offense, sentence length, time served or criminal history of the prisoner. Earned good-time may be applied, when appropriate, after subtraction of automatic good-time. (Source, pp. 45, 49.)

[a] Inmates with mandatory sentences for firearms offenses receive no good-time until the completion of the mandatory term.
[b] Applies no good-time for persons under life sentences.
[c] Excludes specific offense and parole violators.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985, NCJ-103957 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 45-49. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.101

Statutory provisions for imprisonment for life-without parole

By State, as of Jan. 1, 1987

	Capital offender statute	Habitual offender statute
Alabama	✓	✓
Alaska		
Arizona		
Arkansas	✓	
California	✓	
Colorado		
Connecticut	✓	
Delaware	✓	✓
Florida	✓	✓
Georgia		
Hawaii	✓	
Idaho[a]	✓	
Illinois	✓	✓
Indiana		
Iowa	✓	
Kansas		
Kentucky		
Louisiana		✓
Maine	✓	
Maryland[b]		✓
Massachusetts	✓	
Michigan[a]	✓	
Minnesota		
Mississippi		✓
Missouri		
Montana[c]		
Nebraska	✓	
Nevada	✓	✓
New Hampshire	✓	
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		
North Carolina		
North Dakota		
Ohio		
Oklahoma		
Oregon		
Pennsylvania[a]	✓	
Rhode Island	✓	
South Carolina	✓	✓
South Dakota[a]	✓	
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		✓
Virginia[a]	✓	
Washington	✓	
West Virginia	✓	
Wisconsin		
Wyoming[a]	✓	

Note: This information was gathered through a review of statutory provisions in the 50 States. Life-without-parole statutes fall into two categories. A "capital offender statute" is generally applied to offenders convicted of aggravated homicide and can be invoked for a single offense. The "habitual offender statute" is directed at career criminals and is applied to repeat offenders under specified conditions. In some States, these provisions are included in parole sections of the criminal code.

[a] Provisions stated in parole section of criminal code.
[b] As of July 1, 1987, Maryland will also have a capital offender statute.
[c] May be applied to any sentence over 1 year.

Source: Derral Cheatwood, "The Life-Without-Parole Sanction: Its Current Status and a Research Agenda," Crime and Delinquency 34(January 1988), p. 45. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission of Sage Publications, Inc.

Table 1.102

Characteristics of prison work-release programs

By jurisdiction, 1986

Jurisdiction	Number of participating inmates	Participation from: Secure facility	Participation from: Special work release facility	Eligibility criteria for program: Proportion of sentence served	Eligibility criteria for program: Release date	Eligibility criteria for program: Type of offense	Eligibility criteria for program: Discipline record
Alabama	1,128		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alaska	200		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Arizona	500		✓	✓		✓	✓
Arkansas	237	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
California	1,775		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colorado	274		✓		✓	✓	✓
Connecticut	212	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delaware	139		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Florida	2,323	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Georgia	473		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hawaii	135		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Idaho	74		✓		✓	✓	✓
Illinois	783		✓		✓	✓	✓
Indiana	745	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Iowa	157		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kansas	142	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Louisiana	105	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maine	104		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maryland	350		✓		✓	✓	
Massachusetts	635		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Michigan	617		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Minnesota	40		✓	✓		✓	✓
Montana	NA		✓		✓	✓	✓
Missouri	284		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nebraska	79	✓	✓		✓		✓
Nevada[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	50		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Jersey	215		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Mexico	156		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New York	1,050	✓	✓		✓		
North Carolina	1,500	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
North Dakota	6		✓	✓	✓		✓
Ohio	300		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oklahoma	496		✓		✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania	336		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rhode Island	125		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Carolina	724		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Dakota	23	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Tennessee	48		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Utah	35	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vermont	37	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Virginia	266		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Washington	517		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Virginia	196		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wisconsin	91		✓		✓		✓
Wyoming	26	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The District of Columbia did not respond to the survey. Kentucky, Mississippi, Oregon, and Texas do not have inmate work-release programs. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a] Nevada's work-release program is under statutory authority but is not exercised at the present time. Individuals that would normally be considered for work release are placed in correctional centers under the auspices of the restitution program.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., Corrections Compendium (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., October 1986), pp. 6, 7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.103

Statutory provisions related to private sector involvement in prison industries

By State, as of January 1987

State	Private sector employment authorized	Private sector contracting authorized	Private sector sales authorized	Incentives for private sector authorized	Prevailing and/or minimum wages mandated	Unemployment compensation authorized	Workers' compensation authorized	Prisoner voluntarism mandated	Project's impact on free world labor addressed	Rent/lease of property authorized	Wage deductions authorized	Employee status of prisoners addressed
Alabama			No									
Alaska		Yes	Yes				No	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes					Yes	Yes	
Arkansas	(a)	(a)	(a)									
California[b]	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes					
Colorado	Yes	Yes									Yes	
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Delaware	(a)	(a)	(a)									
Florida	Yes		No							Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia		No	No									
Hawaii			No									
Idaho			Yes				No					Yes
Illinois	No	No	No									
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes
Kansas	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Kentucky			No								Yes	
Louisiana	Yes		Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes			Yes	
Maine			Yes									
Maryland			No									
Massachusetts	(a)	(a)	(a)				Yes					
Michigan	No	No	No									
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	
Mississippi	No	Yes	Yes		No			Yes		Yes		Yes
Missouri			No									
Montana		Yes					Yes					
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes						Yes	Yes	Yes	
New Hampshire			Yes								Yes	
New Jersey	No	No	No				Yes					
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes			No		Yes			Yes	
New York		No	No				No					Yes
North Carolina			No				Yes					
North Dakota	No	No	Yes									
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes								Yes	
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes			Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Pennsylvania	No	No	No									
Rhode Island			No									
South Carolina			Yes				Yes					
South Dakota		No	No									
Tennessee	Yes	Yes			Yes	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes							Yes		
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes	
Vermont		No	Yes						Yes		Yes	
Virginia			No				Yes					
Washington	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
West Virginia		Yes										
Wisconsin			No				Yes					
Wyoming		No	No				Yes					

Note: These data were collected by Criminal Justice Associates, Inc. for the National Institute of Justice as part of a broader investigation of private sector involvement in prison-based business. For the statutory analysis, the 50 States were surveyed by telephone or mailed a questionnaire. After review, twelve key issues were identified. "Private sector employment authorized" refers to statutes authorizing or prohibiting the private sector employment of prisoners and the private sector's direct control of the daily operations of the work place. "Private sector contracting authorized" covers statutes that address the department of corrections' ability to enter into contracts to provide goods or services for the private sector. "Private sector sales authorized" describes statutes that authorize or prohibit the sale of goods or services produced in whole or in part by prisoners to any buyer within the State. "Incentives for private sector authorized" refers to statutes authorizing the State to provide incentives aimed at encouraging private sector involvement in prison-based employment projects. "Prisoner voluntarism mandated" indicates whether statutes specify that inmates participating in prison-based private sector employment projects do so by their own choice. "Project's impact on free world labor addressed" refers to the provision of assurances that any prison-based private sector employment project will either not displace labor within the State or not compete unfairly with similar competitive firms within the State, or both. "Rent/lease of property authorized" refers to statutes authorizing the State to rent or lease space or property to the private sector for the purpose of employing prisoners. "Wage deductions authorized" refers to statutes authorizing the department of corrections to make deductions from the wages of prisoners employed in prison-based private sector employment projects for such purposes as payment of court fines, victim restitution, family support, taxes, etc. "Employment status of prisoners addressed" refers to statutes defining whether inmates are employed by the private business or by the State. (Criminal Justice Associates, Private Sector Involvement in Prison-Based Business: A National Assessment, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1985), pp. 51, 52.)

Within the table, "yes" indicates legislative authorization exists, "no" indicates legislative prohibition exists, and blank indicates that legislation neither specifically authorizes nor prohibits.

[a] Legislation unclear.

[b] For wards of the Youth Authority only.

Source: Barbara J. Auerbach, George E. Sexton, Franklin C. Farrow, Ph.D., and Robert H. Lawson, Work in American Prisons: The Private Sector Gets Involved, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 13.

Table 1.104

Selected characteristics of State juvenile legal codes

By type of code and State, as of September 1988

	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan
Minimum jurisdictional age																						
6 years																						
7 years																					✓	
10 years						✓										✓						
12 years																						
Either common law presumption of 7 or not specified	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Maximum jurisdictional age																						
Up to 16 years							✓															
Up to 17 years										✓			✓					✓			✓	
Up to 18 years	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Up to 19 years		✓																				
Duration of jurisdiction																						
Up to 18 years																						
Up to 19 years	✓	✓							✓			✓			✓							✓
Up to 20 years																						
Up to 21 years			✓	✓	(c)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Waiver to adult court																						
Minimum age required																						
16 years					✓			✓			✓					✓				(d)		
15 years				(g)						✓			(h)									✓
14 years	✓					✓	✓		✓			✓			✓						✓	
13 years										(m)			✓									
10 years														(n)								
10 to 14 years for limited offenses																						
No minimum age		✓																				
No waiver or reverse waiver																			✓			
Other restrictions																						
Hearing requested	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(o)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Investigation only															(o)							
Not clear																						
Probable cause finding is required	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Status offenses																						
States specifically providing for truancy as a status offense	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	(q)
States specifically providing for running away as a status offense	✓	(r)	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓	(q)
Pre-adjudication and adjudication process																						
Initial appearance for detained juveniles																						
Detention hearing	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bail available at detention hearing						✓	✓	✓													✓	✓
Secure or non-secure custody determined by order of court																						
Pretrial detention																						
Allows preventive detention																						
To protect juveniles	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
To protect others	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Protect others property	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓		
No specific reasons for detention																					✓	
Conditions of release from detention																						
Right to bail																						
As a matter of right:																						
In all cases							✓			✓											✓	✓
In felony cases																						
At discretion of court				✓		✓		✓								✓		✓				
Bail prohibited											✓		✓									
No mention	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		

See notes at end of table.

Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
									✓	✓																	
✓	✓														✓			✓		✓		✓				✓	
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
									✓	✓			(a)									✓					
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									✓	✓		✓					
	✓	✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
			✓		✓			✓						(e)		✓	✓	(f)	✓					✓	✓	✓	
✓	✓	✓					✓	(i)		(j)	✓	✓			✓		(k)		(l)	✓	✓		✓				
				✓		✓			✓				✓					✓				✓					✓
✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	(p)	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
				✓																		✓	✓	✓	✓		
	✓									✓											✓						
✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓
✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓
				✓									✓														
		✓																✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		
				✓															✓								
✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓	✓

Table 1.104

Selected characteristics of State juvenile legal codes

By type of code and State, as of September 1988--Continued

	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan
Non-bail conditions																						
Requires promise to bring juvenile before the court	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
No mention of conditions		✓	✓				✓		✓			✓			✓	✓					✓	
Intake official may impose conditions					✓														✓			
Other conditions may be imposed by court	✓			✓		✓				✓					✓	✓		✓				
Plea bargaining																						
No provision		✓	✓		✓	(s)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓
No plea required									✓										✓			
Informal adjustment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jury trial																						
Defendant enjoys right if demanded (at adjudicatory hearing)		✓				✓										✓					✓	✓
Defendant denied right	✓								✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		
No mention		✓	✓	(t)		✓	✓					✓	✓									
By court order																						
Rules of evidence																						
Burden of proof																						
Delinquency proceeding, burden on prosecution				✓	✓					✓				✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
No mention	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓			
Standard of proof																						
Delinquency proceeding, beyond a reasonable doubt	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Preponderance of the evidence																						
No mention			✓	✓			✓	✓				✓					✓					
Admissibility																						
Evidence must be competent, relevant, and material	✓				✓				✓	✓	✓				✓							✓
In accord with civil cases																✓		✓				
No mention		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	

Note: These data were gathered through a cooperative effort of the Rose Institute of State and Local Government and the American Legislative Exchange Council. These agencies conducted extensive research into the juvenile codes for each State and surveyed district attorneys in each State. Only juvenile codes were included; court rules, attorney general opinions, and executive orders were excluded.

[a] Males.
[b] Females.
[c] Up to 25 years.
[d] Minimum age requirement varies with the seriousness of offense.
[e] See ORS 419.533.
[f] Child requests.
[g] Prosecutor has authority to charge 15 to 18 year olds directly to adult court, plus 14 year olds who commit first and second degree murder or rape.
[h] Murder, rape, robbery.
[i] Murder.
[j] Transfer to adult court may only occur for felonies. Transfer is mandatory for a capital felony (first degree murder).
[k] Two prior adjudications for assault-type crimes.
[l] Murder and rape.
[m] Capital crimes.
[n] Murder.
[o] Required.
[p] See ORS 419.533(1)(c) and (d).
[q] Truancy and running away, although not specifically designated status offenses, are specifically listed as grounds under which the juvenile court can acquire jurisdiction. See MCL 712.2(a) and (a)4.
[r] AS 47.10.141 addresses "runaways" and does not categorize the conduct as a status offense. Runaways are considered children in need of aid in Alaska.
[s] A plea is required in a plea bargain and is governed by Rule 3 of the Colorado Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
[t] See case law.
[u] Juvenile trials are conducted without a jury.

Source: The Rose Institute of State and Local Government and the American Legislative Exchange Council, Juvenile Justice Reform: A Model for States (Claremont, CA: The Rose Institute of State and Local Government and the American Legislative Exchange Council, March 1987), pp. 105-121; and data provided by The Rose Institute of State and Local Government. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓
✓	✓			✓		✓						✓	✓									✓					
							✓	✓						✓													
		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓										✓			✓	✓			
✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
				✓																		✓			✓		
✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓								✓					✓							✓					✓	✓	✓
	✓			✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓			
		✓				✓			✓							(u)							✓				
																		✓									
✓			✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓			✓
	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓				✓				✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
									✓																		
		✓					✓						✓				✓				✓	✓	✓				
✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓					✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
		✓		✓		✓	✓					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	

Table 1.105

Age and crime restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court

By State, August 1986

State	Age at which juvenile may be transferred to criminal court	Crime restrictions
Alabama	14 and over	Felony; any crime if child presently under commitment for delinquency
Alaska	No specific age	None
Arizona	No specific age	None (county attorney files motion with clerk of the court requesting that the juvenile court waive jurisdiction and transfer child for criminal prosecution)
Arkansas	No specific age	Felony or misdemeanor
California	16 and over	None (discretionary) murder, arson of an inhabited building, armed robbery, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, lewd act, forcible oral copulation, kidnapping, assault, discharge of a firearm into an inhabited building, named offenses, felony with a weapon, drug violations
Colorado	14 and over	Felony
Connecticut	14 and over	Murder; Class A felony; Second serious juvenile offense; Class A or B felony if previously adjudicated delinquent for Class A or B felony
Delaware	16 and over	None
	No specific age	If child had been declared in need of mandated institutional treatment and commits an offense after said declaration the court shall conduct an amenability proceeding
	16 and over	First degree murder, rape, kidnapping
District of Columbia	15 and over	Felony
	16 and over	None, if child already under commitment for delinquency
	18 and over	Offense committed before 18
Florida	14 and over	None
	No specific age	No age restriction if child has been previously adjudicated for a violent crime against a person
	No specific age	Offense punishable by death or life imprisonment if indicted by grand jury
Georgia[a]	15 and over	None
	13 and over	Offense punishable by death or life imprisonment
Hawaii	16 and over	Felony
Idaho	14 and over	Any crime
Illinois	13 and over	Any crime
Indiana	14 and over	Heinous or aggravated act, or part of repetitive pattern of less serious delinquent acts
	10 and over	Murder
	16 and over	Class A or B felony, except a felony defined by IC 35-48-4; involuntary manslaughter as a Class C felony; reckless homicide as a Class C felony
	No specific age	Felony if committed by an adult and previous conviction of a felony or nontraffic misdemeanor
Iowa	14 and over	Public offense
Kansas	16 and over	Crime
Kentucky	16 and over	Any felony
	Under 16	Capital offense of Class A felony
Louisiana	15 and over	Any crime or public offense
Maine	No specific age	Murder or a Class A, B, or C crime

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.105

Age and crime restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court

By State, August 1986--Continued

State	Age at which juvenile may be transferred to criminal court	Crime restrictions
Maryland	15 and over	None
	Under 15	Crimes punishable by death or life imprisonment
Massachusetts	Over 14, less than 17 years of age	Offense involving infliction or threat of serious bodily harm. Any offense punishable by imprisonment if child was previously committed to the Department of Youth Services as delinquent
Michigan	15 and over	Felony
Minnesota	14 and over	Violation of State or local law or ordinance
Mississippi	13 and over	None
Missouri	14 to 17	Felony
	17 to 21	Any State law or ordinance if child already within court's extended jurisdiction
Montana	12 and over	Sexual intercourse without consent, deliberate homicide, mitigated deliberate homicide, attempt of either deliberate or mitigated deliberate homicide
	16 and over	Negligent homicide, arson, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary or aggravated burglary, sexual intercourse without consent, aggravated kidnapping, possession of explosives, criminal sale of dangerous drugs for profit, attempt of any of the above acts
Nebraska	No waiver[b]	NA
Nevada	16 and over	Felony
New Hampshire	No specific age	Felony
New Jersey	14 and over	Criminal homicide other than death by auto, robbery of the first degree, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, second degree aggravated assault, kidnapping, aggravated arson; crime committed when juvenile previously adjudicated delinquent or convicted of above-named offenses; crime committed when juvenile previously sentenced and confined in adult penal institution; violent offense; drug offense; attempt or conspiracy of above
	14 and over	None--juvenile may elect to have case transferred
	Under 14	Murder--juvenile may elect to have case transferred
New Mexico	16 and over	Felony, assault with intent to commit violent felony, kidnapping, aggravated burglary, use of explosives, felony criminal sexual penetration, robbery, aggravated burglary, aggravated arson
	15 and over	Murder
New York	No waiver	NA
North Carolina	16 and over	Already under jurisdiction of court and commits a criminal offense
	14 and over	Felony
North Dakota	16 and over	Child requests
	14 and over	Delinquent act involving infliction or threat of serious bodily harm
Ohio	15 and over	Felony
Oklahoma	No specific age	Felony
Oregon	15 and over	Murder, aggravated murder, Class A or Class B felonies, second degree escape, third degree assault, coercion, second degree arson, third degree robbery
	Under 16	Murder, aggravated murder, attempted murder, attempted aggravated murder, first degree manslaughter, first degree assault, first degree rape, first degree sodomy, first degree robbery
Pennsylvania	14 and over	Crime or public offense. Child may request transfer.
Rhode Island	16 and over	Indictable offense

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.105

Age and crime restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court

By State, August 1986--Continued

State	Age at which juvenile may be transferred to criminal court	Crime restrictions
South Carolina	14 or 15	Two prior and unrelated adjudications of assault, assault and battery with intent to kill, assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature, arson, housebreaking, burglary, kidnapping, attempted criminal sexual conduct or robbery, and currently charged with a third or subsequent offense
	16 and over	Felony or misdemeanor
South Dakota	No specific age	None
Tennessee	16 and over	None
	15 and over	Murder, rape, aggravated rape, robbery with deadly weapon, kidnapping
Texas	15 and over	Felony
Utah	14 and over	Felony
Vermont	Over 10, but not yet 14	Arson causing death, assault and robbery with a dangerous weapon, assault and robbery causing bodily injury, aggravated assault, murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, maiming, sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, burglary of sleeping apartments in nighttime
Virginia	15 and over	Offense punishable by confinement in penitentiary; requires the transfer of a juvenile for trial as an adult if he has been previously tried as an adult and convicted of a felony and is presently charged with committing an act which would be a felony if committed by an adult, or when the alleged act is armed robbery, rape, murder
Washington	16 or 17	Class A felony or attempted Class A felony
	17	2nd degree assault, 1st degree extortion, indecent liberties, 2nd degree kidnapping, 2nd degree rape, 2nd degree robbery
West Virginia	No specific age	Treasons murder, robbery with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, first degree arson, first degree sexual assault, second violence to person felony, or third felony
	16 and over	Offense of violence to a person felony and child has previous delinquency adjudication for felony
	16 and over	Child requests
Wisconsin	16 and over	State criminal law. Child may request.
Wyoming	No specific age	None

Note: These data were compiled through an analysis of State juvenile codes completed in August of 1986. Other related statutes may be found in State criminal codes or rules of juvenile procedure. No attempt was made to include relevant case law. For the most complete understanding of this complex issue, the Source encourages readers to consult the full text of the relevant statute.

[a] Juvenile court has concurrent jurisdiction with superior court over child alleged to have committed offense punishable by loss of life or life imprisonment.

[b] Juvenile and criminal courts have concurrent jurisdiction and prosecutor decides where to file.

Source: Linda A. Szymanski, Esq., Waiver/Transfer/Certification of Juveniles to Criminal Court: Age Restrictions-Crime Restrictions (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1987). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.106

Juvenile and adult sex-offender programs and treatment providers

By State, 1988

	Total number of programs		Residential programs											
			Total		Prison-based		Mental-health based		Private		Court		Total	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
Total	573	429	117	119	32	87	28	19	49	13	8	0	456	310
Alabama	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	1	7	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
Arizona	9	4	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	2
Arkansas	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	80	34	14	1	3	0	2	1	6	0	3	0	66	33
Colorado	13	6	4	3	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	3
Connecticut	9	11	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	9
Delaware	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
District of Columbia	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Florida	20	30	3	6	0	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	17	24
Georgia	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3
Hawaii	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Idaho	8	4	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	3
Illinois	8	21	2	11	0	9	0	1	2	1	0	0	6	10
Indiana	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
Iowa	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Kansas	6	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
Kentucky	2	8	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Louisiana	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3
Maine	9	8	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6
Maryland	21	12	1	4	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	20	8
Massachusetts	30	14	5	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	25	13
Michigan	26	14	5	5	0	5	0	0	4	0	1	0	21	9
Minnesota	23	27	5	12	0	5	1	4	3	3	1	0	18	15
Missouri	5	7	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	5
Montana	10	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	6
Nebraska	4	3	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
Nevada	6	4	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	3
New Hampshire	5	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
New Jersey	19	10	3	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	7
New Mexico	1	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
New York	25	20	7	3	5	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	18	17
North Carolina	8	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	3
North Dakota	3	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Ohio	32	8	12	1	4	1	3	0	4	0	1	0	20	7
Oklahoma	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Oregon	31	15	5	5	0	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	26	10
Pennsylvania	14	12	7	6	0	5	2	1	4	0	1	0	7	6
Rhode Island	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
South Carolina	3	6	2	6	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
South Dakota	7	4	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	3
Tennessee	8	4	4	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	2
Texas	18	17	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	17
Utah	6	4	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	1
Vermont	8	15	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13
Virginia	9	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	3
Washington	49	29	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	44	27
West Virginia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wisconsin	9	11	3	7	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	4
Wyoming	4	4	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2

Note: This information was collected by the Safer Society Program through a questionnaire mailed to 1,002 juvenile and adult sex-offender treatment programs and service providers. These programs were identified through telephone and mail surveys; contacts with local, county, and State sex-offender treatment networks; and consultations.

The information above does not include: services provided for the incest offender when treated only within the context of the incest family, services that treat the sex-offender with other types of offenders, or adult sex-offender self-help programs (Source, p. 5).

The categories labeled "court" are those existing in conjunction with the court such as probation or parole offices or school districts. Categories labeled "private" refer to private nonprofit or private-for-profit agencies or professional services. "Community based, prison-related" programs are those that are located in halfway houses operated by prison authorities.

At the time of this survey, Mississippi was found not to provide service to either juveniles or adult sex offenders.

Source: Fay Honey Knopp and William Ferree Stevenson, Nationwide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs and Models, 1988, The Safer Society Program (Orwell, VT: The Safer Society Program, 1989), pp. 10, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Community based programs							
Prison based		Mental-health based		Private		Court	
Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
12	9	197	97	217	191	30	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
0	0	2	0	4	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	29	7	34	25	1	1
0	0	2	0	5	3	2	0
0	0	3	4	5	4	0	1
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
0	2	3	5	14	16	0	1
0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
0	0	2	2	4	1	0	0
0	1	3	4	2	5	1	0
0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0
0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
2	2	6	2	0	2	0	0
1	1	8	1	8	6	3	0
0	0	17	5	6	8	2	0
0	0	8	2	11	6	2	1
0	0	11	11	6	3	1	1
1	1	0	1	2	3	2	0
1	0	1	1	6	5	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0
0	0	4	3	1	2	0	0
0	0	10	2	6	5	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	1	12	8	5	7	1	1
0	0	6	1	1	2	0	0
0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
0	1	17	5	2	1	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
2	0	7	1	12	9	5	0
0	0	2	5	2	1	3	0
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0
0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0
0	0	2	1	14	14	0	2
0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0
0	0	3	6	5	7	0	0
0	0	1	0	5	3	0	0
2	0	4	0	34	27	4	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	4	2	1	1	0	1
0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0

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Table 1.107

Crime victim legislation

By State and type of legislation, 1987

Legislation	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine
Victim bill of rights[a]	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Funding for victim services[c]	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓[d]	✓	✓[e]		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓		
Funding for domestic violence services	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓[e]		✓	✓	✓[e]	✓	✓	✓	✓[e]	✓	✓	✓[e]	✓
Funding for sexual assault services		✓			✓		✓[e]	✓[e]	✓		✓[e]	✓[e]		✓		✓		✓		✓
Compensation[f]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Protection from intimidation[g]	✓[d]	(d)	✓	✓[d]	✓	✓[d]		✓[d]		(d)	(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓	(d)	✓	(d)		✓[d]
Victim impact statement[h]		(d)	✓	✓[i]	(d)	(d)	✓[d]	✓		✓[d]	✓[d]		(d)	✓	✓	✓[d]	✓	(d)	(d)	(d)
Parole hearing/victim impact statement	✓	✓[d]	✓	✓	(d)	✓	(d)				✓[d]		(d)	(d)	✓	(d)	✓	✓	(d)	
General restitution[j]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓[d]	✓[d]	✓	✓	✓	✓[d]	✓	✓	✓[d]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓[d]
Restitution as a condition of probation/parole/work release	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓[d]	✓		(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓[d]	✓[d]
Mandatory restitution	✓		✓	✓	✓[d]	✓		✓		✓		✓	(d)			✓	✓	✓	✓	(d)
Notification of court proceedings and schedule changes	(d)	(d)		(d)	✓	(d)		(d)		(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)				(d)	(d)	
Notification of plea agreements					NA	(d)	(d)			(d)				(d)	✓			(d)		✓
Notification of parole hearings	✓	✓[d]	✓	✓	(d)	✓	✓	✓	(b)	(d)	✓[d]	✓	✓[d]	✓[d]	✓	(d)	✓	(d)	✓[d]	NA
Notification of escape				✓	✓								(d)	(d)		(d)		(d)		
Counselor confidentiality/domestic violence					✓		✓			✓				✓	✓	✓				
Counselor confidentiality/sexual assault					✓		✓			✓				✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Notoriety-for-profit[m]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(d)	✓	✓[d]		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Child videotaped/closed circuit testimony and depositions	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(b)	✓		✓		✓	✓	(n)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Missing children's act	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Child hearsay admissibility[o]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Domestic violence protection orders[p]	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

See notes at end of table.

Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	(d)		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓[c]	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓[e]		✓					✓		✓[e]	✓	✓	✓			✓[e]		✓	✓	✓			✓
✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)	✓	(d)	(d)	(d)	✓[d]		✓[d]	✓[d]	✓[d]	(d)	(d)	(d)	✓	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	✓		(d)
✓[d]	✓[d]	(d)	✓[d]	✓	✓[d]	✓	✓	✓		✓	(d)	✓	(d)	(d)	✓	✓	✓[d]	(d)	(d)	(d)	✓	✓[d]	(d)
✓[d]	(d)	(d)	NA		(d)			✓		✓	(d)	✓		(d)	(d)	✓	(d)	✓	✓	(d)	✓		✓[d]
✓	(d)	(d)	✓[d]	✓	✓[d]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(d)	✓[d]	✓	✓	✓
✓		✓[d]	✓[b]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(d)	✓	✓	✓		✓		(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓[k]	✓
		✓				✓		✓			✓[d]			✓			(b)	(d)		(d)	✓	✓	✓
✓[d]	(d)	(d)	✓[d]		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	✓	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	✓	(d)	(d)
(d)		(d)	✓[d]		✓	(d)	✓			✓	(d)	(d)		(d)	(d)			(d)	(d)	(d)	✓	(d)	(d)
✓[d]	✓	(d)	NA	✓	(d)	(d)		✓	✓	✓[d]	✓[d]	✓	(d)	(d)	(d)	✓	(d)	✓[d]	✓[d]	(d)	✓	(d)	✓[d]
(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)			✓[l]			✓	✓	(d)	(d)	✓		✓			(d)	✓		
✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓				✓		✓
	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓					✓			✓			✓		✓
✓	✓	✓[d]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓[d]	✓	✓	✓[d]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		(n)	✓	(d)		✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
			✓	✓				✓		✓		✓			✓	✓		(n)	✓	(b)	✓[l]		✓
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 1.107

Crime victim legislation

By State and type of legislation, 1987--Continued

Legislation	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
Victim bill of rights[a]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Funding for victim services[c]	✓[e]	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓[e]
Funding for domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Funding for sexual assault				✓[e]			✓
Compensation[f]	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Protection from intimidation[g]	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	✓[d]	
Victim impact statement[h]	✓	(d)	✓	(d)	(d)	✓	✓
Parole hearing/victim impact statement[i]	✓[d]						✓
General restitution[j]	✓[d]	(d)	(d)	✓[d]	(d)	✓	✓
Restitution as a condition of probation/parole/work release	✓	(d)	✓	(d)	(d)	✓	✓
Mandatory restitution	✓	(d)		✓	(d)		
Notification of court proceedings and schedule changes	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	
Notification of plea agreements	(d)	(d)	(d)		(d)		
Notification of parole hearings	(d)	(d)		(d)			✓
Notification of escape	(d)	(d)		✓[d]			
Counselor confidentiality/domestic violence				✓	✓		✓
Counselor confidentiality/sexual assault	✓			✓			✓
Notoriety-for-profit[m]	✓			✓		✓	
Child videotaped/closed circuit testimony and depositions	✓	✓				✓	✓
Missing children's act	✓	✓	✓	(d)			
Child hearsay admissibility[o]	✓	✓		✓			
Domestic violence protection orders[p]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: This information is current as of the 1987 legislative session for each State. Provisions in some States may be both legislatively enacted and included in the victim bill of rights.

[a] Sometimes called standards of fair treatment of victims and witnesses as there are no specific remedies provided if a criminal justice agency fails to live up to its standards. The bill of rights varies from State to State and may include issues such as: notification of proceedings, secure waiting areas, protection from intimidation, speedy disposition, court attendance, and property return.

[b] Introduced into legislation.

[c] Money allocated for victims of general crimes not only the special cases of domestic violence, sexual assaults, and child abuse and neglect.

[d] Included in victim bill of rights.

[e] By appropriation only, no legislation.

[f] Financial assistance to victims of certain crimes to reimburse for actual losses due to the crime. Can include among other things medical treatments, psychiatric care, and physical and occupational rehabilitation.

[g] Some States have broadened the definition of witness to include more people and some States have made laws regarding the intimidation of victims and witnesses more strict.

[h] Involves a written, objective description of the medical, financial and emotional injuries caused by the soon-to-be sentenced offender. It is a fact-based document usually prepared by the probation department as part of the presentence investigation report.

[i] Victim impact statements in drunk driving cases only.

[j] Courts in all 50 States and the District of Columbia have the authority to order restitution to the victim at least in certain cases. Some States require judges to order restitution unless the judge provides a written statement as to why this was not so ordered.

[k] In felony cases only.

[l] For sexual assault only.

[m] Offender is not allowed to receive profits from sales of books, magazine articles, or movies about the offense. Victims receive some compensation from these profits. After court costs and attorney fees are paid, extra funds may go to a victim compensation fund or to the offender where no victim claims are made.

[n] Children's Bill of Rights.

[o] Statements made by young children who are suspected sexual abuse victims may be excluded from the hearsay rule and be admitted into evidence.

[p] Protection from family/household member abuse. May include the description of the circumstances when an arrest for domestic violence should be made.

Source: National Organization for Victim Assistance, Victim Rights and Services: A Legislative Directory 1987, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 33-44. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.108

State restrictions of felony offenders' civil rights

By type of right and State, 1986

State	Voting	Parental	Divorce	Public employment	Juror service	Holding public office	Firearm ownership	Criminal registration	Civil death
Alabama	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Alaska			✓		✓		✓		
Arizona		✓					✓	✓	
Arkansas	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		
California		✓			✓	✓[a]	✓	✓	
Colorado		✓							
Connecticut			✓				✓		
Delaware				✓	✓	✓	✓		
District of Columbia			✓		✓	✓[a]	✓		
Florida	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Georgia			✓		✓	✓	✓		
Hawaii					✓		✓		
Idaho			✓		✓				✓
Illinois			✓				✓		
Indiana		✓	✓		✓		✓		
Iowa	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Kansas		✓					✓		
Kentucky	✓				✓	✓	✓		
Louisiana			✓						
Maine						✓[a]	✓		
Maryland			✓		✓				
Massachusetts		✓				✓[a]	✓		
Michigan		✓					✓		
Minnesota			✓						
Mississippi	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Missouri					✓				
Montana					✓		✓		
Nebraska					✓		✓		
Nevada	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
New Hampshire			✓				✓		
New Jersey			✓		✓	✓			
New Mexico	✓				✓	✓	✓		
New York			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
North Carolina									
North Dakota			✓						
Ohio			✓		✓	✓			
Oklahoma			✓		✓		✓		
Oregon		✓					✓		
Pennsylvanic			✓		✓		✓		
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
South Carolina				✓	✓	✓			
South Dakota		✓	✓						
Tennessee	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Texas			✓		✓	✓	✓		
Utah			✓		✓			✓	
Vermont			✓						
Virginia	✓		✓		✓	✓			
Washington									
West Virginia			✓				✓		
Wisconsin		✓				✓	✓		
Wyoming		✓			✓				

Note: This information was collected through an analysis of the 1986 legal codes of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Where the legal codes were ambiguous, an attempt was made to gain clarification through a survey mailed to each State's attorney general's office. In cases of nonresponse by the State attorney general, the authors' interpretation is reported. The District of Columbia was not included in the mail survey. A "✓" in the table indicates that the right is permanently restricted or jeopardized. "Parental" refers to the court's ability to terminate a felon's custodial rights over his or her children upon conviction or imprisonment. "Divorce" indicates that conviction or imprisonment for a felony may be used as grounds for divorce by the felon's spouse. "Civil death" refers to instances where all civil rights and privileges of a convicted felon are forfeited.

[a] Right is restricted for specific offenses.

Source: Velmer S. Burton, Jr., Frances T. Cullen, and Lawrence F. Travis III, "The Collateral Consequences of a Felony Conviction: A National Study of State Statutes," Federal Probation 51(September 1987), p. 55.

Table 1.109

Statutes restoring felony offenders' civil rights

By State and method of restoration, 1986

State	Pardon	Expungement[a]	Restoration of civil rights upon completion of sentence
Alabama	✓[b,c]		
Alaska	✓	✓[d]	✓[e]
Arizona	✓	✓	✓[f]
Arkansas	✓	✓[g]	
California	✓	✓[h]	✓[e]
Colorado	✓		✓[f]
Connecticut	✓[b]		✓[e]
Delaware	✓[i]	✓	✓[e]
Florida	✓	✓	✓[f]
Georgia	✓[b]		✓[e]
Hawaii	✓[i]		✓[f]
Idaho	✓[b]	✓[g]	✓[e]
Illinois	✓	✓[g]	✓[f]
Indiana	✓[i]		✓[e]
Iowa	✓	✓	
Kansas	✓[i]	✓	✓[f]
Kentucky	✓		✓[e]
Louisiana	✓[i,j]	✓	✓[f]
Maine	✓		✓[e]
Maryland	✓[i]	✓[c,k]	✓[e]
Massachusetts	✓[i]	✓[g]	✓[e]
Michigan	✓	✓[l]	✓[f]
Minnesota	✓[b]	✓[l]	✓[f]
Mississippi	✓		
Missouri	✓		✓[f]
Montana	✓		✓[f]
Nebraska	✓[b]		✓[f]
Nevada	✓[b,j]	✓	
New Hampshire	✓[i,j]	✓	✓[f]
New Jersey	✓[b]	✓[c]	✓[e]
New Mexico	✓		
New York	✓[i]		✓[e,m]
North Carolina	✓		✓[e]
North Dakota	✓[b]	✓[g]	✓[e]
Ohio	✓[i]	✓[n]	✓[f]
Oklahoma	✓[i]	✓[g,n]	✓[e]
Oregon	✓	✓[c,n]	✓[f]
Pennsylvania	✓		✓[e]
Rhode Island	✓[o]	✓[c,n]	
South Carolina	✓[b]		✓[e]
South Dakota	✓[i]	✓[g]	✓[f]
Tennessee	✓		✓[c,f,p]
Texas	✓[i]	✓[g]	✓[e]
Utah	✓[b]	✓[n]	✓[e]
Vermont	✓		✓[e]
Virginia	✓		
Washington	✓[i]	✓	✓[f]
West Virginia	✓		✓[e]
Wisconsin	✓[i]		✓[f]
Wyoming	✓[i]	✓	✓[f]

Note: This information was collected through an analysis of statutes for the 50 States and a survey mailed to each State's Attorney General Office. From this survey, 23 States: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming failed to respond. Six States, California, Georgia, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia were prevented by State law from providing legal opinions. Twenty-one Attorney General Offices completed the survey: Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia. A "✓" in the table indicates that the State provides for this type of restoration of felony offender's civil rights.

[a] Requires judicial procedure including expungement, sealing, annulment, withheld or deferred judgement, and vacation or setting aside convictions.
[b] Pardon authority rests with board of pardons or parole.
[c] Low grade or non-violent felony convictions only.
[d] Not applicable for convictions involving firearms.
[e] One or more civil rights are restored after sentence is completed.
[f] Civil rights are restored by an existing general statute.
[g] For probationers only.
[h] Certificate of rehabilitation also granted.
[i] Pardon process split between governor and pardon board.
[j] Authority to pardon out-of-State convictions.
[k] Must have been fully pardoned to be eligible for expungement.
[l] Must be under 21 years of age when convicted.
[m] Certificate of good conduct or certificate of relief from disabilities may be granted.
[n] For first offenders only.
[o] Pardon requires act of State's general assembly.
[p] After sentence completion the sentencing court will restore civil rights upon petition of offender.

Source: Velmer S. Burton, Jr., Lawrence F. Travis III, and Francis T. Cullen, "Reducing the Legal Consequences of a Felony Conviction: A National Survey of State Statutes," International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice 12(Spring 1988), pp. 104, 105.

Table 1.110

Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of handguns

By State, as of May 1988

	Purchase				Carrying				Ownership	
State	Application and waiting period	License or permit to purchase	Registration	Record of sales sent to State or local government	Carrying openly prohibited	Carrying concealed prohibited	License to carry openly	License to carry concealed	Ownership licensing or identification cards	Constitutional provision
Alabama	✓			✓			✓[a]	✓		✓
Alaska						✓				✓
Arizona						✓				✓
Arkansas					✓[b]	✓[b]				✓
California	✓			✓		✓		✓		
Colorado						✓		✓		✓
Connecticut	✓			✓			✓	✓		✓
Delaware						✓		✓		✓
Florida	✓[c]						✓	✓		✓
Georgia							✓	✓		✓
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Idaho						✓		✓		✓
Illinois	✓	✓	✓[d,e]	✓[c]	✓	✓			✓[f]	✓
Indiana	✓			✓			✓	✓		✓
Iowa		✓		✓			✓	✓		
Kansas	✓[c]	✓[c]	✓[c]			✓				✓
Kentucky						✓				✓
Louisiana						✓		✓		✓
Maine						✓		✓		✓
Maryland	✓			✓			✓	✓		
Massachusetts		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Michigan		✓	✓[g]	✓			✓[a]	✓		✓
Minnesota	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		
Mississippi						✓				✓
Missouri		✓		✓		✓				✓
Montana						✓		✓		✓
Nebraska						✓				
Nevada	✓[c]		✓[c]			✓[h]		✓		✓
New Hampshire						✓		✓		✓
New Jersey	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	
New Mexico						✓				✓
New York		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
North Carolina		✓		✓		✓				✓
North Dakota				✓	✓[i]			✓		✓
Ohio	✓[c]	✓[i]		✓[j]		✓				✓
Oklahoma				✓[i]		✓				✓
Oregon	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓
Pennsylvania	✓			✓			✓[a]	✓		✓
Rhode Island	✓			✓			✓	✓		✓
South Carolina				✓			✓	✓		✓
South Dakota	✓			✓				✓		✓
Tennessee	✓			✓	✓[b]	✓[b]				✓
Texas					✓	✓				✓
Utah					✓[i]	✓		✓		✓
Vermont					✓[k]	✓[k]				✓
Virginia	✓[c]	✓[c]				✓		✓		✓
Washington	✓			✓			✓[a,i]	✓		✓
West Virginia				✓			✓	✓		✓
Wisconsin	✓					✓				
Wyoming						✓		✓		✓
District of Columbia		✓[e]	✓[e]		✓[e]	✓[e]			✓[e]	

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association's Institute for Legislative Action. In addition to State laws, the purchase, sale, and in certain circumstances, the possession and interstate transportation of firearms are regulated by the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 and Title VII of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. Also, cities and localities may have their own firearms ordinances in addition to Federal and State laws. The Source notes that State firearms laws are subject to frequent change. State and local statutes and ordinances, as well as local law enforcement authorities, should be consulted for full text and meaning of statutory provisions.

The Source defines "constitutional provision" by citing Article I, Section 15 of the Connecticut State constitution as an example of the basic feature contained in the constitutions of many States. It reads: "Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defense of himself and the State."

Table 1.110

Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of handguns

By State, as of May 1988--Continued

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[a] License to carry in a vehicle either openly or concealed.

[b] Arkansas prohibits carrying "with a purpose to employ it as a weapon against a person." Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed."

[c] Certain cities or counties.

[d] Chicago only.

[e] Applies only to pre-registered firearms. No new handguns can be brought into the city.

[f] Handguns prohibited in Evanston, Oak Park, and Morton Grove.

[g] Handguns must be presented to the city chief of police or county sheriff to obtain a certificate of inspection.

[h] Permission to carry concealed may be granted by county sheriff on written application.

[i] Loaded.

[j] Some municipalities control the possession, sale, transfer, or carrying of handguns, e.g., Cleveland and Columbus require a police permit for purchase; Toledo requires a handgun owner's identification; Cincinnati requires application for purchase.

[k] Prohibits carrying a firearm "with the intent or purpose of injuring another."

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association, Institute for Legislative Action.

Table 1.111

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of January 1989

		Blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in State courts				
Jurisdiction	Drinking age	Illegal per se at 0.10 percent	Presumption at 0.10 percent	Open container law	Anti-consumption law	Dram shop law
Alabama	21	S	S			S
Alaska	21	S		S		S
Arizona	21	S	S		S[a]	S
Arkansas	21	S			S[b]	
California	21	S	S	S	S	S[c]
Colorado	21	S	(d)		S	S
Connecticut	21	S				S[e]
Delaware	21	S	S[f]			
District of Columbia	21[g]	S	(h)		S	(i)
Florida	21	S	S[f]	S		S[j]
Georgia	21	(k)	S			S
Hawaii	21	S	S[l]	S	S	(i)
Idaho	21	S	(m)	S	S	S
Illinois	21	S	S	S		S[e]
Indiana	21	S	S[n]			S
Iowa	21	S		S	S	S
Kansas	21	S	S[f]	S	S	
Kentucky	21		S		S	S
Louisiana	21	S	S			(o)
Maine	21	(p)				S[e]
Maryland	21		(q)	S[r]	S[a]	
Massachusetts	21		S		S[a]	(i)
Michigan	21	S	(s)	S	S	S
Minnesota	21	S		S	S	S
Mississippi	21	S				S
Missouri	21	S				(t)
Montana	21	S	S	S	S	S
Nebraska	21	S			S	
Nevada	21	S	S		S[a]	
New Hampshire	21	S	S[f]		S[b]	S
New Jersey	21	S			S	S
New Mexico	21	S				S
New York	21	S	(u)		S	S
North Carolina	21	S		S[r]	S[a,r]	S[e,v]
North Dakota	21	S		S	S	S
Ohio	21	S			S	S
Oklahoma	21	S	S[f]	S	S	(i)
Oregon	21	(p)	(w)	S	S	S
Pennsylvania	21	S			S[a]	S
Puerto Rico	18		S			
Rhode Island	21	S			S[a]	S
South Carolina	21		S[x]	S	S[b]	(y)
South Dakota	21	S	S	S		
Tennessee	21		S			S
Texas	21	S			S[a]	S[z]
Utah	21	(p)		S	S	S[e]
Vermont	21[aa]	S			S[a]	S
Virginia	21	S	S		S[b]	
Washington	21	S		S	S	(e,i,ab)
West Virginia	21	S	S[n]		S	
Wisconsin	21	S		S	S	(c)
Wyoming	21		S			S[ac]

Note: These data were collected through a review of the statutory provisions of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

The evidentiary weight given to blood alcohol concentration levels generally falls into one of two categories. "Presumption at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration creates a presumption of intoxication in a court of law. "Illegal per se at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration is considered conclusive evidence of intoxication in a court of law. Statutory provisions of several jurisdictions treat the 0.10 percent level as both presumptive and illegal per se evidence of driving under the influence. This appears to be the result of States having adopted one of the standards without amending statutes which had previously authorized the other standard. In such cases, the actual statutes should be consulted for clarification. "Open container laws" refer to laws prohibiting the possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Anti-consumption laws" refer to laws prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Dram shop laws" refer to laws which make owners of drinking establishments civilly liable for serving alcohol to an intoxicated patron who then goes out and injures another individual in a motor vehicle accident. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Table 1.111

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of January 1989--Continued

[a] Applies to drivers only.

[b] Unclear.

[c] Applies only to actions of intoxicated minors.

[d] Presumption of driving while impaired at 0.05 percent; presumption of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.

[e] This State has a statute that places a monetary limit on the amount of damages that can be awarded in dram shop liability actions.

[f] Constitutes prima facie evidence.

[g] Persons who were 18 before Sept. 30, 1986, may continue to purchase beer and light wine (14 percent alcohol or less).

[h] Prima facie evidence at 0.05 blood alcohol concentration.

[i] Adopted via case law decisions.

[j] Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors or persons known to be habitually addicted to alcohol.

[k] 0.12 percent.

[l] Competent evidence of driving while intoxicated.

[m] Greater than 0.08 percent.

[n] Has both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration levels at 0.10 percent.

[o] Unclear, possible via case law based upon the actions of minors.

[p] 0.08 percent.

[q] Presumption of driving under the influence at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving while intoxicated at 0.10 percent. Both constitute prima facie evidence.

[r] Limited application.

[s] Presumption of driving while impaired at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving under the influence at 0.10 percent.

[t] Cause of action limited to licensees who have been convicted of selling alcoholic beverages to minors or intoxicated individuals.

[u] 0.07-0.10 constitutes prima facie evidence of impairment.

[v] Applies specifically to the actions of intoxicated minors, but the law does not forclose developing case law as to other types of dram shop action.

[w] Not less than 0.08 percent constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

[x] This blood alcohol level is an inference of driving while intoxicated.

[y] Unclear, possible via case law.

[z] Statutory law has limited dram shop actions.

[aa] Persons who were 18 as of June 30, 1986, may continue to purchase alcoholic beverages.

[ab] Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors, and/or adults who have lost their will to stop drinking.

[ac] Liability limited only to the actions of persons who are under 19 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, 7th ed., January 1969 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 2-1--2-3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.112

Statutory provisions authorizing blood alcohol concentration tests for persons suspected of driving while intoxicated, and sanctions for refusal to take such tests

By jurisdiction, as of January 1989

	Preliminary breath test			Implied consent chemical test		
		Sanctions for refusal to submit to preliminary breath test			Sanctions for refusal to take implied consent chemical test	
Jurisdiction	Statutory authorization	Criminal	Administrative licensing action	Arrest required for consent	Criminal	Administrative licensing action
Alabama				Yes		S
Alaska	S	S		Yes	S	S
Arizona				Yes		S
Arkansas				No[a]		S
California				Yes		S
Colorado	S			Yes		S
Connecticut				Yes		S
Delaware	S			(b)		S
District of Columbia				Yes		S
Florida	S			Yes		S
Georgia				Yes		S
Hawaii				Yes		S
Idaho				No		S
Illinois	S[c]			Yes		S
Indiana				No		S
Iowa	S			No[d]		S
Kansas	S	S		Yes[e]		S
Kentucky	S			Yes		S
Louisiana				Yes		S
Maine				No[f]		S
Maryland	S			Yes		S
Massachusetts				Yes		S
Michigan	S			Yes		S[g]
Minnesota	S		S	No		S
Mississippi	S			No		S
Missouri				Yes		S
Montana				Yes		S
Nebraska	S	S		Yes	S	S
Nevada	S		S	Yes		S
New Hampshire	S			Yes		S
New Jersey				Yes[h]	S	S
New Mexico				Yes		S
New York	S[i]	S		No[j]		S
North Carolina	S			Yes		S
North Dakota	S		S	Yes		S
Ohio				Yes	S	S
Oklahoma				Yes		S
Oregon				Yes		S
Pennsylvania	S			No		S
Puerto Rico	S			Yes		S
Rhode Island	S			Yes	S	S
South Carolina				Yes		S
South Dakota	S			Yes		S[g]
Tennessee				Yes		S[g]
Texas				Yes		S[g]
Utah				Yes		S
Vermont	S			No		S
Virginia	S			Yes		S
Washington				Yes		S
West Virginia	S			Yes		S
Wisconsin	S			Yes		S
Wyoming				Yes		S

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.112

Statutory provisions authorizing blood alcohol concentration tests for persons suspected of driving while intoxicated, and sanctions for refusal to take such tests

By jurisdiction, as of January 1989--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.111. The blood alcohol concentration level of persons suspected of driving while intoxicated is generally determined through the administration of either preliminary breath tests or chemical blood, breath, or urine tests. "Preliminary breath tests" are administered at the site of a traffic stop and are used for screening purposes in determining the need to arrest and the need to conduct further blood alcohol concentration tests. "Chemical tests," authorized under "implied consent laws," are typically administered after arrest (see table for exceptions) and are used to obtain admissible evidence of intoxication (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Alcohol and Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), pp. 1, 3, 9). "Implied consent laws" provide that "any person who operates a motor vehicle upon a public highway is deemed to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of his or her blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the blood alcoholic content" (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Alcohol and Highway Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 9). "Criminal sanctions" refers to fines and/or jail sentences whereas "administrative licensing action" refers to suspension or revocation of license. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

[a] A law enforcement officer can request a driver to submit to a chemical test if the driver has been involved in a fatal accident or there is "reasonable cause to believe" that the driver is intoxicated or has a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.10 or more.

[b] Unclear, but probably not.

[c] Before the preliminary breath test can be given, a law enforcement officer must have probable cause to believe that the driver is violating the Driving While Intoxicated law.

[d] A law enforcement officer only needs "reasonable grounds" and any one of the following: (1) a Driving While Intoxicated arrest; (2) an accident resulting in injury or death; (3) a preliminary breath test refusal; (4) a preliminary breath test reading of 0.10 percent; or (5) a preliminary breath test reading of less than 0.10 percent but the officer has reasonable grounds that the driver was under the influence of drugs or drugs and alcohol.

[e] No arrest is required if the person has been involved in a motor vehicle accident resulting in property damage, injury, or death.

[f] Although arrest is not required, police must have "probable cause."

[g] A restricted/hardship license may be issued for a first offense.

[h] Only "reasonable grounds" seem to be required.

[i] The test is mandatory and applies to drivers involved in accidents and traffic law violations.

[j] An arrest is not required in all situations. If a preliminary breath test indicates that alcohol has been consumed, a request to submit to a chemical test under the implied consent law may be made without the need of a formal arrest.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, 7th ed., January 1989 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 3-1--3-461. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.113

Statutory provisions requiring blood alcohol concentration tests for victims of fatal traffic accidents

By jurisdiction, as of January 1989

	Laws requiring blood alcohol tests on persons killed in traffic accidents			
		Blood alcohol concentration test given to following persons (if killed in accident)		
Jurisdiction	Statutory requirement	Driver	Vehicle passenger	Pedestrians
Alabama				
Alaska				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California	S	S	S	S
Colorado	S	S		S^a
Connecticut	S	S		S
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Hawaii	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Idaho	S	S		S
Illinois	S	S		S^c
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas	S	S		S^d
Kentucky	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Louisiana	S	S	S	S
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts	S	S^e		S^f
Michigan				
Minnesota	S	S		S^c
Mississippi	S	S		
Missouri	S	S	S	S
Montana				
Nebraska	S	S^e		S^f
Nevada	S	S	S	S
New Hampshire	S	S		S
New Jersey	S	S		S
New Mexico	S	S	S	S
New York	S	S		S^c
North Carolina				
North Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ohio				
Oklahoma				
Oregon	S	S^g	S^g	S^g
Pennsylvania	S	S^h	(i)	S^h
Puerto Rico	S	S		S
Rhode Island				
South Carolina	S	S		S^c
South Dakota	S	S	S	S
Tennessee	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)
Texas				
Utah	S	S		S^k
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington	S	S		S
West Virginia	S	S		S^k
Wisconsin	S	S		S^d
Wyoming				

Note: See Note, table 1.111. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

[a] If 15 years of age or older.
[b] Possible.
[c] If 16 years of age or older.
[d] If 14 years of age or older.
[e] If driver dies within 4 hours of accident.
[f] If 16 years of age or older and dies within 4 hours of accident.
[g] If over 13 years of age and dies within 5 hours of accident.
[h] If over 15 years of age and dies within 4 hours of accident.
[i] Only if the driver of the vehicle cannot be determined.
[j] Discretionary.
[k] Adults only.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, 7th ed., January 1989 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 3-1--3-461. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.114

Criminal sanctions and administrative licensing actions for driving while intoxicated offenses

By State, as of January 1989

	Criminal sanctions								
	Mandatory minimum fine			Mandatory minimum imprisonment			Community service[a]		
State	First offense	Second offense	Third offense	First offense	Second offense	Third offense	First offense	Second offense	Third offense
Alabama					48 hrs[b]	60 days		20 days	
Alaska				72 hrs[b]	20 days[b]	30 days[b]			
Arizona	$250	$500		24 hrs[b]	60 days	6 mos	8 hrs		
Arkansas									
California	$390	$375	$390		48 hrs[f,g]	120 days[f]		10 days[g]	(g)
Colorado					7 days	7 days	48 hrs[h]	60 hrs[h]	60 hrs[h]
Connecticut				48 hrs[b]	10 days	120 days	100 hrs		
Delaware					60 days	60 days			
District of Columbia									
Florida					10 days	30 days	50 hrs[h]		
Georgia					48 hrs	10 days		80 hrs	30 days
Hawaii	$150-$1,000[i]			48 hrs[i]	48 hrs[b]		72 hrs[i]	10 days	
Idaho					10 days	30 days			
Illinois					48 hrs[b]			10 days	
Indiana					5 days[j]	5 days[j]		10 days	10 days
Iowa	$500[k]	$750	$750		7 days[l]	30 days			
Kansas				48 hrs[b]	5 days[b]	90 days	100 hrs		
Kentucky					7 days	30 days			
Louisiana				2 days[n]	15 days[n]	6 mos[n]	4 days	30 days	
Maine	$300	$500	$750	48 hrs[b,o]	7 days	30 days			
Maryland					48 hrs[b]	48 hrs[b]		80 hrs	80 hrs
Massachusetts					14 days[q,r]	60 days[r]			
Michigan									
Minnesota					30 days	30 days		(s)	(s)
Mississippi	$200	$400	$500						
Missouri					48 hrs[b]			10 days[t]	
Montana				24 hrs[b,v]	3 days[w]	3 days[w]			
Nebraska					48 hrs	7 days			
Nevada				2 days[y]	10 days[z]	1 yr[aa]	48 hrs		
New Hampshire					10 days[ab]	10 days[ab]			
New Jersey				(ac)	48 hrs[b]	90 days		30 days[h,ad]	90 days[h]
New Mexico					48 hrs[b]	48 hrs[b]			
New York	$350	$500	$500						
North Carolina					7 days	7 days			
North Dakota	$250	$500	$1,000		4 days[j]	60 days[j]		10 days	
Ohio	$150	$150	$150		10 days[b]	30 days[b]			
Oklahoma					(af)	(af)		(af)	(af)
Oregon				48 hrs	48 hrs	48 hrs	80 hrs	80 hrs	80 hrs
Pennsylvania	$300	$300	$300		30 days	90 days			
Rhode Island	$100	$400	$400		10 days[j]	6 mos[j]			
South Carolina	$200	$1,000	$3,500	48 hrs	48 hrs	60 days	48 hrs	10 days	
South Dakota									
Tennessee	$250	$500	$1,000	48 hrs	45 days	120 days			
Texas					72 hrs[ah]	10 days[ah]			
Utah	$50	$1,000	$1,000	48 hrs[b]	240 hrs[b]	720 days	24 hrs	80 hrs	240 hrs
Vermont					48 hrs[b]	48 hrs[b]		10 days	10 days
Virginia					48 hrs	30 days			
Washington	$250	$500	$500	24 hrs[b]	7 days[j]	7 days[j]			
West Virginia	$100	$1,000	$3,000	24 hrs	6 mos	1 yr			
Wisconsin									
Wyoming					7 days	7 days			

Note: See Note, table 1.111. "The sanctions listed for convictions of alcohol driving offenses. . .are those specified by statute. If a sanction is not specified by law. . ., it is not listed." (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, January 1983 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1983), pp. 1, 2.) Imprisonment refers to both jail sentences and prison sentences. "The term 'mandatory sanction' means either a criminal sanction or an administrative licensing action which must be imposed by either a court or administrative agency" (Source, p. 1-2). Because of variation among the jurisdictions within categories of sanctions, e.g., terms of imprisonment or amounts of fines, the Source document as well as individual jurisdictions' statutes should be consulted. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

[a] In lieu of jail for a driving while intoxicated conviction.
[b] Consecutively.
[c] Suspended.
[d] Revoked.
[e] May not apply to certain offenders who have been suspended pursuant to the administrative per se law.
[f] Not necessarily served consecutively.
[g] 48 consecutive hours or 10 days of community service are mandatory if the Department of Motor Vehicles certifies that an application for 23 USC 408 grant funds has been submitted to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
[h] Mandatory community service regardless of whether there is a mandatory imprisonment sanction.
[i] The court must sentence defendants to at least one of these sanctions but may sentence them to more than one such sanction.
[j] Must serve at lease 48 consecutive hours.
[k] Not more than 200 hours of community service in lieu of the fine.
[l] This sentence may not be suspended; however, the statute is silent as to probation.
[m] A person may be issued a restricted license notwithstanding this revocation if certain conditions are met.
[n] Home incarceration is possible.
[o] Provided the defendant either (1) had a Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of 0.15 or more, (2) was driving 30 MPH over the speed limit and had a BAC level of 0.10 or more, (3) was eluding a police officer and had a BAC level of 0.08 or more, or (4) refused to submit to a chemical test.
[p] Temporary restricted license may be issued only for the purpose of attending either an alcohol education or treatment program.
[q] Or 14 days in a treatment facility.
[r] Work release is available for this period of time.
[s] In lieu of imprisonment for 30 days, 8 hours of community service may be substituted for each day less than 30 days that the person would have served in jail.
[t] Involving at least 40 hours.
[u] Applies only to intoxicated offenses; for illegal per se and administrative per se actions, a restricted hardship license may be granted provided the defendant has not received such a privilege within the past 5 years.

Mandatory minimum administrative licensing sanctions		
First offense	Second offense	Third offense
90 days[c]	1 yr[d]	3 yrs[d]
30 days[d]	1 yr[d]	10 yrs[d]
90 days[c,e]	1 yr[d]	3 yrs[d]
	1 yr[c]	2 yrs[c]
	30 days[c]	3 yrs[d]
	1 yr[d]	2 yrs[d]
1 yr[c]	2 yrs[c]	3 yrs[c]
90 days[d]	6 mos[d]	6 mos[d]
6 mos[d]	1 yr[d]	2 yrs[d]
	12 mos[d]	24 mos[d]
	120 days[c]	5 yrs[d]
30 days[c]	1 yr[c]	1 yr[d]
	30 days[c]	1 yr[c]
30 days[c]	1 yr[c]	1 yr[c]
	1 yr[d,m]	2 yrs[d,m]
30 days[c]	1 yr[c]	1 yr[c]
30 days[c]	12 mos[d]	24 mos[d]
	12 mos[d]	12 mos[d]
60 days[c,p]	1 yr[c,p]	2 yrs[c,p]
45 days[c]	1 yr[d]	2 yrs[d]
	1 yr[d]	5 yrs[d]
45 days[c]	1 yr[c]	1 yr[c]
	1 yr[d,u]	1 yr[d,u]
	3 mos[d,x]	3 mos[d,x]
60 days[d]	6 mos[d]	1 yr[d]
45 days[d]	1 yr[d]	1.5 yrs[d]
90 days[d]	3 yrs[d]	3 yrs[d]
6 mos[ae]	2 yrs[ae]	10 yrs[ae]
	1 yr[d]	5 yrs[d]
	1 yr[d]	.1 yr[d]
	2 yrs[d]	3 yrs[d]
30 days[c]	364 days[c]	728 days[c]
		180 days[c]
30 days[d]	1 yr[d]	3 yrs[d]
	90 days[c]	1 yr[c]
1 mo[c]	12 mos[c]	12 mos[c,ag]
3 mos[c]	1 yr[c]	2 yrs[c]
	1 yr[c]	2 yrs[c]
	1 yr[d]	1 yr[d]
	2 yrs[d]	3 yrs[d]
90 days[c]	1 yr[d]	1 yr[d]
90 days[c]	18 mos[c]	2 yrs[d]
	2 yrs[d,p]	5 yrs[d]
30 days[c]	1 yr[d]	2 yrs[d]
90 days[c]	5 yrs[d]	10 yrs[d]
15 days[c]	60 days[d]	90 days[d]
	1 yr[c]	3 yrs[d]

[v] Does not apply to illegal per se offense; this sanction only applies to "regular" driving while intoxicated offenses.
[w] Must serve 48 consecutive hours; does not apply to illegal per se offenses.
[x] This revocation may not be mandatory if the defendant meets certain eligibility requirements for and does participate in a driver rehabilitation or improvement program.
[y] One day imprisonment or 24 hours of community service if rehabilitation is taken.
[z] 5 days if rehabilitation is taken; 48 hours must be served consecutively.
[aa] 48 hours must be served consecutively.
[ab] Three consectutive 24 hour periods in a house of correction and seven consectutive 24 hour periods in a driving while intoxicated detention center.
[ac] Mandatory treatment of not less than 12 or more than 48 hours; this time is to be spent in an intoxicated driver resource center.
[ad] Not more than 90 days as an alternative to imprisonment.
[ae] The law states that the right to operate a motor vehicle is "forfeited."
[af] If there is no imprisonment sanction, the defendant must serve either 48 consecutive hours of inpatient rehabilitation/treatment or 10 days of community service.
[ag] Could be 5 years under the habitual offender law.
[ah] As a part of probation.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, 7th ed., January 1989 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1989), pp. 2-4--2-6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.115

Characteristics of State and Federal controlled substances acts

By jurisdiction, as of June 1987

	Offenses				Forfeiture			Special provisions				
Jurisdiction	Use	Possession	Manufacturing, delivery, sale	Trafficking	Civil	Criminal	Administrative	Enhanced penalties	Sale to minors	Paraphernalia	Imitation drugs	Analogs
Alabama		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Alaska	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Arizona	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Arkansas		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
California		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colorado	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Connecticut		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Delaware	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
District of Columbia		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓		
Florida		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Georgia		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hawaii		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	
Idaho		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Illinois		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Indiana		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Iowa		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Kansas		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Kentucky		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Louisiana		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Maine		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	
Maryland		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Massachusetts		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Michigan	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Minnesota		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mississippi		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Missouri		✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	
Montana		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Nebraska	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	
New Hampshire		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
New Jersey	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
New Mexico		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
New York		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
North Carolina		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
North Dakota	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Ohio	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		
Oklahoma	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	
Oregon		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Pennsylvania		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Rhode Island		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
South Carolina		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
South Dakota		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Tennessee		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Texas		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓		
Utah		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Vermont		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Virginia		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Washington		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
West Virginia		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Wisconsin		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	
Wyoming	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Federal		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓

Note: State and Federal controlled substances acts (CSA's) regulate the possession, use, sale, distribution, and manufacture of specified drugs or categories of drugs and establish penalties for CSA violations. The information in this table summarizes the major elements of each State CSA. The data are derived from published State codes and the most recent code supplements available as of mid-1987. CSA amendments that took effect after that time and clarifications of statutory provisions obtained through conversations with State officials also comprise this summary information.

"Forfeiture" may involve civil proceedings against property, criminal proceedings that require prosecutors to prove their cases beyond a reasonable doubt, and administrative proceedings not judicial in nature that occur when no one claims an interest in property valued under a specified amount.

"Paraphernalia" includes any equipment, product, or material intended for use in manufacturing, converting, preparing, injecting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance. "Imitation drugs" are non-controlled substances which, by appearance and representations made, would lead a reasonable person to believe that the substance is a controlled substance. These are also called "look-alike" drugs. "Analogs" refer to substances having a chemical structure substantially similar to that of a controlled substance, but which have a similar or substantially greater effect on the central nervous system than the represented controlled substance. Analogs are also called "designer drugs."

Source: National Criminal Justice Association, A Guide to State Controlled Substances Acts, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (Washington, DC: National Criminal Justice Association, 1988), Appendix B.

Table 1.116

Type of asset forfeitable under State and Federal controlled substances acts

By jurisdiction, June 1987

Jurisdiction	Controlled substances	Materials, products, and equipment[a]	Books, records, and research[b]	Conveyances[c]	Drug paraphernalia	Monies or things of value[d]	Proceeds from monies or sale of things of value[d]	Containers	Real estate[e]	Imitation controlled substances
Alabama	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Alaska	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		
Arizona	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Arkansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
California	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Colorado	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Connecticut	✓				✓	✓	✓			
Delaware	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
District of Columbia	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Florida	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				
Georgia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Idaho	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Illinois	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indiana	✓			✓		✓	✓			
Iowa	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kentucky	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Louisiana	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Maine	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Maryland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Massachusetts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Michigan	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Minnesota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Mississippi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Missouri	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Montana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Nebraska	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
New Hampshire	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
New Jersey	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			
New Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
New York	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
North Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		
North Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Ohio	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Oklahoma	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Oregon	✓			✓						
Pennsylvania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Rhode Island	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
South Carolina	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
South Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Tennessee	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		
Texas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Utah	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Vermont	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Virginia	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Washington	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
West Virginia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wyoming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Federal	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	

Note: See Note, table 1.115.

[a] Used for manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, dispensing, distributing, importing, or exporting any controlled substances.
[b] Includes formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data used or intended for use in the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance.
[c] Used to facilitate the manufacture, dispensing, or distribution of a controlled substance.
[d] Used or intended for use in the procurement, manufacture, compounding, processing, delivery, or distribution of any controlled substance.
[e] Used in the furtherance of illegal drug activity.

Source: National Criminal Justice Association, A Guide to State Controlled Substances Acts, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (Washington, DC: National Criminal Justice Association, 1988), Appendix B.

Section 2

Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics

Surveys of public opinion that focus on criminal justice topics are conducted periodically in the United States. These surveys are carried out by public opinion researchers for political campaigns or in general social surveys; others are conducted for governmental agencies or commissions concerned with specific problems. Opinion surveys may also focus on specific groups of respondents within the population such as teenagers, high school seniors, or college students. The results of these surveys are presented in this section.

Most of the opinion surveys select samples designed to be representative of the particular group of respondents in the continental United States. Surveys may be conducted by mail, telephone, or in person. For a description of survey sampling procedures and definitions of certain terms used in the following polls, the reader may consult Appendix 5: The Gallup Poll, The Harris Survey, the General Social Survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center, the ABC News-Washington Post Poll, the New York Times-CBS News Poll, and the Media General/Associated Press Poll.

Topics examined in this section include public perceptions of the most important problem facing the Nation and respondent's community, confidence in national institutions, focusing on the U.S. Supreme Court, and the honesty and ethics of selected professions with an emphasis on the legal profession and law enforcement. In addition, surveys that reflect public perceptions of changes in the level of crime, the amount of spending for crime control, and personal safety are presented. Other topics included in this section examine attitudes toward offense severity and punishment, capital punishment, gun ownership and gun control policies, drug use and sale and public policies that center on combatting drug use, policies aimed at alcohol use, community standards of obscenity, pornography and related legislative issues, insider trading, and AIDS testing of Federal prisoners. A series of tables present attitudes of high school seniors and college freshman focusing on topics such as important social problems, drugs, and abortion.

When available, the survey results are broken down by demographic characteristics of respondents--such as age, sex, race, income, and occupation--enabling comparisons across important social dimensions. Finally, because some questions have been asked repeatedly by a given source, many trend tables have been constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff and are presented.

Readers should be aware that many factors, including slight differences in the wording of survey questions, may have significant effects on survey responses. In addition, the standard error of survey results, presented in Appendix 5, may vary slightly between surveys. Thus, attention to the exact wording of questions and the appropriate estimate of error, should always accompany comparisons between tables.

Table 2.1

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

United States, 1980-88[a]

Question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

	Sept. 12-15, 1980	Jan. 30-Feb. 2, 1981	May 8-11, 1981	Jan. 8-11, 1982	June 11-14, 1982	Oct. 15-18, 1982	Apr. 15-18, 1983	Oct. 7-10, 1983	Feb. 10-13, 1984	June 22-25, 1984	Sept. 28-Oct. 1, 1984	Jan. 25-28, 1985	May 17-20, 1985	July 11-14, 1986	April 10-13, 1987	Sept. 9-11, 1988
High cost of living; inflation	61%	73%	59%	49%	26%	18%	18%	12%	10%	14%	12%	11%[b]	11%[b]	4%[b]	9%[b]	2%
Unemployment	16	8	15	28	38	61	54	41	29	26	22	20	21	23	13	9
International problems	9	2	4	5	3	2	2	7	11	9	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4[c]
Crime	2	2	5	5	3	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	2
Fear of war	3	2	3	5	10	3	11	14	11	16	25	27[d]	23[d]	22[d]	23[d]	5[e]
Moral decline in society	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	5	7	5	4	2	6	3	5	1[f]
Excessive government spending	3	1	4	3	5	4	5	4	12	11	11	18	10	13[g]	11[g]	12[g]
Dissatisfaction with government	6	2	2	1	NA	3	NA	2	2	2	3	NA	NA	NA	5	NA
Economy (general)	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11[h]	8	4	5	3	4	6	8	7	10	12
Poverty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	6	6	6[i]	5[i]	7[j]
Drug abuse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	6	8	11	11
Trade deficit/trade relations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3
Quality of education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
All other	7	5	17	5	8	2	9	7	11	10	22	14	21	18	18	18[k]
No opinion	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	NA	3	3	3	4	12

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Totals add to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.
[b] Question category worded as "high cost of living; taxes."
[c] Category includes "foreign affairs."
[d] Category includes "international tensions."
[e] Question category worded as "fear of war/nuclear war."
[f] Question category worded as "moral/religious decline in society."
[g] Question category worded as "Federal budget deficit."
[h] Respondents who answered the "economy in general" were asked "what specific economic problem do you mean?"
[i] Question category worded as "poverty/hunger."
[j] Question category worded as "poverty/hunger/homeless."
[k] Includes 7 percent responding "other specific economic problems."

Source: George H. Gallup, The Gallup Report, Report No. 198, p. 27; Report No. 206, p. 23; Report No. 226, p. 17; Report No. 229, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 235, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 252, pp. 28, 29; Report No. 260, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 277, pp. 6, 7 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); and George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Poll (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 23, 1985), pp. 1, 2. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing respondent's community

By sex and race, United States, 1986[a]

Question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing the community you live in?"

		Sex		Race	
	National	Male	Female	White	Black
War	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxes	3	4	3	4	1
Unemployment	17	18	16	16	17
Economy, inflation	6	6	5	6	1
Politicians inept	2	2	1	2	2
Nuclear sites	0	0	0	0	0
Environment, pollution	3	3	3	3	0
Road maintenance	1	1	2	1	0
Development	2	3	2	3	0
Population, traffic	2	3	1	2	0
Mass transit	0	0	0	0	0
Welfare	1	1	0	1	0
Health, AIDS[b]	0	0	1	0	1
Farmers	2	2	2	3	0
Social Security, elderly	0	0	0	0	0
Poor	1	0	2	1	1
Crime	8	7	8	7	10
Oil	1	2	1	1	0
Homeless	1	0	1	1	2
Minorities, race relations	1	1	0	1	0
Education	3	2	3	3	0
Housing	2	3	2	2	7
Immigrants	1	1	0	1	0
Gangs	1	1	1	0	6
Labor	0	0	0	0	0
Youth	0	0	0	0	0
Morality, values	1	1	2	1	3
Indifference, nobody cares	1	1	1	1	0
Drugs	13	12	14	12	18
Alcohol	1	0	1	1	0
Other	1	1	2	1	2
Don't know/no answer	24	24	25	24	29

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding. Some 0 entries may be less than one-half of 1 percent.
[b] Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Copyright © 1986 by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988[a]

Question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

	Economic problems										
	Economic problems (total)	Federal budget deficit	Economy (general)	Un-employ-ment	Trade deficit/ trade relations	High cost of living/ inflation	Other specific economic problems	Drugs/ drug abuse	Poverty/ hunger/ homeless	Fear of war/ nuclear war	International problems/ foreign affairs
National	45%	12%	12%	9%	3%	2%	7%	11%	7%	5%	4%
Sex											
Male	52	16	15	9	4	1	7	12	4	4	5
Female	38	9	10	8	2	3	6	11	10	5	3
Age											
18 to 29 years	41	13	12	7	3	1	5	11	10	7	5
30 to 49 years	49	11	16	10	2	3	7	9	6	4	4
50 years and older	42	13	9	8	3	2	7	14	6	4	4
65 years and older	38	12	8	6	3	2	7	15	5	3	4
Region											
East	37	9	12	8	2	2	4	18	6	6	3
Midwest	54	15	12	12	4	2	9	7	7	5	3
South	44	11	12	8	3	2	8	10	5	4	4
West	43	15	15	6	1	3	3	10	12	3	5
Race											
White	46	14	13	8	3	2	6	11	7	5	4
Black	41	5	6	16	3	3	8	17	10	4	3
Education											
College graduate	52	19	19	4	2	1	7	9	4	5	6
College incomplete	43	13	13	7	5	3	2	10	8	3	4
High school graduate	41	8	11	10	2	3	7	14	8	7	3
Less than high school graduate	42	11	5	12	2	2	10	11	8	1	5
Politics											
Republican	41	14	14	5	3	2	3	14	6	5	6
Democrat	46	10	10	13	3	2	8	12	8	4	3
Independent	45	12	12	8	3	3	7	9	7	5	4
Income											
$50,000 and over	62	22	23	6	5	2	4	10	2	4	3
$30,000 to $49,999	45	11	13	9	3	2	7	11	6	7	3
$15,000 to $29,999	44	10	12	11	2	3	6	14	9	5	4
Under $15,000	32	10	3	9	2	1	7	9	10	4	7

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Totals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.
[b] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 277 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1988), pp. 6, 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Quality of education	Crime	Moral/ religious decline in society	Other non-economic problems	None/ no opinion
2%	2%	1%	11%	12%
1	1	1	11	9
4	2	1	11	15
2	2	2	7	13
4	1	2	13	8
1	2	1	11	15
1	3	1	9	21
1	2	1	13	13
2	1	1	10	10
3	1	2	11	16
3	4	2	10	8
2	2	1	11	11
(b)	1	1	5	18
3	(b)	2	12	7
5	1	2	12	12
1	3	1	10	12
1	1	1	10	20
2	2	2	10	12
4	1	1	10	11
1	2	1	12	14
5	1	1	8	4
3	1	2	13	9
2	2	2	12	6
2	3	1	11	21

Table 2.4

Attitudes toward the biggest problem facing public schools

By school status, United States, 1987 and 1988[a]

Question: "What do you think are the biggest problems with which the public schools in this community must deal?"

	1987				1988			
	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Nonpublic school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Nonpublic school parents
Use of drugs	30%	31%	29%	27%	32%	34%	30%	29%
Lack of discipline	22	22	20	28	19	20	15	25
Lack of proper financial support	14	12	18	14	12	10	17	11
Difficulty in getting good teachers	9	9	10	9	11	10	11	13
Poor curriculum/poor standards	8	7	10	9	11	11	11	14
Large schools/overcrowding	8	7	10	5	6	4	10	9
Moral standards	7	7	6	9	6	6	7	2
Parents' lack of interest	6	6	6	11	7	7	7	8
Pupils' lack of interest/truancy	6	7	5	4	5	6	4	5
Drinking/alcoholism	6	6	7	4	5	5	6	6
Teachers' lack of interest	5	4	7	12	3	3	3	8
Low teacher pay	5	4	5	9	4	3	7	5
Lack of respect for teachers/other students	4	4	5	8	2	2	1	2
Integration/busing	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3
Crime/vandalism	3	4	2	5	3	3	2	1
Problems with administration	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
Lack of needed teachers	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	2
Lack of proper facilities	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	3
Transportation	1	1	2	(b)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fighting	1	1	1	(b)	1	2	1	1
Too much emphasis on sports	1	1	1	(b)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Communication problems	1	1	1	(b)	1	1	1	(b)
Peer pressure	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mismanagement of funds/programs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parents' involvement in school activities	1	1	(b)	(b)	1	1	1	(b)
School board politics	1	1	1	(b)	1	1	1	1
Too many schools/declining enrollment	1	1	1	1	1	(b)	1	(b)
There are no problems	2	2	4	1	2	2	4	3
Miscellaneous	7	6	11	6	5	4	6	4
Don't know	14	17	7	8	10	12	4	5
Lack of after-school programs	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	(b)	1	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Figures add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.
[b] Less than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 264, pp. 13, 14; Report No. 276, p. 41 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.5

Teenager attitudes toward problems facing young people

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1987[a]

Question: "What do you feel is the biggest problem facing people your age?"

	Drug abuse	Alcohol abuse	Teenage pregndncy	Peer pressures	AIDS[b]	Problems with parents	Maturity, independence	Unemployment	Teenage suicide	Other	No opinion
National	54%	12%	11%	10%	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	9%	8%
Sex											
Male	55	10	3	8	5	2	3	3	1	12	9
Female	52	14	19	12	5	3	1	1	2	6	7
Age											
13 to 15 years	53	10	10	9	4	3	3	1	2	7	10
16 to 17 years	54	15	12	11	7	1	1	3	1	11	6
Region											
East	53	13	8	11	5	4	4	2	3	8	6
Midwest	54	16	9	9	4	3	2	(c)	(c)	7	13
South	49	8	14	12	7	2	1	2	1	8	11
West	61	11	13	6	4	(c)	3	5	2	12	1
City size											
Metropolitan	53	8	10	12	6	5	2	2	3	15	5
Suburban	58	14	10	9	6	1	3	3	2	6	6
Nonmetropolitan	51	12	12	9	4	2	2	2	1	7	11
Race											
White	54	14	9	10	5	2	2	2	2	8	9
Black	55	2	25	12	6	4	3	(c)	(c)	8	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 265 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1987), p. 43. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

[a] Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.
[b] Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
[c] Less than 1 percent.

Table 2.6

College students' attitudes toward alcohol abuse as a problem on campus

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "In your opinion, how much of a problem is alcohol abuse by students on this campus? Is it a serious problem, somewhat of a problem, not too much of a problem, or no problem at all?"

	Serious problem	Somewhat of a problem	Not too much of a problem	No problem at all	No opinion
National	14%	39%	32%	7%	8%
Sex					
Male	16	34	34	8	8
Female	11	45	28	7	9
Age					
18 years and under	21	29	40	7	3
19 to 20 years	12	47	28	6	7
21 to 22 years	14	36	36	8	6
23 years and over	10	38	25	10	17
Class					
Freshman	18	30	34	10	8
Sophmore	12	40	33	9	6
Junior	9	50	32	4	5
Senior	12	51	22	4	11
Race					
White	13	41	31	8	7
Nonwhite	16	28	34	7	15
Region					
East	19	27	38	9	7
Midwest	13	54	25	3	5
South	13	37	33	8	9
West	9	39	28	11	13
Parents' income					
$45,000 and over	12	42	35	7	4
$25,000 to $44,999	14	41	30	6	9
Under $25,000	16	37	29	8	10
Alcohol user					
Yes	12	40	33	7	8
No	17	35	28	8	12
Drug user					
Yes	13	37	34	9	7
No	15	43	28	5	9

Note: This survey was conducted by The Gallup Organization, Inc. for "Newsweek on Campus." For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 265 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1987), p. 47. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.7

College students' attitudes toward drug abuse as a problem on campus

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "In your opinion, how much of a problem is drug abuse by students on this campus? Is it a serious problem, somewhat of a problem, not too much of a problem or no problem at all?"

	Serious problem	Somewhat of a problem	Not too much of a problem	No problem at all	No opinion
National	7%	31%	34%	9%	19%
Sex					
Male	9	27	38	10	16
Female	5	35	30	9	21
Age					
18 years and under	8	33	35	10	14
19 to 20 years	7	29	39	8	17
21 to 22 years	7	43	23	11	16
23 years and over	6	23	32	9	30
Class					
Freshman	8	29	33	12	18
Sophmore	8	23	39	10	20
Junior	6	39	38	6	11
Senior	4	47	21	10	18
Race					
White	6	32	35	10	17
Nonwhite	10	27	25	8	30
Region					
East	8	31	35	8	18
Midwest	5	34	36	5	20
South	6	32	30	14	18
West	8	26	33	12	21
Parents' income					
$45,000 and over	7	31	39	9	14
$25,000 to $44,999	5	33	34	9	19
Under $25,000	7	34	28	8	23
Alcohol user					
Yes	6	34	33	9	18
No	8	23	36	11	22
Drug user					
Yes	7	30	36	11	16
No	7	31	32	8	22

Note: See Note, table 2.6. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 265 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1987), p. 48. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.8

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, selected years 1973-88

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little."

(Percent saying "a great deal" or "quite a lot")

	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984[a]	1985	1986	1987	1988
Church or organized religion	66%	68%	64%	65%	64%	62%	64%	66%	57%	61%	59%
Military	(b)	58	57	54	50	53	58	61	63	61	58
U.S. Supreme Court	44	49	46	45	46	42	51	56	54	52	56
Banks and banking	(b)	(b)	(b)	60	46	51	51	51	49	51	49
Public schools	58	(b)	54	53	42	39	47	48	49	50	49
Congress	42	40	40	34	29	28	29	39	41	(b)	35
Newspapers	39	(b)	(b)	51	35	38	34	35	37	31	36
Big business	26	34	33	32	20	28	29	31	28	(b)	25
Television	37	(b)	(b)	38	25	25	25	29	27	28	27
Organized labor	30	38	39	36	28	26	30	28	29	26	26

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] The NEWSWEEK Poll, conducted by The Gallup Organization, Inc.
[b] Not asked.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 30. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.9

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, 1972-88

Question: "As far as people in charge of running . . . are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

(Percent reporting a great deal of confidence)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
The military	35%	40%	33%	24%	23%	27%	29%	29%	28%	28%	31%	35%	45%	32%	36%	35%	33%
Medicine	48	57	50	43	42	43	42	30	34	37	32	35	43	39	33	36	40
The White House	NA	18	28	NA	11	31	14	15	18	28	20	23	42	30	19	23	17
Major educational institutions such as colleges and universities	33	44	40	36	31	37	41	33	36	34	30	36	40	35	34	36	34
The U.S. Supreme Court	28	33	40	28	22	29	29	28	27	29	25	33	35	28	32	30	32
Congress	21	NA	18	13	9	17	10	18	18	16	13	20	28	16	21	20	15
Television news	NA	41	31	35	28	28	35	37	29	24	24	24	28	23	27	29	28
Organized religion	30	36	32	32	24	29	34	20	22	22	20	22	24	21	22	16	17
State governments	NA	24	NA	NA	16	18	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	16	19	NA	NA
Local governments	NA	28	NA	NA	21	18	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	18	21	NA	NA
Major companies	27	29	21	19	16	20	22	18	16	16	18	18	19	17	16	21	19
The press	18	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19	16	14	19	18	16	19	19	18
Law firms	NA	24	18	16	12	14	18	16	13	NA	NA	12	17	12	14	15	13
Organized labor	15	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14	12	8	10	12	13	11	11	13
Executive branch of the Federal Government	27	19	28	13	11	23	14	17	17	24	NA	NA	NA	19	18	19	16

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Louis Harris, The Harris Survey (Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., May 3, 1988), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.10

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little: The U.S. Supreme Court?"

	Great deal	Quite a lot	Some	Very little	None[a]	No opinion
National	21%	35%	30%	11%	1%	2%
Sex						
Male	23	32	31	11	1	2
Female	19	37	29	11	1	3
Age						
18 to 29 years	24	36	25	12	2	1
18 to 24 years	27	37	21	12	1	2
25 to 29 years	21	35	29	11	2	2
30 to 49 years	19	37	33	9	1	1
Total 50 years and older	20	32	30	13	2	3
50 to 64 years	21	36	27	11	2	3
65 years and older	19	28	34	14	1	4
Region						
East	22	34	33	8	1	2
Midwest	20	37	33	6	1	3
South	19	34	26	16	2	3
West	23	33	29	13	1	1
Race, ethnicity						
White	21	35	30	11	1	2
Nonwhite	21	32	32	13	2	(b)
Black	20	33	32	13	2	(b)
Hispanic	27	37	21	12	2	1
Education						
College graduate	23	38	30	9	(b)	(b)
College incomplete	20	39	29	10	1	1
High school graduate	19	36	32	8	2	3
Less than high school graduate	23	25	27	19	2	4
Politics						
Republican	26	33	32	8	(b)	1
Democrat	19	36	27	13	2	3
Independent	18	35	34	11	1	1
Occupation						
Professional and business	19	40	31	9	(b)	1
Other white collar	23	35	25	14	(b)	3
Blue collar	21	34	31	10	2	2
Skilled worker	26	34	30	6	3	1
Unskilled worker	17	34	32	14	1	2
Income						
$40,000 and over	24	38	30	7	(b)	1
$25,000 to $39,999	17	37	33	10	1	2
$15,000 to $24,999	21	37	30	10	1	1
Under $15,000	23	29	27	15	3	3
Religion						
Protestant	19	33	33	12	1	2
Catholic	25	37	26	8	2	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Response volunteered.
[b] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 33. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.11

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1975-88[a]

Question: "I'm going to name some institutions in this country. As far as the people running these institutions (U.S. Supreme Court) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

	1975				1976				1977				1978				1980			
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
National	31%	46%	19%	4%	35%	44%	15%	6%	36%	49%	11%	4%	28%	53%	15%	4%	25%	50%	20%	6%
Sex																				
Male	33	42	23	2	39	41	16	3	39	47	12	2	32	50	16	2	27	49	21	3
Female	29	50	15	6	32	46	14	8	33	52	10	5	25	55	14	6	23	51	18	8
Race																				
White	31	46	19	4	36	43	16	5	36	50	11	4	28	52	15	4	24	50	20	6
Black/other	27	51	18	5	31	47	13	8	37	47	10	7	25	58	12	5	29	47	16	8
Education																				
College	36	46	17	1	44	44	10	2	40	50	8	3	37	52	10	1	28	55	16	2
High school	29	48	19	4	34	44	18	4	34	52	11	3	25	55	16	4	24	50	22	4
Grade school	27	43	18	11	27	41	18	15	34	42	16	9	21	47	18	14	21	39	20	20
Occupation																				
Professional/business	35	48	16	2	45	40	12	2	40	50	8	2	34	52	12	2	25	56	16	2
Clerical	30	50	14	5	30	50	16	5	31	58	8	3	27	55	14	3	25	51	19	4
Manual	29	43	23	5	33	43	18	6	36	47	13	4	24	54	16	6	24	46	21	8
Farmer	20	53	13	13	32	46	16	6	35	41	18	6	36	44	16	4	21	47	29	3
Income																				
$15,000 and over	31	49	19	1	38	44	16	1	38	51	10	1	32	53	14	1	23	55	21	1
$10,000 to $14,999	32	45	20	3	37	48	11	5	39	48	10	3	27	54	16	3	33	48	16	3
$7,000 to $9,999	33	46	17	4	41	38	15	6	34	52	9	5	22	58	16	4	22	46	22	10
$5,000 to $6,999	31	42	22	5	32	42	20	6	29	48	15	7	36	42	12	11	26	36	17	20
$3,000 to $4,999	30	42	21	7	33	42	17	8	33	48	14	4	19	58	16	8	22	41	19	18
Under $3,000	28	53	11	8	30	42	14	14	30	46	12	12	22	51	12	15	24	46	16	15
Age																				
18 to 20 years	41	45	12	1	38	47	12	3	39	51	9	2	35	53	12	0	34	57	7	2
21 to 29 years	31	50	17	2	38	48	9	4	36	53	8	2	26	58	14	3	30	52	15	3
30 to 49 years	29	48	19	3	33	46	17	4	33	52	12	4	31	54	14	2	24	53	20	4
50 years and older	31	43	20	7	35	35	18	8	37	46	12	6	26	49	16	9	22	46	22	10
Region																				
Northeast	33	46	18	2	39	45	13	4	35	53	9	3	26	56	15	4	24	50	19	7
Midwest	32	46	18	5	37	44	13	6	40	49	8	4	32	51	13	4	27	57	14	7
South	28	48	18	5	33	42	17	8	34	48	12	5	26	52	15	7	24	51	22	4
West	32	43	20	4	33	45	19	4	32	48	16	5	27	54	16	3	24	46	24	7
Religion																				
Protestant	31	46	18	5	35	45	15	6	35	49	12	4	28	52	14	6	23	52	19	6
Catholic	30	48	20	3	34	42	19	4	38	50	10	4	27	56	16	1	29	42	21	8
Jewish	39	48	9	4	67	33	0	0	40	51	6	3	31	59	3	7	25	59	12	3
None	36	39	21	4	39	40	15	7	35	50	11	4	33	46	20	2	21	57	19	3
Politics																				
Republican	34	42	19	5	39	46	11	4	35	49	12	5	33	51	12	5	23	53	21	3
Democrat	30	49	18	4	35	43	17	4	38	47	11	3	28	55	12	4	28	48	17	6
Independent	30	46	19	5	33	43	16	8	34	53	10	4	26	52	18	4	22	50	21	7

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1974 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1982				1983				1984				1986				1987				1988			
A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
31%	53%	12%	4%	27%	55%	14%	4%	33%	51%	12%	4%	30%	52%	14%	4%	36%	50%	10%	4%	35%	50%	11%	4%
32	53	13	2	31	50	16	2	40	44	15	2	36	47	15	2	41	46	11	2	39	47	10	3
30	53	12	5	24	58	12	5	29	56	11	5	25	56	14	5	33	52	10	6	31	53	11	5
30	54	12	3	27	55	14	4	35	50	13	2	31	53	13	3	38	47	11	4	36	49	11	4
31	49	13	7	26	53	15	6	25	54	11	10	24	49	19	7	26	61	7	6	26	56	10	8
36	53	10	1	34	53	12	1	40	50	8	2	37	52	9	2	44	49	6	1	40	51	8	1
27	55	14	3	24	58	15	3	30	52	15	3	26	56	15	3	32	51	12	5	32	51	13	5
30	45	11	14	19	47	19	15	25	46	17	12	21	39	27	13	24	47	18	11	27	46	12	16
36	53	10	1	34	52	11	3	40	49	9	2	36	52	11	1	47	45	7	2	38	52	9	2
29	58	11	1	26	57	14	3	24	62	12	2	25	57	14	3	33	58	7	3	32	54	10	4
28	52	15	5	22	57	17	4	33	48	14	5	27	51	17	5	29	52	13	6	32	50	12	7
38	50	12	0	41	36	10	13	45	40	15	0	36	39	15	9	35	40	22	2	33	33	33	0
31	56	12	1	30	56	14	1	36	52	10	2	32	55	12	2	41	49	8	2	37	52	9	2
34	52	11	3	27	59	10	3	32	45	17	6	31	50	18	2	32	49	16	4	34	47	14	6
29	57	10	4	21	52	19	7	28	53	17	2	22	55	16	6	30	53	14	3	25	45	17	12
34	40	16	9	26	57	12	5	37	45	12	6	21	47	22	10	27	52	10	11	30	49	11	9
24	54	14	6	25	47	15	14	21	50	14	14	32	45	18	5	24	42	21	12	21	52	15	12
29	52	14	5	26	47	16	10	29	51	17	3	24	46	19	11	30	58	10	2	42	45	10	3
43	47	9	0	38	49	11	2	29	52	19	0	47	42	10	0	62	24	10	5	57	37	7	0
33	53	12	2	33	55	10	2	45	42	11	2	38	48	10	4	41	51	6	2	43	45	8	4
28	56	14	2	24	60	15	2	30	56	12	3	30	55	14	2	36	52	9	3	34	55	8	3
31	52	12	6	26	51	16	7	30	51	13	5	24	52	17	6	32	48	13	7	30	50	14	6
34	49	13	4	30	54	12	3	32	51	13	4	32	52	13	3	43	48	7	2	35	53	9	3
30	57	11	2	30	54	12	4	30	55	12	2	30	54	13	3	32	52	12	5	33	51	11	5
27	53	15	5	26	53	17	4	32	49	14	5	28	50	16	6	33	50	12	5	37	44	12	7
32	53	11	4	22	60	15	4	41	48	9	2	30	54	14	2	41	48	8	3	32	58	8	2
29	54	13	4	27	54	16	4	33	52	11	4	28	52	15	5	35	50	11	4	35	48	12	5
33	54	10	3	26	58	12	4	32	52	13	2	32	54	11	2	39	48	9	4	34	55	9	3
35	43	19	3	43	45	10	2	45	45	10	0	37	55	8	0	55	35	5	5	39	61	0	0
30	53	16	2	30	51	14	4	36	43	17	4	33	47	19	1	33	53	10	5	38	52	7	3
34	50	13	3	30	53	16	2	42	47	10	2	33	51	14	2	42	48	6	4	42	49	7	3
30	54	11	5	27	54	15	3	34	51	12	4	29	53	14	4	34	50	12	4	33	52	12	3
29	54	14	4	26	57	12	6	27	54	14	4	28	52	15	4	35	50	12	3	30	50	12	8

Table 2.12

Respondents' ratings of the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1987

Question: "In general, what kind of rating would you give the U.S. Supreme Court--excellent, good, fair, or poor?"

	Excel-lent	Good	Fair	Poor	No opinion
National	10%	40%	35%	7%	8%
Sex					
Male	9	39	38	8	6
Female	11	41	33	5	10
Age					
18 to 29 years	7	44	38	5	6
18 to 24 years	7	42	40	5	6
25 to 29 years	8	46	36	5	5
30 to 49 years	10	42	35	7	6
50 years and older	11	36	34	8	11
50 to 64 years	10	37	35	9	9
65 years and older	12	34	34	6	14
Region					
East	10	42	35	8	5
Midwest	9	46	33	5	7
South	9	35	39	7	10
West	11	39	33	7	10
Race, ethnicity					
White	10	41	34	7	8
Nonwhite	8	34	44	8	6
Black	9	33	45	9	4
Hispanic	7	37	33	11	12
Education					
College graduate	14	46	33	3	4
College incomplete	10	44	33	7	6
High school graduate	7	38	39	7	9
Less than high school graduate	9	32	36	9	14
Politics					
Republican	10	41	35	7	7
Democrat	10	42	33	7	8
Independent	9	37	39	6	9
Occupation					
Professional and business	11	45	35	5	4
Other white collar	14	45	27	3	11
Blue collar	7	39	39	7	8
Skilled worker	8	38	38	6	10
Unskilled worker	5	40	40	8	7
Income					
$40,000 and over	13	49	30	5	3
$25,000 to $39,999	10	43	35	7	5
$15,000 to $24,999	6	42	40	5	7
Under $15,000	11	30	37	9	13
Religion					
Protestant	8	38	37	8	9
Catholic	12	44	34	4	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 262 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1987), p. 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.13

Attitudes toward fairness of the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1987

Question: "Do you think the Supreme Court has been impartial in its decisions or do you think it has tended to favor one group more than another?"

	Impartial	Favors one group	No opinion
National	44%	37%	19%
Sex			
Male	47	39	14
Female	42	35	23
Age			
18 to 29 years	48	35	17
18 to 24 years	40	41	19
25 to 29 years	58	28	14
30 to 49 years	44	39	17
50 years and older	43	35	22
50 to 64 years	45	35	20
65 years and older	40	35	25
Region			
East	48	34	18
Midwest	50	35	15
South	38	39	23
West	43	39	18
Race, ethnicity			
White	45	36	19
Nonwhite	42	42	16
Black	43	41	16
Hispanic	37	36	27
Education			
College graduate	56	32	12
College incomplete	49	39	12
High school graduate	40	38	22
Less than high school graduate	36	36	28
Politics			
Republican	51	33	16
Democrat	41	40	19
Independent	44	36	20
Occupation			
Professional and business	54	32	14
Other white collar	45	38	17
Blue collar	40	39	21
Skilled worker	40	39	21
Unskilled worker	40	38	22
Income			
$40,000 and over	50	37	13
$25,000 to $39,999	49	37	14
$15,000 to $24,999	47	34	19
Under $15,000	37	39	24
Religion			
Protestant	41	38	21
Catholic	50	33	17

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Geoge Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 262 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1987), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14

Attitudes toward the future direction of the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1987

Question: "In the future, would you like to see the Supreme Court's decisions move in a more liberal direction or in a more conservative direction?"

	Liberal	Conservative	Neither, stay the same	No opinion
National	32%	41%	16%	11%
Sex				
Male	32	44	17	7
Female	32	40	14	14
Age				
18 to 29 years	42	38	14	6
18 to 24 years	46	35	11	8
25 to 29 years	36	42	17	5
30 to 49 years	32	41	16	11
50 years and older	25	45	17	13
50 to 64 years	27	47	16	10
65 years and older	23	42	17	18
Region				
East	38	37	17	8
Midwest	33	43	15	9
South	26	45	14	15
West	32	40	17	11
Race, ethnicity				
White	29	44	16	11
Nonwhite	50	27	12	11
Black	53	27	11	9
Hispanic	40	36	11	13
Education				
College graduate	35	38	21	6
College incomplete	36	43	14	7
High school graduate	31	42	16	11
Less than high school graduate	27	42	13	18
Politics				
Republican	19	57	16	8
Democrat	41	32	15	12
Independent	32	40	17	11
Occupation				
Professional and business	32	45	17	6
Other white collar	41	31	12	16
Blue collar	34	40	14	12
Skilled worker	34	41	11	14
Unskilled worker	34	38	18	10
Income				
$40,000 and over	34	41	19	6
$25,000 to $39,999	32	45	14	9
$15,000 to $24,999	27	42	19	12
Under $15,000	36	39	11	14
Religion				
Protestant	28	45	15	12
Catholic	32	46	9	13

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 262 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1987), p. 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.15

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of various occupations

By type of occupation, United States, 1988

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low or very low: . . .?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
Druggists, pharmacists	14%	52%	29%	2%	1%	2%
Clergymen	22	38	28	6	2	4
College teachers	10	44	35	5	1	5
Medical doctors	13	40	38	5	2	2
Dentists	10	41	39	5	2	3
Engineers	10	38	41	3	1	7
Policemen	10	37	39	8	3	3
Bankers	3	23	55	12	3	4
Funeral directors	4	20	50	13	5	8
Journalists	3	20	49	18	4	6
TV reporters, commentators	3	19	53	16	6	3
Newspaper reporters	3	19	53	17	5	3
Building contractors	4	18	53	17	3	5
Senators	3	16	52	19	5	5
Lawyers	3	15	45	23	10	4
Business executives	2	14	54	20	5	5
Congressmen	2	14	52	20	7	5
Local officeholders	2	12	50	23	8	5
Labor union leaders	3	11	35	28	17	6
Real estate agents	3	10	47	27	7	6
Stockbrokers	2	11	50	19	5	13
State officeholders	1	10	53	24	7	5
Insurance salesmen	2	8	41	31	14	4
Advertising practitioners	1	6	40	32	14	7
Car salesmen	1	5	29	38	25	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

United States, selected years 1976-88

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low or very low: Lawyers?"

	1976	1977	1981	1983	1985	1988
Very high	6%	5%	4%	5%	6%	3%
High	19	21	21	19	21	15
Average	48	44	41	43	40	45
Low	18	18	19	18	21	23
Very low	8	8	8	9	9	10
No opinion	1	4	7	6	3	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low or very low: Lawyers?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
National	3%	15%	45%	23%	10%	4%
Sex						
Male	3	15	41	26	13	2
Female	2	15	49	21	8	5
Age						
18 to 29 years	5	21	47	20	5	2
18 to 24 years	6	24	51	10	6	3
25 to 29 years	4	16	43	33	4	(a)
30 to 49 years	1	15	45	24	14	1
50 years and older	2	10	44	25	11	8
50 to 64 years	3	9	42	25	15	6
65 years and older	1	10	46	25	8	10
Region						
East	3	16	45	23	10	3
Midwest	3	16	44	23	11	3
South	2	14	48	21	10	5
West	2	14	41	28	12	3
Race						
White	2	14	45	25	11	3
Nonwhite	5	21	48	16	5	5
Black	6	21	51	13	6	3
Education						
College graduate	2	13	38	30	13	4
College incomplete	2	18	46	21	12	1
High school graduate	4	14	49	22	8	3
Less than high school graduate	2	15	45	23	8	7
Politics						
Republican	2	14	44	27	10	3
Democrat	4	18	46	20	9	3
Independent	1	14	42	26	13	4
Occupation						
Professional and business	2	11	43	30	13	1
Other white collar	3	19	50	21	6	1
Blue collar	3	14	48	19	12	4
Skilled worker	2	14	48	19	13	4
Unskilled worker	4	15	48	19	11	3
Income						
$40,000 and over	1	15	36	32	15	1
$25,000 to $39,999	2	14	47	24	11	2
$15,000 to $24,999	4	13	47	24	9	3
Under $15,000	3	17	49	18	7	6
Religion						
Protestant	2	16	43	23	12	4
Catholic	3	14	52	21	8	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemen

United States, selected years 1977-88

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields -- very high, high, average, low, or very low: Policemen?"

	1977	1981	1983	1985	1988
Very high	8%	8%	7%	10%	10%
High	29	36	34	37	37
Average	50	41	45	41	39
Low	9	9	7	7	8
Very low	3	4	4	3	3
No opinion	1	2	3	2	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.19

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemen

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low?: Policemen?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
National	10%	37%	39%	8%	3%	3%
Sex						
Male	10	39	38	7	4	2
Female	9	36	41	8	3	3
Age						
18 to 29 years	11	38	33	12	5	1
18 to 24 years	11	40	31	12	5	1
25 to 29 years	12	34	35	12	5	2
30 to 49 years	9	39	42	7	2	1
50 years and older	9	36	42	5	3	5
50 to 64 years	12	33	44	5	3	3
65 years and older	7	37	41	5	4	6
Region						
East	11	39	37	10	3	(a)
Midwest	11	37	43	4	2	3
South	10	33	40	7	5	5
West	6	43	38	10	2	1
Race						
White	11	38	39	7	3	2
Nonwhite	3	30	46	11	4	6
Black	4	29	47	10	3	7
Education						
College graduate	5	39	44	8	1	3
College incomplete	13	40	38	3	4	2
High school graduate	10	34	42	11	1	2
Less than high school graduate	10	35	35	9	8	3
Politics						
Republican	14	39	38	7	(a)	2
Democrat	7	36	42	9	3	3
Independent	8	40	41	6	3	2
Occupation						
Professional and business	8	42	41	5	1	3
Other white collar	16	29	39	11	5	(a)
Blue collar	9	35	39	12	4	1
Skilled worker	12	37	40	6	3	2
Unskilled worker	7	33	37	18	4	1
Household income						
$40,000 and over	6	44	42	4	2	2
$25,000 to $39,999	9	33	46	9	2	1
$15,000 to $24,999	10	41	36	7	5	1
Under $15,000	13	33	34	11	5	4
Religion						
Protestant	10	37	40	7	3	3
Catholic	11	38	37	8	4	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.20

Attitudes toward a policeman striking an adult male citizen

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1975-88[a]

Question: "Are there any situations you can imagine in which you would approve of a policeman striking an adult male citizen?"

	1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984			1986			1987			1988		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	73%	23%	4%	76%	20%	4%	76%	20%	3%	73%	24%	3%	78%	20%	3%	69%	28%	2%	72%	25%	3%	73%	23%	4%	73%	23%	4%
Sex																											
Male	77	20	3	81	17	2	82	16	2	80	18	2	83	15	2	75	23	2	80	17	2	80	17	3	77	20	2
Female	70	26	4	72	22	5	72	23	4	68	29	4	73	23	3	65	32	3	66	31	3	67	27	6	69	25	6
Race																											
White	77	20	3	79	18	3	80	17	3	76	21	3	80	17	3	73	25	2	76	22	2	76	20	4	77	19	4
Black/other	46	47	7	48	44	8	48	45	8	45	49	6	59	37	4	50	46	4	49	46	5	56	35	9	51	41	8
Education																											
College	86	13	1	85	13	3	85	12	3	82	17	1	87	11	2	79	20	1	85	14	1	83	14	2	78	19	3
High school	71	26	4	76	20	4	76	21	2	73	24	3	75	23	2	67	31	2	67	31	2	70	26	4	73	23	3
Grade school	58	35	7	62	33	5	59	33	8	52	41	7	56	36	8	46	46	8	51	38	11	48	39	14	50	36	14
Occupation																											
Professional/business	84	14	3	84	14	2	86	11	2	83	15	2	85	13	3	76	22	2	83	15	2	86	12	2	79	19	2
Clerical	77	20	3	78	18	5	79	19	2	78	21	2	83	16	1	74	26	1	70	28	2	66	29	5	77	19	4
Manual	66	30	4	73	24	3	72	25	3	67	29	4	71	26	3	64	32	3	66	30	4	65	29	6	69	26	5
Farmer	63	27	10	70	28	2	79	8	12	70	24	6	92	3	5	61	29	10	63	34	3	78	15	8	62	25	12
Income																											
$15,000 and over	83	15	2	83	14	3	85	14	2	82	17	.	84	14	2	75	23	2	79	20	1	80	17	3	78	20	3
$10,000 to $14,999	77	21	2	77	19	4	78	19	2	72	25	3	78	20	3	67	31	2	70	28	3	64	32	4	69	26	6
$7,000 to $9,999	71	24	4	76	21	3	72	24	5	66	29	5	70	26	5	62	34	4	58	34	8	62	34	4	65	31	4
$5,000 to $6,999	59	36	6	72	25	3	69	28	3	61	31	9	66	30	4	57	40	4	54	43	3	52	38	10	70	24	6
$3,000 to $4,999	63	34	3	71	26	3	61	31	8	56	37	7	48	44	8	55	41	4	54	39	7	48	44	8	64	24	12
Under $3,000	66	27	7	61	32	7	60	34	7	46	52	3	68	30	2	69	29	2	51	49	0	55	35	10	60	37	3
Age																											
18 to 20 years	70	27	2	78	20	1	67	30	3	71	29	0	78	22	(b)	71	27	2	60	38	3	71	29	0	74	26	0
21 to 29 years	75	22	2	78	20	2	79	19	1	76	23	1	81	17	2	72	26	1	74	25	1	73	24	4	70	26	4
30 to 49 years	79	18	3	79	17	4	79	18	2	79	20	2	81	17	2	75	24	1	78	21	1	77	19	4	79	18	3
50 years and older	68	27	5	73	23	5	73	21	6	66	28	6	72	24	4	62	34	4	65	30	6	68	26	6	68	26	6
Region																											
Northeast	74	24	2	75	22	3	74	25	2	74	24	2	77	20	4	65	34	1	68	28	4	71	26	4	68	29	4
Midwest	77	21	3	78	18	4	80	18	3	70	26	4	76	22	2	70	26	4	72	26	2	72	24	4	70	24	5
South	71	24	5	74	20	5	74	21	5	71	26	3	77	20	3	67	30	3	70	26	4	71	23	6	75	19	6
West	70	26	4	78	20	2	80	16	3	79	18	3	84	14	2	76	23	2	78	21	2	79	17	4	77	20	2
Religion																											
Protestant	73	22	4	77	19	4	75	21	4	74	22	3	78	19	3	70	27	3	73	24	3	74	22	4	74	21	5
Catholic	71	27	2	74	23	3	76	21	3	70	28	2	75	22	2	66	32	2	68	30	2	68	27	5	66	29	4
Jewish	91	4	4	70	30	0	72	24	3	81	16	3	83	12	5	67	26	7	76	18	5	80	15	5	91	4	4
None	76	23	1	82	16	3	85	13	2	70	26	4	80	18	2	74	25	1	76	22	2	75	21	4	78	20	2
Politics																											
Republican	76	19	4	79	17	4	76	20	3	78	20	3	86	13	1	74	24	2	78	19	3	82	16	2	75	21	4
Democrat	67	29	4	72	24	4	73	23	4	67	29	4	72	26	3	62	35	3	68	30	2	66	29	5	69	26	5
Independent	78	19	3	79	17	3	80	18	3	75	22	2	79	17	4	73	25	2	73	24	3	74	21	5	75	20	4

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

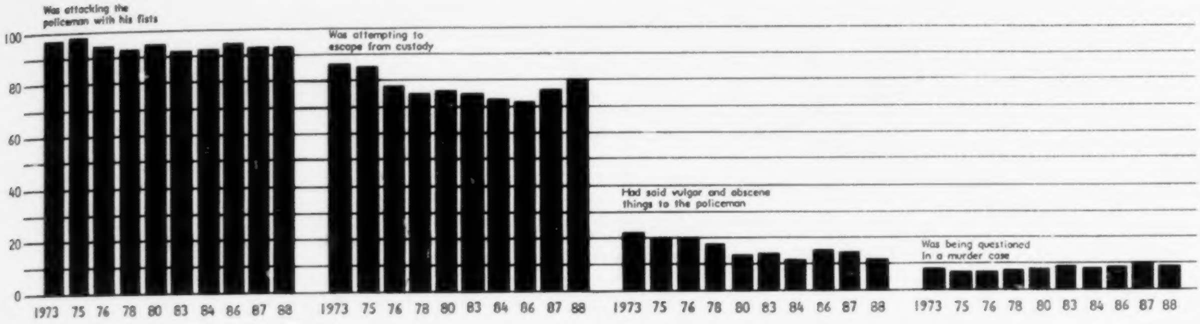
Figure 2.1

Respondents approving of a policeman striking a citizen under certain circumstances

United States, selected years 1973-88

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who. . .?"

(Percent responding "yes")



Note: In 1975, these data were based on a subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in table 2.20. Since 1976, all survey respondents were asked the above questions. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 2.21

Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago

United States, selected years 1972-89

Question: "Is there more crime in your area than there was a year ago, or less?"

	More	Less	Same[a]	Don't know
1972	51%	10%	27%	12%
1975	50	12	29	9
1977	43	17	32	8
1981	54	8	29	9
1982	47	17	28	8
1983	37	17	36	10
1989	47	21	27	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Response volunteered.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report Nos. 282-283 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March/April 1989), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.22

Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Is there more crime in your area than there was a year ago, or less?"

	More	Less	Same^{a}	No opinion
National	47%	21%	27%	5%
Sex				
Male	43	24	28	5
Female	50	18	27	5
Age				
18 to 29 years	44	27	21	8
30 to 49 years	45	22	28	5
50 years and older	50	17	31	2
Region				
East	47	21	27	5
Midwest	42	24	30	4
South	49	22	25	4
West	48	17	29	6
Race				
White	45	21	29	5
Nonwhite	58	27	14	1
Black	59	28	13	(b)
Education				
College graduate	46	18	30	6
College incomplete	45	19	30	6
High school graduate	43	26	25	6
Less than high school graduate	56	17	26	1
Politics				
Republican	37	25	33	5
Democrat	51	21	24	4
Independent	51	18	26	5
Income				
$40,000 and over	40	23	30	7
$25,000 to $39,999	45	23	28	4
$15,000 to $24,999	49	21	24	6
Under $15,000	53	18	26	3
Religion				
Protestant	48	20	29	3
Catholic	45	26	22	7

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Response volunteered.
[b] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report Nos. 282-283 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March/April 1989), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.23

Attitudes toward the level of spending to halt the rising crime rate

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-88[a]

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (halting the rising crime rate) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (halting the rising crime rate)?"

	1976				1977				1978				1980				1982			
	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
National	66%	21%	8%	5%	66%	22%	6%	6%	64%	25%	6%	4%	69%	21%	6%	4%	72%	18%	5%	5%
Sex																				
Male	64	24	8	4	64	24	8	5	63	26	8	3	66	23	7	4	71	19	7	2
Female	67	19	8	6	68	21	4	7	65	25	5	5	71	19	5	5	72	18	4	6
Race																				
White	66	22	8	5	66	23	6	6	64	26	6	4	68	22	6	5	71	19	5	5
Black/other	67	14	11	8	64	20	8	8	69	22	5	4	79	13	6	2	74	15	7	4
Education																				
College	62	26	8	5	62	29	4	5	62	29	7	3	66	25	4	4	72	19	6	3
High school	69	19	9	4	71	19	5	5	67	23	6	4	72	19	6	3	75	17	4	4
Grade school	64	21	7	9	58	21	12	10	61	25	5	9	66	18	8	8	60	21	6	12
Occupation																				
Professional/business	64	25	6	4	65	25	5	5	62	30	6	3	68	22	6	4	73	19	6	3
Clerical	68	19	7	6	71	22	4	4	67	24	5	4	74	19	5	2	76	17	4	3
Manual	67	19	9	4	65	21	8	6	66	23	7	5	68	21	7	5	70	19	6	5
Farmer	47	37	10	6	54	23	9	14	56	24	4	16	56	24	6	15	50	31	12	8
Income																				
$15,000 and over	68	21	6	4	66	24	6	4	66	24	6	3	70	22	5	3	74	18	5	3
$10,000 to $14,999	69	23	6	2	73	19	5	4	66	25	5	4	72	20	5	2	73	18	6	4
$7,000 to $9,999	65	22	9	4	64	24	5	6	64	27	6	3	68	21	8	3	72	20	3	5
$5,000 to $6,999	59	24	10	7	61	23	9	7	67	26	2	5	68	21	4	7	64	23	5	8
$3,000 to $4,999	68	18	8	6	64	16	8	12	57	28	4	11	64	19	12	5	67	17	6	10
Under $3,000	58	19	14	8	62	21	7	10	59	21	13	7	68	10	10	12	67	19	7	7
Age																				
18 to 20 years	64	22	8	6	69	27	0	4	65	30	5	0	64	27	4	5	89	9	2	0
21 to 29 years	67	24	5	4	68	25	4	3	63	26	6	5	74	21	4	2	71	22	5	3
30 to 49 years	66	23	8	3	67	23	5	4	65	26	6	2	68	23	5	4	73	19	5	3
50 years and older	65	18	10	7	63	20	8	9	64	23	7	6	67	19	8	6	70	18	5	7
Region																				
Northeast	71	19	6	3	68	24	3	5	66	24	6	4	72	18	6	3	72	18	5	4
Midwest	64	24	7	5	66	21	7	6	65	24	7	3	69	21	7	3	71	19	5	6
South	67	17	9	7	64	22	7	6	66	26	5	4	71	19	6	5	73	18	4	4
West	60	27	9	4	66	22	5	7	58	28	6	8	62	26	6	7	70	19	7	4
Religion																				
Protestant	66	21	8	5	66	22	6	6	65	24	6	5	69	21	6	4	71	19	5	5
Catholic	70	18	8	4	69	20	5	5	65	26	6	2	71	20	6	3	74	18	4	4
Jewish	73	15	4	8	71	11	0	17	69	17	7	7	72	12	3	12	78	11	3	8
None	50	33	12	5	50	34	9	8	60	29	7	4	64	25	5	7	65	24	8	3
Politics																				
Republican	67	22	6	5	57	29	6	7	62	28	6	5	68	20	10	3	69	20	7	4
Democrat	68	20	8	4	70	19	6	5	66	24	6	4	70	22	4	4	75	16	4	4
Independent	63	22	9	6	66	22	6	6	64	24	6	5	68	20	6	6	69	20	5	5

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

1983				1984				1985				1986				1987				1988			
Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
67%	24%	5%	4%	68%	25%	4%	3%	63%	28%	5%	4%	64%	27%	5%	4%	68%	24%	4%	4%	68%	23%	4%	5%
64	28	6	3	64	28	6	2	61	29	7	4	59	32	6	3	66	26	4	4	67	25	4	4
69	22	4	5	71	21	3	4	66	26	4	4	67	24	4	5	70	22	4	4	69	22	4	5
66	26	4	4	67	26	5	3	63	28	5	4	63	28	5	4	68	24	4	4	67	24	4	5
75	14	7	4	74	19	4	3	62	26	9	3	68	20	4	8	70	23	5	2	73	19	6	2
65	27	4	4	68	28	3	1	61	30	4	5	62	30	3	4	62	30	5	3	71	24	2	3
70	23	4	4	69	21	6	4	57	26	5	3	66	25	6	4	73	19	4	4	68	24	3	5
57	19	13	11	63	28	2	8	52	30	15	4	60	24	6	10	74	19	3	3	61	17	12	10
66	26	5	3	62	32	5	1	63	28	4	4	60	32	3	5	62	29	4	4	68	25	4	3
67	26	3	5	76	20	2	2	68	23	5	4	68	23	5	3	61	36	3	0	66	25	5	4
67	23	6	4	68	23	6	4	62	28	7	4	65	23	7	5	75	16	5	4	70	22	2	5
64	28	0	8	64	36	0	0	46	46	4	4	68	32	0	0	76	18	0	6	70	20	0	10
68	26	4	2	70	5	4	1	65	28	4	3	64	29	4	3	67	25	5	3	70	26	2	2
69	24	3	4	67	27	3	3	57	29	6	8	60	29	5	6	68	25	2	5	65	20	5	10
73	15	8	4	65	29	6	0	55	31	10	4	76	22	0	2	82	15	3	0	67	19	5	9
69	23	5	4	75	18	0	7	56	29	15	0	76	22	2	0	88	6	6	0	60	21	12	7
62	22	7	9	64	22	9	4	70	26	2	2	57	28	14	2	75	4	8	12	52	24	15	9
58	20	6	16	45	33	7	0	52	30	13	4	71	10	10	10	44	50	6	0	61	33	6	0
51	44	0	4	67	25	8	0	80	20	0	0	75	20	0	5	68	21	5	5	63	26	0	10
70	24	4	2	68	28	3	1	67	29	2	2	65	29	4	3	65	27	5	3	63	32	2	3
67	25	4	4	68	24	5	4	62	30	5	4	62	30	4	4	65	26	5	4	74	19	4	3
65	22	7	6	67	24	5	4	62	26	8	5	64	24	6	6	74	19	3	4	66	22	6	7
68	22	6	4	75	18	6	0	60	28	6	6	63	30	3	4	63	28	7	2	70	22	3	6
66	26	3	4	70	25	2	3	62	29	6	3	63	27	4	6	73	20	3	4	63	28	3	7
67	22	5	6	65	26	4	5	67	24	4	4	66	22	7	5	68	22	4	5	72	20	5	2
65	26	6	3	62	29	7	3	60	32	6	3	62	33	3	2	67	27	4	2	67	24	5	4
68	23	5	4	68	24	4	3	63	29	6	3	64	26	4	5	70	22	5	3	66	24	4	5
66	25	4	5	70	24	4	2	66	24	5	5	66	27	3	5	66	30	2	3	72	21	3	4
70	16	7	7	67	33	0	0	76	6	12	6	52	39	9	0	60	40	0	0	94	6	0	0
59	31	5	4	56	31	11	3	52	37	2	9	54	28	14	5	64	19	7	10	64	29	4	4
67	25	5	4	63	29	4	4	62	29	6	4	61	32	3	5	63	30	3	3	67	26	5	2
70	22	5	4	72	23	3	2	66	27	4	3	70	23	4	3	74	19	4	3	72	21	4	3
64	25	5	6	68	23	6	3	61	29	6	5	59	29	6	6	64	26	6	4	67	22	3	8

Table 2.24

Attitudes toward the level of spending to deal with drug addiction

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-88[a]

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of these problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (dealing with drug addiction) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (dealing with drug addiction)?"

	1976				1977				1978				1980				1982			
	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
National	59%	27%	8%	7%	55%	29%	9%	7%	55%	31%	9%	5%	60%	25%	8%	7%	57%	27%	8%	8%
Sex																				
Male	60	25	9	5	54	29	11	6	54	32	11	3	58	26	9	7	57	26	11	6
Female	57	28	6	8	56	29	7	8	56	30	7	6	61	24	7	8	57	28	6	9
Race																				
White	58	28	7	7	54	30	8	7	54	32	9	5	58	26	8	8	55	28	8	8
Black/other	67	17	10	7	60	20	9	10	67	24	5	4	72	13	9	6	68	19	9	4
Education																				
College	54	34	8	4	48	38	9	5	48	40	9	3	51	35	8	6	54	33	7	6
High school	63	24	7	6	60	27	7	6	60	27	9	4	66	21	6	7	59	26	8	7
Grade school	54	24	9	13	55	19	12	14	53	27	9	11	59	16	14	10	56	19	11	14
Occupation																				
Professional/business	59	30	7	4	52	34	8	5	48	39	10	3	54	32	7	6	56	32	8	5
Clerical	51	36	5	8	52	32	8	8	52	34	7	7	65	26	3	6	56	31	6	7
Manual	63	21	9	6	58	26	8	7	60	27	8	5	62	20	10	8	58	24	9	9
Farmer	46	30	8	16	40	23	23	14	36	40	16	8	47	24	12	18	54	27	15	4
Income																				
$15,000 and over	58	28	8	5	51	35	9	6	54	32	10	4	58	29	7	6	55	30	10	5
$10,000 to $14,999	61	29	6	4	57	29	7	7	56	31	10	3	69	23	5	3	59	24	7	10
$7,000 to $9,999	60	29	4	7	57	26	10	7	61	29	6	4	57	24	14	6	59	31	2	8
$5,000 to $6,999	56	28	9	7	56	24	12	8	58	28	5	9	64	23	3	10	58	21	7	14
$3,000 to $4,999	63	25	6	6	61	21	8	10	55	30	7	8	64	17	11	8	57	20	9	14
Under $3,000	50	21	16	13	65	18	9	9	54	32	9	4	56	13	15	16	64	19	10	7
Age																				
18 to 20 years	60	28	10	3	49	45	3	3	60	30	8	2	64	34	0	2	53	36	6	6
21 to 29 years	58	30	9	4	52	36	8	5	55	37	7	2	56	34	7	3	52	36	7	5
30 to 49 years	64	27	5	4	56	30	8	7	58	32	8	3	61	25	8	6	62	26	8	4
50 years and older	55	25	8	11	57	23	10	10	53	27	11	9	60	20	9	12	56	22	10	12
Region																				
Northeast	57	29	9	6	57	25	8	9	51	36	8	4	59	27	8	6	55	27	11	6
Midwest	58	29	6	7	56	31	8	6	56	30	9	5	61	25	7	8	56	30	6	8
South	62	22	8	8	57	29	8	5	60	28	7	5	63	23	7	7	63	23	8	7
West	55	30	8	7	49	30	11	10	49	34	12	5	53	28	10	9	49	31	10	10
Religion																				
Protestant	60	27	6	7	57	30	8	6	58	29	8	5	62	23	7	8	59	26	8	8
Catholic	57	28	9	7	55	27	9	9	52	36	9	3	60	27	7	6	55	32	7	6
Jewish	67	18	11	4	60	17	9	14	45	41	7	7	47	25	12	16	49	32	8	11
None	54	31	10	5	38	36	16	11	45	34	16	5	42	40	11	7	48	27	16	10
Politics																				
Republican	58	26	7	8	47	35	10	8	54	31	9	6	56	29	9	6	51	32	10	7
Democrat	62	25	7	6	62	25	8	6	58	29	8	5	63	22	6	9	64	23	6	7
Independent	55	29	9	7	53	30	8	8	54	33	9	4	59	26	8	7	53	29	10	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

1983				1984				1985				1986				1987				1988			
Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
60%	30%	5%	5%	63%	27%	6%	4%	62%	28%	5%	4%	58%	32%	6%	4%	65%	28%	4%	2%	68%	24%	4%	3%
60	29	7	4	62	27	7	3	61	27	8	4	55	36	7	2	62	31	4	3	72	21	5	2
59	30	4	6	64	28	4	4	62	30	2	5	60	29	5	6	68	26	4	2	66	27	3	4
59	30	5	5	63	28	5	4	62	28	5	5	57	32	6	5	66	28	4	2	67	25	4	4
62	25	7	6	65	24	9	1	59	30	9	2	66	27	5	2	60	28	6	5	75	20	5	0
57	33	6	4	63	30	4	3	59	32	5	5	54	39	5	2	59	36	4	0	70	25	4	1
61	30	5	4	64	27	6	3	67	25	5	3	61	28	7	4	69	23	4	4	67	26	3	4
60	19	8	13	61	22	12	6	49	31	11	9	58	23	7	12	71	19	5	5	68	17	8	7
55	34	7	5	62	30	5	3	59	31	5	4	54	37	6	4	63	31	5	1	68	25	4	2
60	32	4	5	63	32	3	2	61	32	3	4	62	30	2	5	61	34	5	0	64	29	3	5
60	28	6	6	65	23	7	4	64	25	7	4	60	28	8	4	67	26	4	3	72	22	4	2
80	18	0	3	64	27	9	0	50	38	8	4	63	32	5	0	65	24	0	12	90	10	0	0
60	31	6	3	67	26	5	2	63	28	5	4	57	35	5	3	63	32	4	1	71	23	4	2
59	30	6	5	65	27	6	3	70	22	5	2	52	32	12	4	70	23	5	2	63	30	4	3
67	25	6	2	56	32	9	3	49	41	4	6	62	33	2	2	76	21	0	3	60	30	2	7
68	25	2	5	61	29	0	11	71	17	5	7	71	22	7	0	82	12	0	6	57	25	9	9
60	28	4	8	68	18	9	4	64	28	4	4	61	28	12	0	68	20	8	4	64	27	3	6
38	33	6	22	53	33	7	7	44	39	13	4	67	24	5	5	50	50	0	0	67	28	6	0
56	42	0	2	58	42	0	0	60	40	0	0	50	40	10	0	58	26	10	5	50	40	5	5
56	35	6	4	59	35	4	2	62	29	6	3	53	42	4	1	57	40	2	1	57	34	7	1
61	30	5	3	67	24	6	3	64	29	5	2	59	33	6	2	65	29	4	2	73	22	2	2
61	25	6	8	62	25	8	5	61	26	6	7	60	24	7	8	70	22	6	3	71	20	4	5
58	31	6	5	70	23	6	1	66	25	6	3	54	34	4	8	71	26	2	1	71	23	5	1
57	34	5	4	62	30	4	4	61	29	5	4	61	30	5	5	61	32	4	4	68	27	2	2
66	24	4	7	64	25	6	4	62	26	6	6	58	30	8	3	66	26	5	2	66	24	4	6
56	31	8	6	56	33	6	4	59	35	4	2	58	34	7	2	62	30	6	1	70	21	6	3
60	29	5	6	61	28	6	5	64	28	4	4	60	29	7	4	67	26	4	3	68	24	4	3
62	30	5	4	69	25	5	2	62	29	6	4	55	37	4	4	64	32	3	1	71	24	3	3
52	36	7	5	78	22	0	0	65	18	6	12	52	35	4	9	60	20	20	0	67	33	0	0
49	34	8	9	56	33	8	3	49	38	6	6	54	33	7	7	51	37	7	5	64	23	9	4
57	32	6	4	57	30	8	5	58	31	5	6	52	37	7	4	58	38	3	1	68	26	4	3
65	26	4	4	64	28	5	3	64	27	5	4	62	29	6	4	74	20	4	2	70	24	4	2
55	32	6	7	67	24	4	4	63	27	6	4	58	30	6	5	57	32	6	4	67	24	4	5

Table 2.25

Respondents agreeing too little is spent on selected problems in the country

United States, selected years 1973-88

Question: "We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. I'm going to name some of the problems, and for each one I'd like you to tell me whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount. First (problem) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (problem)?"

(Percent agreeing too little)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Halting the rising crime rate	64%	66%	65%	65%	65%	64%	69%	71%	67%	68%	63%	64%	68%	72%
Dealing with drug addiction	65	60	55	58	55	55	59	57	60	63	62	58	65	71
Improving the Nation's education system	49	50	49	50	48	52	52	56	60	64	60	60	62	66
Improving the conditions of Blacks	32	31	27	27	25	24	24	28	29	35	31	34	35	38
Welfare	20	22	23	13	12	13	13	20	21	24	18	22	21	24

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 2.26

Attitudes toward community police performance

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "In general, do you think the police in your community do a good, fair or poor job against crime?"

	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know/ no answer
National	59%	31%	8%	2%
Sex				
Male	57	32	9	2
Female	60	31	7	2
Age				
18 to 34 years	56	33	9	2
35 to 54 years	59	31	8	2
55 to 64 years	63	29	6	2
65 years and older	62	29	6	3
Region				
Northeast	56	32	9	3
North Central	65	28	6	1
South	54	36	3	2
West	60	27	10	3
Race, ethnicity				
White	60	30	8	2
Black	39	46	11	4
Hispanic	44	44	6	6
Other	52	44	4	0
Education				
College graduate	63	30	5	2
College incomplete	66	25	7	2
High school graduate	54	35	9	2
Less than high school graduate	48	36	13	3
Politics				
Republican	65	29	5	1
Democrat	53	35	10	2
Independent	57	30	10	3
Income				
$35,000 and over	67	26	6	1
$20,000 to $34,999	58	32	8	2
Under $20,000	50	38	10	2
Religion				
Protestant	59	32	8	1
Catholic	59	29	9	3
Jewish	66	24	10	0
Other	53	35	8	4
No preference	53	37	7	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.27

Attitudes toward personal safety at home

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

	First, do you generally feel your home is secure against crime, or not?			Do you lock your doors regularly or not?		
	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	72%	26%	2%	88%	12%	0%
Sex						
Male	72	26	2	84	16	0
Female	73	25	2	91	8	1
Age						
18 to 34 years	80	19	1	90	10	0
35 to 54 years	68	30	2	83	16	1
55 to 64 years	69	29	2	88	12	0
65 years and older	68	29	3	92	7	1
Region						
Northeast	75	23	2	82	18	0
North Central	74	24	2	87	12	1
South	77	26	2	91	9	0
West	70	29	1	88	11	1
Race, ethnicity						
White	75	24	1	86	13	1
Black	57	38	5	95	5	0
Hispanic	81	19	0	94	6	0
Other	70	30	0	83	17	0
Education						
College graduate	78	20	2	90	10	0
College incomplete	79	20	1	88	11	1
High school graduate	70	28	2	86	14	0
Less than high school graduate	56	41	3	86	14	0
Politics						
Republican	78	21	1	90	10	0
Democrat	70	28	2	89	11	0
Independent	71	27	2	85	14	1
Income						
$35,000 and over	76	23	1	86	14	0
$20,000 to $34,999	73	25	2	87	13	0
Under $20,000	66	32	2	88	11	1
Religion						
Protestant	72	26	2	89	11	0
Catholic	72	26	2	87	12	1
Jewish	62	38	0	86	14	0
Other	71	25	4	89	11	0
No preference	78	21	1	82	17	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.28

Attitudes toward personal safety in respondent's community

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

	How about the street on which you live? Do you feel it is safe to walk on your street after dark, or not?			How about elsewhere in your community? Do you feel it is safe to go walking most places in your community after dark, or not?		
	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	78%	20%	2%	64%	35%	1%
Sex						
Male	85	13	2	77	22	1
Female	72	27	1	52	47	1
Age						
18 to 34 years	84	15	1	67	32	1
35 to 54 years	82	16	2	72	27	1
55 to 64 years	69	28	3	52	47	1
65 years and older	62	36	2	45	53	2
Region						
Northeast	77	21	2	64	35	1
North Central	82	16	2	66	33	1
South	78	20	2	63	36	1
West	76	23	1	63	35	2
Race, ethnicity						
White	80	18	2	66	33	1
Black	64	36	0	46	53	1
Hispanic	63	31	6	69	31	0
Other	78	22	0	48	48	4
Education						
College graduate	86	13	1	70	28	2
College incomplete	82	17	1	66	32	2
High school graduate	76	22	2	64	36	0
Less than high school graduate	63	34	3	48	51	1
Politics						
Republican	82	17	1	71	28	1
Democrat	73	26	1	55	43	2
Independent	82	16	2	68	31	1
Income						
$35,000 and over	90	10	0	77	23	0
$20,000 to $34,999	80	18	2	65	34	1
Under $20,000	65	33	2	50	49	1
Religion						
Protestant	78	20	2	65	34	1
Catholic	77	21	2	59	39	2
Jewish	86	14	0	71	29	0
Other	72	28	0	59	41	0
No preference	84	16	0	71	29	0

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.29

Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-88[a]

Question: "Is there any area right around here--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?"

	1974			1976			1977			1980			1982			1984			1985			1987			1988		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	45%	55%	(b)	44%	56%	(b)	45%	54%	1%	43%	56%	1%	47%	53%	(b)	42%	57%	1%	40%	59%	1%	38%	61%	(b)	40%	59%	1%
Sex																											
Male	24	76	(b)	23	77	(b)	23	76	1	21	79	(b)	28	72	0%	19	81	(b)	21	78	(b)	17	83	(b)	16	83	1
Female	63	36	1%	61	39	(b)	63	37	1	60	39	1	60	39	(b)	57	41	2	56	43	1	55	44	(b)	56	42	1
Race																											
White	43	57	(b)	44	56	(b)	43	57	(b)	42	58	1	45	55	(b)	39	60	1	38	62	1	36	63	(b)	39	60	1
Black/other	60	40	1	48	51	1%	59	40	1	52	47	1	61	39	(b)	54	43	2	60	39	1	50	50	0%	45	53	2
Education																											
College	42	57	1	36	64	0	41	58	(b)	42	58	0	49	50	(b)	40	59	1	36	63	(b)	38	62	(b)	36	62	2
High school	44	55	(b)	47	52	(b)	46	53	(b)	44	55	1	46	54	0	42	57	1	41	58	1	39	61	(b)	41	58	1
Grade school	51	49	1	48	52	(b)	47	52	2	42	57	1	43	56	1	46	51	3	51	48	2	39	59	2	51	49	0
Occupation																											
Professional/business	39	60	1	40	60	0	40	60	1	42	58	(b)	50	50	0	40	59	1	36	63	1	37	63	(b)	37	62	1
Clerical	59	40	(b)	56	43	(b)	60	39	1	53	46	1	57	43	(b)	51	48	1	46	53	1	47	53	(b)	54	46	1
Manual	40	60	(b)	40	60	(b)	41	59	(b)	38	62	1	39	60	(b)	39	60	1	41	58	1	36	63	(b)	35	64	1
Farmer	28	72	0	14	84	2	17	83	0	15	82	3	8	92	0	13	87	0	19	81	0	18	82	0	18	82	0
Income																											
$15,000 and over	37	62	(b)	38	62	(b)	38	61	(b)	37	62	1	43	57	0	38	61	1	33	66	1	34	66	(b)	36	64	(b)
$10,000 to $14,999	41	58	(b)	40	60	(b)	38	61	(b)	46	54	0	46	54	(b)	38	62	1	48	51	1	40	60	0	46	54	0
$7,000 to $9,999	44	55	1	50	50	(b)	46	54	0	40	60	0	47	53	0	46	53	1	48	52	0	53	47	0	44	56	0
$5.000 to $6,999	44	55	2	51	49	0	53	46	2	48	50	2	59	41	0	52	47	1	50	50	1	52	48	0	54	40	6
$3,000 to $4,999	57	43	0	50	50	0	58	42	0	55	45	0	51	49	0	57	40	3	58	39	2	59	38	3	50	48	2
Under $3,000	58	42	1	50	50	0	52	46	1	59	37	4	53	45	2	47	53	0	61	39	0	52	48	0	43	57	0
Age																											
18 to 20 years	43	55	2	45	55	0	45	55	0	45	54	2	28	72	0	27	73	0	24	76	0	38	62	0	27	73	0
21 to 29 years	44	56	(b)	40	60	(b)	39	60	1	41	59	0	47	52	(b)	39	59	2	40	59	(b)	40	59	(b)	38	61	2
30 to 49 years	40	59	1	40	60	(b)	41	59	(b)	39	60	(b)	43	57	(b)	37	62	(b)	35	64	1	34	66	(b)	32	67	1
50 years and older	50	50	(b)	49	51	(b)	51	48	1	47	52	1	50	49	(b)	49	49	2	46	53	1	43	56	1	51	48	1
Region																											
Northeast	47	53	0	54	46	(b)	53	47	(b)	47	53	(b)	46	54	(b)	44	55	1	44	55	1	34	66	(b)	41	57	2
Midwest	39	60	(b)	34	66	(b)	36	63	1	33	66	1	40	60	(b)	35	64	1	30	68	2	37	63	(b)	33	66	1
South	47	53	1	42	58	(b)	47	52	1	44	55	1	50	50	(b)	48	51	2	44	56	1	42	58	1	44	56	1
West	48	51	1	50	50	1	46	54	0	52	48	0	53	47	0	39	61	(b)	44	55	(b)	40	60	0	43	57	1
Religion																											
Protestant	43	56	(b)	43	57	(b)	45	55	(b)	43	56	1	45	54	(b)	44	55	1	41	58	1	37	63	(b)	42	57	(b)
Catholic	50	48	1	46	54	(b)	45	54	(b)	45	55	(b)	49	51	0	40	58	2	39	60	1	43	56	1	38	60	1
Jewish	50	50	0	63	37	0	60	40	0	50	50	0	81	19	0	59	41	0	53	47	0	47	53	0	71	24	6
None	38	62	0	43	57	0	40	59	1	38	62	0	40	60	0	22	77	1	36	64	0	36	64	0	22	77	2
Politics																											
Republican	48	52	(b)	42	57	1	44	56	0	41	57	1	43	57	0	42	56	1	36	63	(b)	35	65	0	41	59	0
Democrat	45	54	1	49	50	(b)	48	52	(b)	46	54	1	51	49	(b)	46	52	2	47	52	(b)	40	60	(b)	44	56	1
Independent	42	58	(b)	39	61	0	41	58	1	41	59	(b)	44	56	(b)	37	62	1	35	63	2	39	60	1	35	63	2

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 2.30

Attitudes toward walking alone at night and safety at home

United States, selected years 1965-89

Question: "Is there any area near where you live--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? How about at home at night--do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

	Afraid to walk alone at night (percent responding "yes")	Feel unsafe at home (percent responding "yes")
1965	34%	NA
1967	31	NA
1972	42	17%
1975	45	20
1977	45	15
1981	45	16
1983	45	16
1989	43	10

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report Nos. 282-283 (Princeton, NJ: March/April 1989), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.31

Attitudes toward walking alone at night and safety at home

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Is there any area near where you live--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? How about at home at night--do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

	Afraid to walk alone at night		Feel safe at home	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	43%	57%	90%	10%
Sex				
Male	25	75	94	6
Female	59	41	86	14
Age				
18 to 29 years	45	55	89	11
30 to 49 years	32	68	91	9
50 years and older	52	48	89	11
Region				
East	41	59	92	8
Midwest	40	60	95	5
South	49	51	86	14
West	39	61	88	12
Race				
White	41	59	91	9
Nonwhite	55	45	82	18
Black	53	47	81	19
Education				
College graduate	39	61	93	7
College incomplete	41	59	90	10
High school graduate	41	59	89	11
Less than high school graduate	52	48	87	13
Politics				
Republican	38	62	93	7
Democrat	53	47	87	13
Independent	36	64	90	10
Income				
$40,000 and over	28	72	94	6
$25,000 to $39,999	43	57	92	8
$15,000 to $24,999	45	55	89	11
Under $15,000	55	45	85	15
Religion				
Protestant	45	55	90	10
Catholic	41	59	89	11

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report Nos. 282-283 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March/April 1989), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32

Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-88[a]

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

	1976				1977				1978				1980				1982			
	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
National	3%	81%	10%	6%	3%	83%	8%	6%	3%	85%	7%	5%	3%	83%	8%	6%	3%	86%	8%	4%
Sex																				
Male	3	82	10	5	4	83	9	4	3	87	7	3	3	83	9	6	2	84	9	5
Female	3	80	10	7	3	83	8	6	2	83	7	7	4	83	7	6	3	88	6	3
Race																				
White	3	82	10	6	3	84	8	5	2	85	7	6	3	84	8	6	2	87	7	4
Black/other	9	76	7	8	7	80	7	6	6	81	9	4	9	77	8	5	10	79	9	2
Education																				
College	4	76	11	8	4	78	11	8	3	83	8	6	3	79	10	8	3	83	11	3
High school	3	84	9	4	3	87	7	4	3	88	6	4	4	86	6	4	2	89	5	4
Grade school	2	82	9	7	5	82	7	6	2	79	11	7	2	84	8	6	4	84	6	6
Occupation																				
Professional/business	2	82	10	5	3	81	10	6	2	85	7	5	2	83	9	6	1	85	12	2
Clerical	2	81	10	6	1	88	6	4	1	89	6	4	2	86	6	6	3	92	2	3
Manual	3	82	9	6	4	83	7	6	3	85	7	5	4	83	8	5	3	84	7	5
Farmer	2	86	8	4	0	89	11	0	4	80	16	0	0	91	9	0	5	79	16	0
Income																				
$15,000 and over	3	84	10	4	1	87	8	4	2	88	6	4	2	86	7	5	1	88	8	3
$10,000 to $14,999	2	82	8	8	4	86	7	4	3	87	4	6	5	82	8	5	4	83	9	4
$7,000 to $9,999	4	80	10	6	4	79	9	8	3	83	9	5	5	85	6	4	2	84	7	7
$5,000 to $6,999	5	78	12	5	3	82	10	5	2	88	8	2	7	71	14	9	0	88	9	2
$3,000 to $4,999	2	80	12	6	9	75	8	8	3	74	15	7	6	77	12	5	9	79	5	7
Under $3,000	4	76	9	11	6	80	6	9	8	71	10	11	6	74	6	15	8	84	8	0
Age																				
18 to 20 years	11	76	11	3	8	82	9	2	13	73	10	3	11	77	5	7	0	90	5	5
21 to 29 years	6	70	14	10	7	75	10	8	4	82	9	6	7	79	7	7	0	81	12	4
30 to 49 years	2	84	9	5	2	84	9	5	3	85	6	7	3	84	8	6	3	85	8	4
50 years and older	2	86	8	5	2	86	6	5	1	88	7	4	1	86	8	5	2	89	5	4
Region																				
Northeast	3	83	9	5	5	82	5	8	3	86	8	4	2	86	7	4	1	85	6	8
Midwest	3	80	12	5	2	85	10	3	2	88	5	4	3	82	8	6	1	90	7	2
South	3	82	9	7	4	81	8	7	3	82	8	6	3	86	7	5	5	83	9	2
West	4	79	11	7	2	84	9	4	2	82	9	7	5	76	10	9	3	87	7	4
Religion																				
Protestant	2	83	9	5	3	84	8	5	3	86	7	4	3	85	7	5	3	87	7	3
Catholic	4	79	10	7	5	85	6	4	2	86	7	5	3	83	7	7	2	88	6	4
Jewish	0	89	4	7	0	88	6	6	3	72	21	3	0	75	9	16	0	91	9	0
None	6	70	14	10	2	72	14	12	5	74	10	11	10	71	10	10	2	72	14	12
Politics																				
Republican	1	85	9	4	2	84	9	4	1	90	6	3	2	89	5	4	1	89	7	4
Democrat	3	83	8	5	2	88	6	3	2	85	7	5	3	85	8	4	4	87	7	2
Independent	5	76	12	7	5	76	10	9	4	82	8	7	4	78	9	9	2	84	9	5

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1972-75 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1983				1984				1985				1986				1987				1988			
Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
4%	86%	6%	4%	3%	82%	11%	4%	3%	84%	9%	3%	3%	85%	8%	4%	3%	79%	12%	6%	4%	82%	10%	5%
4	84	8	4	5	80	12	3	4	84	10	3	4	84	8	4	4	78	14	4	5	79	13	4
3	86	6	5	2	83	10	5	3	85	8	4	3	86	8	3	3	80	11	6	3	84	8	6
3	87	6	4	3	84	10	4	3	85	9	3	2	87	8	3	2	81	12	5	3	83	10	4
10	74	8	8	6	71	16	7	5	80	8	8	9	77	9	5	7	70	14	9	8	73	11	8
4	82	8	5	2	82	11	4	3	83	11	3	2	84	9	5	3	77	14	6	3	78	13	5
4	89	5	3	4	82	10	4	4	86	7	3	3	88	7	2	3	84	9	4	4	85	7	4
3	81	7	9	2	79	14	6	4	81	10	6	4	81	9	7	5	71	18	7	3	82	8	8
2	84	7	6	2	83	11	3	2	84	11	3	1	88	8	4	2	80	13	5	3	83	10	4
2	92	4	2	2	86	9	3	2	90	6	3	4	88	7	1	2	81	12	5	3	84	9	4
6	83	8	4	4	80	11	5	5	83	8	4	4	83	9	4	5	78	11	5	4	81	10	4
3	87	5	5	3	87	10	0	3	89	5	3	3	83	6	9	2	82	12	2	8	79	8	4
3	89	6	3	2	86	8	3	2	88	9	2	2	87	7	3	3	83	11	4	4	83	9	4
3	88	6	3	4	75	16	5	2	84	10	4	4	85	8	2	2	75	15	8	4	82	10	4
4	86	6	4	5	78	10	6	9	80	9	3	2	83	11	4	7	78	10	4	0	86	9	4
2	77	7	13	4	78	16	3	2	82	7	9	7	86	7	0	3	81	11	5	5	77	10	8
3	70	14	14	5	75	15	5	11	78	6	4	4	79	11	6	11	71	9	9	5	84	8	3
14	76	4	6	4	82	8	6	10	58	17	15	14	70	11	5	5	70	15	10	11	62	9	18
4	87	7	2	7	73	11	9	6	78	14	2	8	79	8	5	0	76	17	7	8	84	8	0
6	85	6	3	6	78	12	4	6	79	10	4	5	81	9	4	4	78	9	8	8	77	10	6
3	86	8	4	3	83	11	4	3	85	9	2	3	86	8	4	4	78	13	5	3	82	11	5
3	86	6	6	1	84	11	4	2	87	8	4	2	88	7	3	2	82	12	4	2	83	9	5
2	88	7	4	3	82	11	4	2	86	8	5	2	88	6	3	2	82	10	6	4	83	9	4
3	87	5	5	4	82	11	3	3	85	9	2	3	87	7	4	4	80	10	6	4	80	11	6
6	85	6	4	3	80	11	6	4	82	11	3	4	82	10	4	4	78	14	5	3	83	10	4
4	81	9	6	2	83	11	3	4	84	8	4	3	85	8	4	3	79	12	6	5	80	8	6
4	86	6	4	2	82	12	4	3	84	10	3	3	85	8	3	3	80	12	4	4	83	9	5
3	87	6	5	4	82	10	4	3	87	8	3	2	88	6	3	2	81	12	5	3	86	9	3
2	86	9	2	0	89	0	11	3	78	6	12	8	90	3	0	0	80	20	0	3	73	17	7
5	74	12	9	7	72	13	8	6	76	10	8	4	72	14	9	7	70	7	16	11	64	18	8
2	90	5	3	2	88	9	2	2	88	8	2	2	87	8	3	2	86	10	2	2	85	9	3
4	84	7	5	4	80	11	5	3	84	10	3	3	88	6	3	4	78	13	6	5	80	10	6
4	84	7	5	3	80	12	5	5	82	8	4	3	82	10	5	4	76	12	8	4	80	11	5

Table 2.33

Attitudes toward abortion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	Always legal	Legal under certain circumstances	Always illegal	No opinion
National	24%	57%	17%	2%
Sex				
Male	24	56	17	3
Female	23	58	17	2
Age				
18 to 29 years	22	60	16	2
30 to 49 years	28	54	17	1
50 years and older	19	60	17	4
Region				
East	28	53	17	2
Midwest	20	62	16	2
South	18	62	18	2
West	32	48	16	4
Race				
White	25	57	15	3
Nonwhite	15	55	28	2
Black	14	56	28	2
Education				
College graduate	39	50	10	1
College incomplete	23	61	14	2
High school graduate	20	59	7	4
Less than high school graduate	13	59	26	2
Politics				
Republican	23	57	17	3
Democrat	23	55	19	3
Independent	26	60	12	2
Income				
$40,000 and over	37	53	9	1
$25,000 to $39,999	22	63	14	1
$15,000 to $24,999	18	58	20	4
Under $15,000	13	58	26	3
Religion				
Protestant	20	60	17	3
Catholic	17	62	19	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 281 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1989), p. 17. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.34

Attitudes toward the circumstances of abortion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "Please tell me whether you think abortions should or should not be legal under each of the following circumstances:"[a]

	If a woman's life is endangered?		If the woman may suffer severe physical health damage?		If there is any chance the baby will be born deformed?		If the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest?		If the family cannot afford to have the child?	
	Approve	Disapprove	Approve	Disapprove	Approve	Disapprove	Approve	Disapprove	Approve	Disapprove
National	94%	2%	84%	11%	60%	29%	85%	11%	19%	75%
Sex										
Male	94	3	86	10	64	27	89	9	25	69
Female	93	2	83	11	56	31	81	14	15	80
Age										
18 to 29 years	94	5	90	9	62	33	89	9	22	73
30 to 49 years	95	2	86	10	59	32	84	13	18	79
50 years and older	92	7	79	12	59	24	82	13	17	73
Region										
East	92	1	84	10	61	28	78	18	20	70
Midwest	91	6	81	14	55	32	85	12	15	82
South	95	1	87	7	59	30	88	7	19	77
West	97	(b)	85	14	66	24	88	8	26	67
Race										
White	94	2	85	11	58	30	85	11	18	76
Nonwhite	91	6	82	11	69	26	84	14	23	72
Black	92	7	84	9	68	27	84	13	22	71
Education										
College graduate	95	4	87	10	58	39	88	10	20	77
College incomplete	97	(b)	87	12	61	31	85	12	25	69
High school graduate	93	3	88	7	61	26	87	10	16	80
Less than high school graduate	89	2	72	17	57	25	79	16	18	71
Politics										
Republican	95	2	88	7	56	34	83	8	16	79
Democrat	93	3	80	13	63	25	84	13	19	75
Independent	94	3	87	11	64	30	82	16	25	71
Income										
$40,000 and over	96	1	90	6	64	31	92	5	19	77
$25,000 to $39,999	97	2	87	10	58	31	87	12	19	78
$15,000 to $24,999	96	3	86	12	63	31	86	14	18	78
Under $15,000	88	3	76	14	53	28	78	16	19	71
Religion										
Protestant	93	2	83	12	56	31	84	12	19	76
Catholic	96	2	86	10	64	28	86	13	17	76

Note: This question was asked of the 57 percent subsample responding "legal under certain circumstances" to the question presented in table 2.33. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Responses of "no opinion" were omitted by the Source.
[b] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 281 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1989), p. 18. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.35

Attitudes toward Supreme Court ruling on abortion

United States, selected years 1972-89

Question: "In 1973, the U.S. Supreme Court decided that state laws which made it illegal for a woman to have an abortion up to three months of pregnancy were unconstitutional, and that the decision on whether or not a woman should have an abortion up to three months of pregnancy should be left to the woman and her doctor to decide. In general, do you favor or oppose the U.S. Supreme Court decision making abortions up to three months of pregnancy legal?"

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
1972	42%	46%	12%
1973	52	41	7
1976	60	31	9
1981	56	41	3
1985	50	47	3
1989	56	42	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Louis Harris, The Harris Poll (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Jan. 29, 1989). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.36

Attitudes toward wiretapping

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-88[a]

Question: "Everything considered, would you say that you approve or disapprove of wiretapping?"

	1974			1975			1977			1978			1982			1983		
	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
National	16%	80%	4%	16%	80%	4%	18%	78%	3%	19%	78%	3%	19%	77%	4%	18%	78%	4%
Sex																		
Male	21	76	3	22	74	4	23	75	2	26	71	3	27	70	3	24	74	2
Female	13	83	5	12	84	4	14	82	4	14	83	3	14	82	4	15	80	5
Race																		
White	18	78	4	17	79	4	20	78	3	20	77	3	21	75	4	20	77	3
Black/other	7	90	3	11	84	5	10	85	5	8	88	3	7	89	4	8	84	9
Education																		
College	20	78	3	23	75	2	21	77	2	21	76	3	23	75	2	21	77	3
High school	16	80	3	14	82	4	19	78	3	19	79	2	18	78	3	17	79	4
Grade school	10	82	8	12	80	8	13	83	4	17	78	6	13	78	10	17	75	9
Occupation																		
Professional/business	19	78	2	23	75	2	24	74	2	22	74	3	24	74	2	22	75	3
Clerical	17	79	4	13	85	2	17	79	4	15	83	2	17	80	2	16	80	3
Manual	16	80	3	15	80	5	17	79	4	20	78	2	19	78	4	17	79	4
Farmer	10	83	7	13	80	7	17	80	3	8	84	8	31	54	15	20	72	8
Income																		
$15,000 and over	22	77	2	17	81	2	23	75	2	21	77	2	23	74	3	21	77	2
$10,000 to $14,999	17	78	4	20	78	2	16	82	3	20	77	3	15	83	2	16	83	1
$7,000 to $9,999	14	84	2	17	78	5	16	82	3	16	79	3	14	83	3	14	80	6
$5,000 to $6,999	10	86	4	10	86	4	20	78	2	19	77	4	17	77	6	19	74	7
$3,000 to $4,999	17	80	3	13	80	6	15	82	3	18	80	2	15	78	6	7	89	4
Under $3,000	8	84	8	14	81	5	10	86	4	11	84	4	10	84	5	16	76	8
Age																		
18 to 20 years	11	86	4	9	88	4	6	91	3	10	90	0	8	89	4	13	84	2
21 to 29 years	15	82	3	16	83	1	13	86	1	15	83	2	17	82	2	17	80	3
30 to 49 years	18	79	2	18	78	4	18	79	3	20	78	2	21	76	3	17	80	3
50 years and older	17	78	6	16	78	6	23	72	5	21	73	5	21	74	5	22	74	5
Region																		
Northeast	18	79	3	18	78	4	21	77	2	25	73	2	22	75	3	18	76	6
Midwest	14	82	4	17	80	3	22	76	2	16	83	2	18	80	2	19	78	3
South	16	80	4	15	80	4	14	82	4	19	77	4	17	78	5	18	78	4
West	20	77	3	14	81	5	19	78	3	17	78	4	23	73	4	19	78	3
Religion																		
Protestant	18	78	4	17	78	5	18	79	3	19	78	3	20	76	4	20	76	4
Catholic	15	82	4	15	83	2	20	77	3	18	79	2	17	80	3	18	77	4
Jewish	11	84	4	13	78	9	20	74	6	14	79	7	27	68	5	12	84	5
None	13	81	6	13	85	2	15	80	5	19	78	3	17	81	2	13	84	3
Politics																		
Republican	22	74	4	22	74	4	26	71	3	26	71	3	27	68	5	28	70	3
Democrat	13	84	3	12	85	3	17	81	2	16	81	3	16	80	4	15	82	4
Independent	18	79	4	18	78	5	16	80	4	18	79	3	18	79	3	16	78	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

1985			1986			1988		
Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
23%	74%	3%	22%	74%	4%	20%	74%	6%
30	66	3	26	71	2	26	69	5
17	80	3	19	76	5	16	78	7
25	73	3	24	72	3	21	73	6
10	84	7	10	85	5	16	79	4
25	73	2	24	73	3	20	75	4
22	74	4	22	75	3	20	75	5
18	77	5	20	73	7	23	63	14
27	71	2	25	72	3	24	72	4
21	76	3	21	75	4	19	74	7
21	75	4	20	76	3	18	76	6
22	78	0	29	71	0	14	79	7
25	73	2	25	72	2	22	74	4
25	73	2	19	78	3	19	78	3
10	88	2	9	85	7	15	74	11
27	67	6	17	79	4	17	73	10
14	81	5	21	72	7	19	68	13
15	80	5	22	73	5	17	77	7
16	80	4	16	84	0	21	76	3
19	79	2	18	79	2	15	79	6
24	73	3	22	76	2	21	75	4
24	73	3	25	69	6	22	69	8
26	70	4	22	74	4	23	73	4
22	75	4	23	74	3	20	74	6
22	75	3	22	74	4	19	75	6
24	75	1	22	74	3	21	73	6
23	74	3	22	74	4	22	72	5
23	74	3	24	73	3	20	74	6
23	74	3	21	76	3	15	80	5
21	77	2	19	77	4	10	82	8
24	73	2	25	70	5	29	66	6
21	77	2	21	76	3	16	79	5
24	72	4	22	75	3	19	75	6

Table 2.37

Perceived severity of selected offenses

By type of offense, United States, 1977 and 1987

Offense type	1977 National Survey of Crime Severity		1987 National Punishment Survey	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Property theft and damage				
Intentionally set fire to a building causing $500,000 damage	1	22.29	1	8.09
Stole property worth $10,000 from outside a building	2	10.93	2	4.56
Stole a car worth $5,000 and sold it	3	10.82	3	4.52
Stole property worth $1,000 from outside a building	4	6.86	4	3.04
Stole property worth $100 from outside a building	5	3.58	5	2.10
Stole property worth $50 from outside a building	6	2.88	6	1.71
Stole property worth $10 from outside a building	7	1.72	7	1.15
Burglary				
Broke into a home and stole $1,000	1	9.60	1	4.89
Broke into a building and stole property worth $10	2	3.22	2	2.22
Robbery				
Robbed a victim at gunpoint; the victim struggled and was shot to death	1	43.24	1	23.10
Robbed a victim of $1,000 at gunpoint; the victim was wounded and required hospitalization	2	21.02	2	9.79
Threatened a victim with a weapon unless the victim gave him/her money; the victim gave him/her $10 and was not harmed	3	7.31	3	6.54
Offender did not have a weapon; he/she threatened to harm victim unless the victim gave money; the victim gave him/her $10 and was not harmed	4	6.62	4	3.35
Assault				
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; as a result, the victim died	1	35.57	1	16.19
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor and was hospitalized	2	11.95	2	7.25
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor but not hospitalized	3	8.50	3	5.13
Intentionally shoved or pushed a victim; no medical treatment was required	4	1.47	4	1.34
Forcible rape				
Forcibly raped a victim; as a result of physical injuries she died	1	52.80	1	27.09
Forcibly raped a victim and forced her to perform oral sex on him; no other physical injury occurred	NA	NA	NA	15.18
Forcibly raped a victim; no other physical injury occurred	2	25.85	2	14.32
Drunk driving				
Drove his/her car while drunk; and caused a traffic accident where a victim was killed	NA	NA	NA	14.69
Drove his/her car while drunk, but did not cause an accident	NA	NA	NA	3.52
Drug				
Sold cocaine to others for resale	NA	NA	NA	7.99
Used cocaine	NA	NA	NA	3.27

Note: Data for the 1987 National Punishment Survey were collected in telephone interviews conducted by the Population and Society Research Center at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, between August and October 1987. A representative sample of 1,920 American adults were surveyed about their attitudes toward punishment of criminal offenders. Respondents were read eight brief vignettes that included information on a type of crime, the amount of harm or injury, and characteristics of the victim and offender. These vignettes were unique combinations of offense, offender, and victim characteristics randomly generated by a computer program in a factorial survey design. After hearing an interviewer read a vignette, the respondent was asked for his/her opinions regarding the seriousness of the offense, the type and amount of punishment that the offender should receive, and the reasons for selecting that particular punishment. Seriousness scores were computed in the same manner as the National Survey of Crime Severity. (Source, Jacoby and Dunn, p. 1.)

Data from the National Survey of Crime Severity (NSCS) were collected through a supplement to the National Crime Survey (NCS). The NSCS was conducted during a 6-month period in 1977. Respondents were given a description of a crime, for example, "a person steals a bicycle parked on the street," and were then told that this crime rated a severity score of "10." They were then asked to compare a number of other crimes with the bicycle theft. If the crime was seen as twice as serious it would be rated a 20, if it was seen as 5 times as serious it would be rated a 50, and so forth. Each person was then asked to rate the seriousness of 25 such descriptions drawn from a list of 204 descriptions of activities that were illegal in at least one State. The ratings given by the 60,000 respondents were combined to give a single severity score for each of the 204 items. (Source, U.S. Department of Justice, p. 2.) The selected offenses presented above correspond to offenses also contained in the 1987 National Punishment Survey. For a discussion of survey methodology for the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Table 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The Severity of Crime, Bulletin NCJ-92326 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1984), pp. 2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.38

Most severe punishment preferred for selected offenses

By type of offense, United States, 1987[a]

Offense type	Total	Death	Prison or jail	Probation	Fine or restitution
All offenses	100%	(b)	71.4%	16.6%	7.9%
Property theft and damage					
Intentionally set fire to a building causing $500,000 damage	100	X	81.5	11.1	7.4
Stole property worth $10,000 from outside a building	100	X	78.4	12.8	8.8
Stole a car worth $5,000 and sold it	100	X	72.9	19.3	7.8
Stole property worth $1,000 from outside a building	100	X	67.7	23.0	9.3
Stole property worth $100 from outside a building	100	X	62.3	23.0	14.7
Stole property worth $50 from outside a building	100	X	55.3	29.0	15.7
Stole property worth $10 from outside a building	100	X	45.6	34.6	19.9
Burglary					
Broke into a home and stole $1,000	100	X	80.7	14.4	4.9
Broke into a building and stole property worth $10	100	X	56.6	32.6	11.0
Robbery					
Robbed a victim at gunpoint; the victim struggled and was shot to death	100	37.1%	61.7	1.2	0.1
Robbed a victim of $1,000 at gunpoint; the victim was wounded and required hospitalization	100	X	92.1	5.6	2.2
Threatened a victim with a weapon unless the victim gave him/her money; the victim gave him/her $10 and was not harmed	100	X	74.5	19.5	6.1
Offender did not have a weapon; he/she threatened to harm victim unless the victim gave money; the victim gave him/her $10 and was not harmed	100	X	72.2	19.2	8.7
Assault					
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; as a result, the victim died	100	29.7	67.4	2.3	0.6
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor and was hospitalized	100	X	82.3	14.4	3.2
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor but not hospitalized	100	X	78.3	16.3	5.3
Intentionally shoved or pushed a victim; no medical treatment was required	100	X	55.4	28.1	16.6
Forcible rape					
Forcibly raped a victim; as a result of physical injuries she died	100	41.7	57.0	0.9	0.4
Forcibly raped a victim and forced her to perform oral sex on him; no other physical injury occurred	100	X	94.7	4.3	1.0
Forcibly raped a victim; no other physical injury occurred	100	X	94.1	4.7	1.1
Drunk driving					
Drove his/her car while drunk; and caused a traffic accident where a victim was killed	100	X	90.6	6.7	2.7
Drove his/her car while drunk, but did not cause an accident	100	X	54.1	29.4	16.5
Drug					
Sold cocaine to others for resale	100	X	89.9	7.6	2.5
Used cocaine	100	X	57.9	35.3	6.8

Note: See Note, table 2.37. These data represent the most severe penalty chosen among all penalties given by each respondent for each offense type.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Respondents were able to choose the death penalty as a punishment option for only three homicide offenses. For these offenses, the average percentage of respondents preferring the death penalty was 36.4.

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Tables 3 and 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.39

Average length of prison or jail sentences preferred for selected offenses

By seriousness of offense, United States, 1987

Offense type	Average sentence length[a] (in months)	Rank	Offense seriousness rank
All offenses	135.7	X	X
Forcibly raped a victim; as a result of physical injuries she died[b]	416.4	1	1
Robbed a victim at gunpoint; the victim struggled and was shot to death[b]	365.2	2	2
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; as a result, the victim died[b]	349.5	3	3
Forcibly raped a victim and forced her to perform oral sex on him; no other physical injury occurred	202.1	4	4
Forcibly raped a victim; no other physical injury occurred	184.9	5	6
Drove his/her car while drunk; and caused a traffic accident where a victim was killed	141.2	6	5
Sold cocaine to others for resale	126.3	7	9
Robbed a victim of $1,000 at gunpoint; the victim was wounded and required hospitalization	123.4	8	7
Intentionally set fire to a building causing $500,000 damage	99.9	9	8
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor and hospitalized	92.7	10	10
Threatened a victim with a weapon unless the victim gave him/her money; the victim gave him/her $10 and was not harmed	68.0	11	11
Stole property worth $10,000 from outside a building	67.8	12	14
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor but not hospitalized	67.3	13	12
Used cocaine	66.5	14	18
Stole a car worth $5,000 and sold it	55.5	15	15
Stole property worth $1,000 from outside a building	54.8	16	19
Broke into a home and stole $1,000	53.4	17	13
Offender did not have a weapon; he/she threatened to harm victim unless the victim gave money; the victim gave him/her $10 and was not harmed	46.1	18	17
Stole property worth $100 from outside a building	43.7	19	21
Intentionally shoved or pushed a victim; no medical treatment was required	42.8	20	23
Stole property worth $50 from outside a building	37.4	21	22
Stole property worth $10 from outside a building	32.9	22	24
Drove his/her car while drunk, but did not cause an accident	27.4	23	16
Broke into a building and stole property worth $10	27.0	24	20

Note: See Note, table 2.37.

[a] All sentence lengths over 40 years, all sentences of "life," and all sentences of "death" were recoded to 40 years.

[b] Represents an offense type for which the death penalty was an option.

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Tables 6 and 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.40

Attitudes toward the purpose of punishment for any offense

By type of purpose, United States, 1987[a]

Question: "When you chose the sentence for this crime, how important was it for you. . .? Was it very important, somewhat important, or not at all important?"

Purpose[b]	Total	Very important	Somewhat important	Not at all important	Don't know
To scare the offender so he/she will not do it again (Special deterrence)	100%	79.2%	11.6%	7.7%	1.6%
To make a public statement that this kind of behavior will not be tolerated (Boundary setting)	100	77.5	13.1	8.1	1.3
To treat the offender, to change whatever in him/her made him/her do the crime (Rehabilitation)	100	71.5	13.0	13.3	2.0
To give the offender what he/she deserves (Desert)	100	69.8	19.5	9.0	1.6
To scare off other people who might do the same thing (General deterrence)	100	69.1	18.3	11.3	1.2
To lock up the offender so while he/she is in prison he/she won't be able to commit more crimes (Incapacitation)	100	58.2	13.3	23.4	5.1
To respond as my religion or morality requires (Morality)	100	48.3	21.2	28.2	2.3
To get even with the offender by making him/her suffer for what he/she has done (Retribution)	100	25.0	21.3	52.4	1.2

Note: See Note, table 2.37. These data represent the purpose of punishment given by each respondent for all offense types.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Labels used by the Source to describe each purpose of punishment are presented in parentheses next to the corresponding question asked of respondents.

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Table 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.41

Attitudes toward the purpose of punishment for selected offenses

By type of offense, United States, 1987[a]

Offense type	Special deterrence	Boundary setting	Rehabilitation	Desert	General deterrence	Incapacitation	Morality	Retribution
Property theft and damage								
Intentionally set fire to a building causing $500,000 damage	84.2%	76.5%	85.2%	60.9%	78.3%	72.1%	48.6%	21.3%
Stole property worth $10,000 from outside a building	84.8	78.4	77.8	71.6	69.8	54.9	49.3	24.7
Stole a car worth $5,000 and sold it	74.0	76.1	77.9	84.5	66.7	54.4	55.7	22.5
Stole property worth $1,000 from outside a building	86.1	72.6	70.8	62.1	66.4	47.7	44.9	19.2
Stole property worth $100 from outside a building	65.9	69.4	72.6	64.9	58.1	44.6	45.2	17.3
Stole property worth $50 from outside a building	84.0	72.7	80.1	76.9	68.6	40.2	52.1	32.8
Stole property worth $10 from outside a building	75.1	64.2	77.7	67.2	54.8	40.7	55.3	15.5
Burglary								
Broke into a home and stole $1,000	81.5	75.7	75.1	67.1	57.6	54.9	37.2	21.2
Broke into a building and stole property worth $10	80.0	70.6	80.7	57.4	60.7	35.4	44.4	15.5
Robbery								
Robbed a victim at gunpoint; the victim struggled and was shot to death	79.1	85.2	66.8	80.9	82.7	81.5	53.8	32.0
Robbed a victim of $1,000 at gunpoint; the victim was wounded and required hospitalization	80.4	79.1	77.0	76.7	73.7	72.5	54.6	25.4
Threatened a victim with a weapon unless the victim gave him/her money; the victim gave him/her $10 and was not harmed	87.6	85.0	58.1	54.8	65.6	61.4	40.0	18.2
Offender did not have a weapon; he/she threatened to harm victim unless the victim gave money; the victim gave him/her $10 and was not harmed	75.6	74.3	74.6	71.0	63.5	47.2	43.9	21.4
Assault								
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; as a result, the victim died	84.2	83.6	64.9	76.0	78.9	85.0	47.6	38.2
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor and was hospitalized	86.5	83.1	79.0	76.4	75.6	69.1	55.0	30.9
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor but not hospitalized	84.6	81.8	74.8	71.5	69.5	67.0	41.0	20.2
Intentionally shoved or pushed a victim; no medical treatment was required	66.8	74.6	61.6	73.7	46.8	51.9	43.1	18.9
Forcible rape								
Forcibly raped a victim; as a result of physical injuries she died	70.2	88.2	50.8	82.9	75.4	76.6	53.6	37.6
Forcibly raped a victim and forced her to perform oral sex on him; no other physical injury occurred	75.2	84.5	71.4	76.3	77.1	86.4	63.2	34.9
Forcibly raped a victim; no other physical injury occurred	86.6	82.8	71.8	79.5	73.2	83.0	67.4	32.2
Drunk driving								
Drove his/her car while drunk; and caused a traffic accident where a victim was killed	88.8	88.9	70.1	70.8	86.6	68.8	50.4	29.7
Drove his/her car while drunk, but did not cause an accident	83.9	74.1	83.4	67.8	76.8	43.0	49.4	23.9
Drug								
Sold cocaine to others for resale	85.0	88.7	72.6	80.3	86.8	76.5	48.3	31.8
Used cocaine	75.0	68.3	84.9	47.7	63.5	43.8	42.0	19.5

Note: See Note, table 2.37. The categories presented for purpose of punishment correspond to the questions presented in table 2.40. Totals add to more than 100 percent because respondents may have selected more than one purpose as "very important."

[a] Percent responding that the purpose of punishment was "very important" for the offense type. Response categories were "very important," "somewhat important," "not at all important," and "don't know."

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Table 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.42

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder and other offenses

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988[a]

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for people convicted of:"

	Murder?		Rape?		Hijacking an airplane?		Attempting to assassinate the President?		Spying for a foreign nation during peacetime?		Drug dealers not convicted of murder?	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	79%	16%	51%	42%	49%	45%	63%	33%	42%	50%	38%	59%
Sex												
Male	83	13	55	39	58	38	66	30	50	43	40	55
Female	75	19	48	45	42	51	60	37	35	55	36	54
Age												
18 to 29 years	83	15	59	39	47	50	66	31	45	50	31	66
30 to 49 years	80	16	49	45	46	48	62	36	38	55	35	59
50 years and older	77	15	48	43	55	38	62	32	45	43	47	42
Region												
East	78	17	48	47	46	50	65	33	39	53	40	52
Midwest	79	16	49	43	44	50	62	34	39	50	34	57
South	79	13	54	39	53	41	61	35	47	45	39	55
West	81	16	54	41	56	37	65	31	43	52	40	55
Race												
White	82	14	53	41	51	43	66	31	43	49	39	54
Nonwhite	61	28	45	46	41	53	44	49	38	51	33	61
Black	57	31	40	50	40	55	42	52	38	51	28	67
Education												
College graduate	73	23	41	54	46	51	56	41	35	60	32	66
College incomplete	88	9	52	42	44	49	65	32	41	52	40	53
High school graduate	81	14	59	34	54	41	68	28	48	44	40	54
Less than high school graduate	73	18	49	43	53	40	61	34	43	43	41	43
Politics												
Republican	90	6	59	36	54	41	74	23	50	44	43	52
Democrat	69	25	45	48	42	51	49	46	35	56	34	57
Independent	81	15	53	40	54	42	68	29	42	50	38	55
Income												
$40,000 and over	84	13	51	46	56	42	67	31	40	54	38	60
$25,000 to $39,999	77	18	49	43	41	52	61	36	39	54	37	57
$15,000 to $24,999	84	13	60	36	49	46	62	36	46	48	39	57
Under $15,000	73	20	49	44	52	40	63	31	45	44	39	48
Religion												
Protestant	82	12	53	40	50	43	63	33	46	45	39	53
Catholic	78	19	51	44	49	47	62	34	38	56	39	53

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Responses of "no opinion" were omitted by the Source.

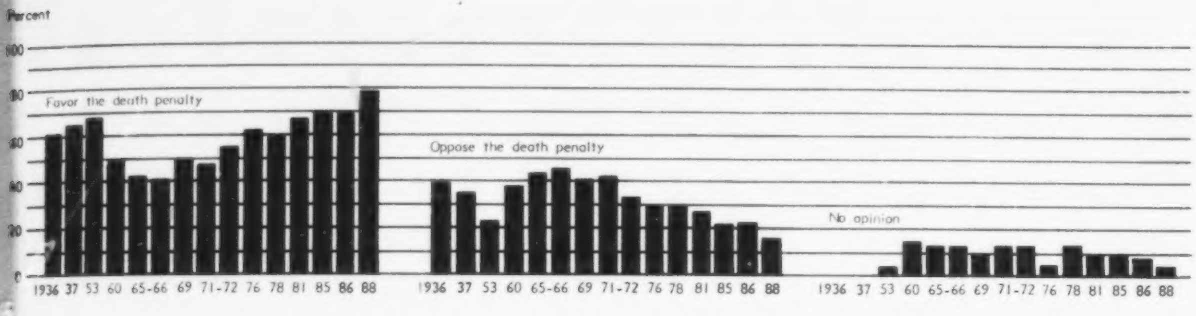
Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 280 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1989), pp. 28, 29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.2

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

United States, selected years 1936-88

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"[a]



Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] In 1988 the question was worded, "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for people convicted of murder?"

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report Nos. 232/233, p. 4; Report No. 280, p. 29 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.43

Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-88[a]

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	1976			1977			1978			1980			1982		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	66%	30%	5%	67%	26%	6%	66%	28%	6%	67%	27%	6%	74%	20%	6%
Sex															
Male	73	24	3	75	22	3	74	24	3	75	21	4	80	16	4
Female	60	34	6	61	30	9	61	31	8	61	32	7	69	24	7
Race															
White	68	28	5	70	24	6	69	25	6	70	24	6	77	18	6
Black/other	44	51	4	46	47	8	44	48	8	40	51	9	51	42	7
Education															
College	63	33	3	66	29	6	66	29	5	67	30	4	71	21	5
High school	68	27	4	69	24	7	68	26	6	71	23	6	78	17	5
Grade school	61	30	8	65	29	6	60	31	8	56	33	11	64	26	9
Occupation															
Professional/business	67	30	3	64	28	8	68	28	4	68	28	4	72	23	6
Clerical	66	27	7	64	26	9	72	23	6	69	26	5	79	17	4
Manual	68	29	3	71	25	4	65	28	6	68	26	7	73	21	6
Farmer	70	20	10	74	20	6	76	20	4	71	15	15	77	15	8
Income															
$15,000 and over	74	23	3	71	24	5	72	24	5	73	23	4	78	18	4
$10,000 to $14,999	68	26	5	67	27	5	67	28	5	66	32	3	76	20	4
$7,000 to $9,999	61	35	4	70	22	7	71	22	7	64	27	9	73	18	9
$5,000 to $6,999	54	40	6	65	28	7	60	34	7	58	30	12	64	24	12
$3,000 to $4,999	59	36	5	56	37	7	58	32	10	53	36	10	61	31	8
Under $3,000	51	43	6	58	35	7	43	50	7	46	36	18	60	31	9
Age															
18 to 20 years	55	42	3	69	30	2	63	33	3	70	27	4	68	26	6
21 to 29 years	58	38	4	62	31	6	64	31	5	66	31	4	74	20	6
30 to 49 years	69	27	4	67	27	7	67	28	5	69	26	5	74	21	5
50 years and older	68	26	6	70	23	7	68	25	7	66	25	9	74	20	6
Region															
Northeast	70	26	4	64	31	6	67	28	5	68	26	6	74	22	4
Midwest	65	31	4	68	25	7	69	24	6	66	26	8	72	21	7
South	63	31	6	64	28	8	64	30	6	66	28	6	74	21	5
West	65	32	3	77	20	3	64	31	6	70	25	5	76	18	6
Religion															
Protestant	65	30	5	67	26	7	67	27	6	67	26	6	73	21	6
Catholic	68	27	4	70	25	5	68	27	6	71	23	6	76	20	4
Jewish	74	26	0	66	26	9	79	21	0	75	22	3	73	19	8
None	55	41	4	64	34	2	58	38	4	54	39	7	73	16	10
Politics															
Republican	73	23	4	74	21	6	73	23	4	77	18	5	79	16	5
Democrat	65	30	5	67	27	6	63	31	6	63	31	6	71	24	5
Independent	62	34	4	64	29	7	66	27	7	66	28	7	73	20	7

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1972-75 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

1983			1984			1985			1986			1987			1988		
Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
73%	22%	5%	70%	24%	6%	76%	19%	5%	71%	23%	5%	70%	24%	6%	71%	22%	7%
80	16	4	77	19	4	80	17	4	79	17	4	73	22	5	77	18	5
68	27	5	66	27	7	72	22	6	66	28	6	67	26	7	66	26	8
76	19	4	75	20	6	79	17	4	75	20	5	74	21	5	76	18	6
49	44	7	46	46	8	53	35	12	49	43	8	46	43	11	46	44	10
75	22	3	73	22	5	73	22	5	72	23	5	70	26	4	71	23	6
75	20	5	71	23	6	78	17	5	73	23	4	73	20	7	73	20	6
61	29	10	59	33	9	72	21	7	64	26	10	54	38	8	59	27	14
73	23	4	75	20	4	76	19	5	76	21	3	72	25	4	72	21	7
78	18	4	71	23	6	76	19	5	70	25	5	74	19	7	72	21	8
71	23	6	69	25	6	76	19	5	69	25	6	68	24	7	71	24	5
85	10	5	61	39	0	76	22	3	83	17	0	65	28	8	67	29	4
80	18	3	75	21	4	80	16	4	75	22	3	75	20	5	74	20	6
74	23	3	67	25	8	73	20	7	70	24	6	65	30	4	70	23	7
60	33	7	65	27	7	72	24	4	70	24	6	61	32	7	60	29	10
63	29	8	62	28	10	70	26	4	63	33	4	56	32	13	61	29	10
54	39	7	56	39	5	65	29	6	60	31	9	51	42	8	67	26	7
56	34	10	50	40	10	56	42	2	60	32	8	59	36	5	52	41	7
64	29	7	68	27	4	69	29	2	68	24	8	64	36	0	61	35	4
74	22	4	76	19	5	75	20	4	72	23	5	69	27	4	73	24	4
76	19	5	70	24	5	76	18	6	70	27	4	74	21	6	72	21	8
71	25	5	67	26	7	76	20	5	74	20	6	66	26	8	70	22	8
70	25	5	74	20	6	74	21	5	70	26	4	72	23	5	66	26	9
75	21	4	65	28	6	73	20	6	69	26	5	67	26	7	70	24	6
70	25	5	68	27	5	76	19	4	67	26	7	67	26	7	72	21	7
79	16	4	78	16	6	79	17	4	83	13	4	76	19	5	76	17	6
74	22	4	70	24	6	76	19	5	72	23	5	70	24	6	72	22	7
72	22	6	72	23	5	78	19	4	69	26	5	70	24	6	73	21	6
67	26	7	85	4	11	62	31	6	79	16	5	80	10	10	63	23	13
72	26	2	68	26	7	75	20	5	73	24	3	65	28	7	67	26	7
85	13	2	80	16	4	83	13	4	80	15	4	83	14	4	81	12	6
67	28	5	64	30	7	70	24	6	66	30	4	61	32	7	62	32	7
72	22	6	70	23	6	75	19	6	70	23	7	69	24	7	72	20	8

Table 2.44

Attitudes toward the death penalty for murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

	Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for murder?			Suppose new evidence showed that the death penalty does not act as a deterrent to murder, that it does not lower the murder rate. Would you favor or oppose the death penalty?[a]			Suppose new evidence showed that the death penalty acts as a deterrent to murder, that it lowers the murder rate. Would you favor or oppose the death penalty?[b]		
	Favor	Oppose	No opinion	Favor	Oppose	No opinion	Would now favor	Would still oppose	No opinion
National	70%	22%	8%	73%	19%	8%	18%	71%	11%
Sex									
Male	74	19	7	76	16	8	20	71	9
Female	66	24	10	69	23	8	18	70	12
Age									
Total under 30 years	70	24	6	74	23	3	18	69	13
18 to 24 years	71	21	8	74	23	3	20	70	10
25 to 29 years	68	28	4	75	23	2	16	69	15
30 to 49 years	72	21	7	75	17	8	17	72	11
Total 50 years and older	69	20	11	70	20	10	20	70	10
50 to 64 years	73	18	9	70	20	10	19	70	11
65 years and older	64	22	14	70	19	11	21	69	10
Region									
East	64	26	10	75	17	8	17	69	12
Midwest	73	17	10	69	25	6	17	74	9
South	69	23	8	72	20	8	19	70	11
West	76	20	4	76	15	9	22	70	8
Race, ethnicity									
White	73	19	8	73	19	8	19	69	12
Nonwhite	50	41	9	70	22	8	16	76	8
Black	47	43	10	68	24	8	14	77	9
Hispanic	60	30	10	57	35	8	17	60	23
Education									
College graduate	67	26	7	71	22	7	17	75	8
College incomplete	73	20	7	78	16	6	19	69	12
High school graduate	75	19	6	73	20	7	19	72	9
Less than high school graduate	63	23	14	68	22	10	20	64	16
Politics									
Republican	83	11	6	75	17	8	24	62	14
Democrat	62	30	8	69	22	9	15	74	11
Independent	69	22	9	76	18	6	21	70	9
Occupation									
Professional and business	72	21	7	75	18	7	16	74	10
Clerical and sales	78	16	6	77	13	10	41	59	(c)
Manual worker	69	24	7	73	20	7	17	70	13
Skilled worker	79	16	5	76	19	5	10	78	12
Unskilled worker	61	30	9	71	20	9	19	67	14
Income									
$50,000 and over	79	17	4	77	17	6	14	84	2
$35,000 to $49,999	78	16	6	80	14	6	22	67	11
$25,000 to $34,999	73	21	6	79	14	7	18	69	13
$15,000 to $24,999	72	22	6	68	23	9	16	73	11
$10,000 to $14,999	66	22	12	67	24	9	26	67	7
Under $10,000	60	27	13	72	22	6	16	67	17
$25,000 and over	76	19	5	78	15	7	18	72	10
Under $25,000	67	24	9	69	23	8	19	69	12
Religion									
Protestant	72	20	8	72	20	8	17	72	11
Catholic	70	22	8	70	23	7	23	65	12

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] This question was asked of the 70 percent subsample who reported that they favor the death penalty.
[b] This question was asked of the 22 percent subsample who reported that they oppose the death penalty.
[c] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report Nos. 244/245 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1986), pp. 12, 15. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.45

Attitudes toward the deterrent effect of the death penalty for murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "Do you feel that the death penalty acts as a deterrent to the commitment of murder--that it lowers the murder rate, or not?"

	Yes	No	No answer
National	61%	32%	7%
Sex			
Male	67	26	7
Female	56	37	7
Age			
Total under 30 years	62	32	6
18 to 24 years	64	33	3
25 to 29 years	58	32	10
30 to 49 years	60	34	6
Total 50 years and older	62	29	9
50 to 64 years	63	29	8
65 years and older	61	28	11
Region			
East	58	34	8
Midwest	65	29	6
South	62	30	8
West	60	35	5
Race, ethnicity			
White	62	31	7
Nonwhite	54	38	8
Black	49	42	9
Hispanic	58	30	12
Education			
College graduate	51	44	5
College incomplete	66	27	7
High school graduate	63	32	5
Less than high school graduate	62	27	11
Politics			
Republican	72	22	6
Democrat	57	37	6
Independent	54	36	10
Occupation			
Professional and business	57	37	6
Clerical and sales	73	21	6
Manual worker	63	31	6
Skilled worker	71	23	6
Unskilled worker	57	36	7
Income			
$50,000 and over	63	34	3
$35,000 to $49,999	60	34	6
$25,000 to $34,999	64	29	7
$15,000 to $24,999	65	29	6
$10,000 to $14,999	61	30	9
Under $10,000	55	34	11
$25,000 and over	63	32	5
Under $25,000	61	31	8
Religion			
Protestant	63	30	7
Catholic	61	31	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report Nos. 244/245 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1986), p. 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.46

Attitudes toward the death penalty versus life imprisonment with no possibility of parole as penalties for murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "What do you think should be the penalty for murder--the death penalty or life imprisonment with absolutely no possibility of parole?"

	Death penalty	Life imprisonment	Neither[a]	No opinion
National	55%	35%	4%	6%
Sex				
Male	61	29	3	7
Female	50	40	4	6
Age				
Total under 30 years	53	40	2	5
18 to 24 years	50	41	2	7
25 to 29 years	56	38	2	4
30 to 49 years	59	31	4	6
Total 50 and under	53	35	4	8
50 to 64 years	56	35	4	5
65 years and older	49	36	4	11
Region				
East	51	40	4	5
Midwest	55	35	3	7
South	56	33	3	8
West	60	31	4	5
Race, ethnicity				
White	57	33	3	7
Nonwhite	38	52	4	6
Black	38	52	4	6
Hispanic	44	42	4	10
Education				
College graduate	48	36	6	10
College incomplete	61	29	3	7
High school graduate	61	31	2	6
Less than high school graduate	47	44	3	6
Politics				
Republican	68	24	2	6
Democrat	47	43	4	6
Independent	52	36	4	8
Occupation				
Professional and business	56	33	6	5
Clerical and sales	64	32	1	3
Manual worker	55	37	3	5
Skilled worker	63	29	2	6
Unskilled worker	49	44	3	4
Income				
$50,000 and over	61	30	5	4
$35,000 to $49,999	61	27	4	8
$25,000 to $34,999	58	32	2	8
$15,000 to $24,999	59	34	3	4
$10,000 to $14,999	54	34	5	7
Under $10,000	41	48	3	8
$25,000 and over	60	30	3	7
Under $25,000	52	39	3	6
Religion				
Protestant	56	34	3	7
Catholic	54	37	3	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Response volunteered.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report Nos. 244/245 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1986), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.47

Attitudes toward the death penalty for murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "In general, do you feel the death penalty should be allowed in all murder cases, only in certain murder cases, or should there be no death penalty at all?"

	All murder cases	In certain murder cases	No death penalty	Don't know/ no answer
National	29%	56%	11%	4%
Sex				
Male	32	56	10	2
Female	26	55	13	6
Age				
18 to 34 years	27	60	10	3
35 to 54 years	29	55	13	3
55 to 64 years	32	54	9	5
65 years and older	32	50	11	7
Region				
Northeast	26	59	13	2
North Central	30	56	9	5
South	32	52	12	4
West	24	62	10	3
Race, ethnicity				
White	30	58	9	3
Black	20	38	33	9
Hispanic	19	50	31	0
Other	39	48	13	0
Education				
College graduate	21	61	13	5
College incomplete	28	59	11	2
High school graduate	33	55	9	3
Less than high school graduate	36	43	14	7
Politics				
Republican	35	58	5	2
Democrat	24	53	19	4
Independent	28	59	9	4
Income				
$35,000 and over	27	62	8	3
$20,000 to $34,999	29	57	11	3
Under $20,000	33	49	13	5
Religion				
Protestant	29	56	11	4
Catholic	30	56	11	3
Jewish	33	52	10	5
Other	28	53	11	8
No preference	26	56	13	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.48

Main justification for the death penalty among respondents favoring the death penalty for murder

By demographic characteristics, 1986

Question: "Which of the following, if any, would you say is the main justification for the death penalty?"

	Protect society	Deter others	Punish particular person	None of these	Don't know/ no answer
National	43%	33%	19%	1%	4%
Sex					
Male	37	37	20	1	5
Female	48	29	18	1	4
Age					
18 to 34 years	41	36	19	1	3
35 to 54 years	43	33	18	1	5
55 to 64 years	42	31	23	2	2
65 years and older	43	25	20	3	9
Region					
Northeast	43	30	22	2	3
North Central	41	34	20	0	5
South	40	35	19	2	4
West	45	33	15	2	5
Race, ethnicity					
White	43	33	19	1	4
Black	37	29	25	2	7
Hispanic	36	36	28	0	0
Other	30	50	15	0	5
Education					
College graduate	46	34	17	1	2
College incomplete	40	36	19	0	5
High school graduate	44	31	18	2	5
Less than high school graduate	31	32	28	3	6
Politics					
Republican	42	37	15	1	5
Democrat	41	30	24	2	3
Independent	43	33	18	2	4
Income					
$35,000 and over	41	36	18	1	4
$20,000 to $34,999	44	35	17	1	3
Under $20,000	42	30	21	2	5
Religion					
Protestant	40	33	20	2	5
Catholic	46	30	20	0	4
Jewish	55	22	11	6	6
Other	0	35	20	2	3
No preference	40	42	15	1	2

Note: This question was asked of the 85 percent subsample who responded "all murder cases" and "in certain circumstances" to the question: "In general, do you feel the death penalty should be allowed in all murder cases, only in certain murder cases, or should there be no death penalty at all?" in table 2.47. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.49

Attitudes toward fairness in the imposition of the death penalty

By demographic characteristics, 1986

Question: "Some people say the death penalty is not carried out fairly from case to case. Others say it is. Do you think the death penalty is carried out fairly from cases to case, or not?"

	Carried out fairly	Not carried out fairly	Don't know/no answer
National	32%	50%	18%
Sex			
Male	35	50	15
Female	30	49	21
Age			
18 to 34 years	35	48	17
35 to 54 years	30	54	16
55 to 64 years	31	50	19
65 and older	33	43	24
Region			
Northeast	31	45	24
North Central	34	47	19
South	36	49	15
West	26	59	15
Race, ethnicity			
White	33	49	18
Black	21	59	20
Hispanic	25	62	13
Other	57	26	17
Education			
College graduate	37	47	16
College incomplete	31	53	16
High school graduate	31	51	18
Less than high school graduate	29	47	24
Politics			
Republican	35	50	15
Democrat	28	51	21
Independent	37	46	17
Income			
$35,000 and over	36	50	14
$20,000 to $34,999	33	50	17
Under $20,000	31	49	20
Religion			
Protestant	32	51	17
Catholic	32	49	19
Jewish	24	62	14
Other	40	36	24
No preference	34	48	18

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.50

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-88

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"

(Percent reporting having guns)

	1973	1974	1976	1977	1980	1982	1984	1985	1987	1988
National	47%	46%	47%	51%	48%	45%	45%	44%	46%	40%
Sex										
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54	53	54	51	50
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39	40	36	43	33
Race										
White	49	48	58	53	50	48	48	46	49	43
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30	30	29	33	28
Education										
College	45	42	44	45	41	39	42	40	43	37
High school	50	48	50	54	51	51	48	49	50	43
Grade school	44	49	42	51	51	41	43	38	44	39
Occupation										
Professional/business	48	45	46	48	45	42	42	40	45	39
Clerical	42	43	40	49	45	39	41	40	45	37
Manual	48	48	48	52	48	49	48	48	46	41
Farmer	83	79	62	66	81	77	84	78	75	82
Income										
$15,000 and over	55	52	53	57	56	53	53	53	51	47
$10,000 to $14,999	58	51	54	56	46	49	39	37	40	39
$7,000 to $9,999	44	48	42	50	45	43	39	37	36	31
$5,000 to $6,999	43	40	44	38	38	28	27	31	35	27
$3,000 to $4,999	35	38	35	39	26	26	31	26	30	23
Under $3,000	30	34	30	35	24	26	26	12	28	14
Age										
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51	44	39	43	33
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41	37	40	35	34
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51	48	48	51	42
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44	49	44	47	42
Region										
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32	32	28	31	25
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48	44	48	46	41
South	62	59	60	62	59	52	52	53	55	47
West	47	42	44	46	44	47	49	40	47	42
Religion										
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52	52	50	52	46
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36	34	35	36	31
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11	22	9	25	0
None	32	40	43	50	39	37	36	44	39	46
Politics										
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50	56	47	51	46
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44	42	47	44	39
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44	40	39	44	36

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 2.51

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?" If yes, "Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle, or what?"

(Percent of respondents reporting having guns)

	Guns in the home			
		Type of firearm		
	All types	Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
National	40%	23%	24%	24%
Sex				
Male	50	28	33	32
Female	33	19	18	18
Race				
White	43	24	26	27
Black/other	28	17	12	13
Education				
College	37	21	22	24
High school	43	24	26	26
Grade school	39	20	24	16
Occupation				
Professional/business	39	20	21	25
Clerical	37	26	19	22
Manual	41	24	27	24
Farmer	82	18	65	59
Income				
$15,000 and over	47	26	28	30
$10,000 to $14,999	39	25	24	17
$7,000 to $9,999	31	11	14	18
$5,000 to $6,999	27	12	12	10
$3,000 to $4,999	23	9	16	4
Under $3,000	14	11	11	11
Age				
18 to 20 years	33	17	25	19
21 to 29 years	34	16	20	21
30 to 49 years	42	26	25	26
50 years and older	42	23	25	24
Region				
Northeast	25	10	18	17
Midwest	41	22	26	28
South	47	30	28	25
West	42	24	19	26
Religion				
Protestant	46	27	28	28
Catholic	31	17	16	17
Jewish	0	0	0	0
None	41	14	22	30
Politics				
Republican	46	28	29	27
Democrat	39	22	23	22
Independent	36	19	21	24

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 2.52

Respondents reporting the type of firearm present in their house

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989[a]

Question: "Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle or what?"

	Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle	Assault weapon	Other	No opinion
National	52%	60%	65%	2%	3%	2%
Sex						
Male	54	64	70	3	2	2
Female	50	54	58	1	2	2
Age						
18 to 29 years	61	62	59	3	4	(b)
30 to 49 years	48	62	62	2	3	2
50 years and older	52	55	72	2	1	2
Region						
East	57	68	77	3	5	1
Midwest	32	63	60	(b)	1	(b)
South	57	58	60	2	4	3
West	61	52	70	4	2	1
Race						
White	51	61	67	2	3	2
Nonwhite	60	47	43	(b)	4	3
Black	61	46	32	(b)	6	(b)
Education						
College graduate	42	54	66	2	1	3
College incomplete	56	65	65	4	1	(b)
High school graduate	55	67	68	1	4	1
Less than high school graduate	51	44	57	3	5	1
Politics						
Republican	47	63	64	2	2	2
Democrat	54	56	64	(b)	3	1
Independent	58	59	66	4	3	2
Income						
$40,000 and over	56	62	69	4	3	2
$25,000 to $39,999	46	63	67	2	3	2
$15,000 to $24,999	51	63	63	2	3	3
Under $15,000	55	50	58	1	1	1
Religion						
Protestant	54	58	63	1	3	2
Catholic	50	68	74	3	1	1

Note: This question was asked of a 47 percent subsample of respondents who responded affirmatively when asked if they had any guns in the house. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Totals may exceed 100 percent because of multiple responses.
[b] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report Nos. 282-283 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March/April 1989), p. 5. Table adapated by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.53

Attitudes toward home safety and the possession of a firearm

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "In general, do you think having a gun in a home makes the home a safer place, a more dangerous place or makes no difference at all?"

	Safer	More dangerous	No difference	Don't know/ no answer
National	28%	36%	29%	7%
Sex				
Male	34	26	34	6
Female	23	43	25	9
Age				
18 to 34 years	27	38	30	5
35 to 54 years	28	36	30	6
55 to 64 years	33	33	26	8
65 years and older	26	31	28	15
Region				
Northeast	18	42	32	8
North Central	26	33	34	7
South	37	28	23	7
West	26	43	23	8
Race, ethnicity				
White	28	36	29	7
Black	34	31	26	9
Hispanic	25	44	31	0
Other	22	17	44	17
Education				
College graduate	24	44	24	8
College incomplete	26	40	30	4
High school graduate	29	29	34	8
Less than high school graduate	40	24	26	10
Politics				
Republican	32	31	32	5
Democrat	28	40	24	8
Independent	25	35	32	8
Income				
$35,000 and over	27	39	29	5
$20,000 to $34,999	29	35	29	7
Under $20,000	30	33	29	8
Religion				
Protestant	32	30	30	8
Catholic	21	44	27	8
Jewish	19	66	10	5
Other	35	33	23	9
No preference	20	37	37	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.54

Attitudes toward use of a firearm

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "Do you think people should have the right to shoot someone who breaks into their home, even if they don't know whether the person is armed?"

	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	68%	24%	8%
Sex			
Male	74	20	6
Female	63	27	10
Age			
18 to 34 years	69	26	5
35 to 54 years	68	23	9
55 to 64 years	76	19	5
65 years and older	59	25	16
Region			
Northeast	57	34	9
North Central	66	25	9
South	75	19	6
West	69	22	9
Race, ethnicity			
White	68	24	8
Black	74	21	5
Hispanic	44	50	6
Other	65	13	22
Education			
College graduate	61	29	10
College incomplete	70	26	4
High school graduate	73	22	5
Less than high school graduate	70	15	15
Politics			
Republican	72	21	7
Democrat	65	26	9
Independent	68	25	7
Income			
$35,000 and over	72	22	6
$20,000 to $34,999	69	24	7
Under $20,000	66	25	9
Religion			
Protestant	69	23	8
Catholic	63	29	8
Jewish	62	38	0
Other	69	20	11
No preference	74	18	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.55

Attitudes toward Federal laws banning the manufacture, sale, and possession of firearms

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989[a]

Question: "Would you favor or oppose Federal legislation banning the manufacture, sale, and possession of the following types of weapons: (a) Cheap handguns known as Saturday night specials? (b) Plastic guns invisible to metal detectors? (c) Semi-automatic assault guns, such as the AK-47?"

	Ban cheap handguns		Ban plastic guns		Ban assault guns	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	71%	25%	75%	20%	72%	23%
Sex						
Male	68	30	74	22	70	27
Female	73	21	75	18	74	19
Age						
18 to 29 years	69	29	72	26	66	29
30 to 49 years	74	24	80	17	77	20
50 years and older	66	26	71	20	71	21
Region						
East	77	21	75	21	73	21
Midwest	70	27	76	20	72	24
South	67	29	71	24	68	25
West	68	24	80	13	77	18
Race						
White	71	25	76	19	73	22
Nonwhite	66	26	66	28	68	24
Black	68	26	68	26	69	22
Education						
College graduate	75	19	84	12	79	17
College incomplete	73	26	74	23	71	25
High school graduate	70	26	73	21	71	24
Less than high school graduate	63	30	68	24	67	23
Politics						
Republican	71	26	76	19	73	22
Democrat	71	23	75	19	73	20
Independent	70	27	75	22	72	25
Income						
$40,000 and over	71	27	77	19	76	22
$25,000 to $39,999	72	24	76	20	73	24
$15,000 to $24,999	74	24	76	21	72	23
Under $15,000	68	25	73	17	66	23
Religion						
Protestant	70	26	75	19	71	22
Catholic	72	24	72	24	74	23
Gun ownership						
Gun owner	66	31	74	21	68	27
Nonowner	75	21	75	19	76	18

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] "No opinion" category was omitted by Source.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report Nos. 282-283 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March/April 1989), p. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.56

Attitudes toward Federal laws regulating the sale and registration of all guns

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989[a]

	"Do you favor or oppose federal laws which control the sale of guns, such as making all persons register all gun purchases, no matter where the purchases are made?"			"Do you favor or oppose a federal law requiring that all handguns people own be registered by federal authorities?"		
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
National	79%	18%	3%	78%	20%	2%
Sex						
Male	74	23	3	71	27	2
Female	84	14	3	84	14	2
Age						
18 to 24 years	87	12	(b)	85	14	(b)
25 to 29 years	85	14	1	86	12	1
30 to 39 years	80	20	1	79	19	2
40 to 49 years	74	21	5	72	25	3
50 to 64 years	72	22	6	70	26	4
65 years and older	78	18	3	77	20	3
Region						
East	81	15	4	82	15	3
Midwest	77	21	2	79	20	1
South	78	19	3	75	21	4
West	82	17	1	75	24	1
Area						
Central city	81	16	3	80	17	2
Rest of metropolitan area	82	16	2	80	18	2
Outside metropolitan area	71	25	4	72	26	2
Race, ethnicity						
White	79	19	3	78	20	2
Black	83	12	4	79	16	5
Hispanic	74	24	2	71	27	2
Education						
Post graduate	83	15	3	81	17	3
College graduate	81	17	2	82	16	2
Some college	83	15	2	76	21	2
High school graduate	77	21	2	80	18	2
Less than high school graduate	77	17	5	73	24	3
Politics						
Republican	77	21	2	78	20	2
Democrat	81	15	4	81	17	2
Independent	79	20	1	75	23	1
Income						
$50,001 and over	89	10	1	83	16	1
$35,001 to $50,000	78	19	3	79	20	1
$25,001 to $35,000	78	20	1	76	23	2
$15,001 to $25,000	78	18	4	79	19	2
$7,501 to $15,000	75	23	2	77	20	3
$7,500 or less	75	23	3	73	24	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Less than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.57

Attitudes toward the severity of laws covering the sale of firearms

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "In general, do you feel that the laws covering the sale of firearms should be made more strict, less strict, or kept as they are?"

	More strict	Less strict	Kept the same	No opinion
National	70%	6%	22%	2%
Sex				
Male	59	8	31	2
Female	79	4	14	3
Age				
18 to 29 years	70	11	18	1
30 to 49 years	70	5	23	2
50 years and older	69	3	23	5
Region				
East	71	8	19	2
Midwest	72	6	19	3
South	66	5	27	2
West	71	5	22	2
Race				
White	69	5	24	2
Nonwhite	73	11	12	4
Black	72	11	11	6
Education				
College graduate	76	3	19	2
College incomplete	66	7	25	2
High school graduate	69	7	22	2
Less than high school graduate	69	4	23	4
Politics				
Republican	65	5	27	3
Democrat	73	8	17	2
Independent	72	5	21	2
Income				
$40,000 and over	72	4	23	1
$25,000 to $39,999	69	6	22	3
$15,000 to $24,999	72	5	22	1
Under $15,000	64	8	24	4
Religion				
Protestant	68	5	25	2
Catholic	69	9	20	2
Gun ownership				
Gun owner	58	7	33	2
Nonowner	80	5	12	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report Nos. 282-283 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March/April 1989), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58

Attitudes toward legislation on handgun/firearm sales and possession

United States, selected years 1975-89

	"In general, do you feel the laws covering the sale of firearms should be made more strict, less strict, or kept as they are?"[a]				"Do you think there should or should not be a law that would ban the possession of handguns by police and other authorized persons?"		
	More strict	Less strict	Kept the same	No opinion	Should	Should not	No opinion
1975	69%	3%	24%	4%	NA	NA	NA
1979	NA	NA	NA	NA	31%	65%	4%
1980	59	6	29	6	38	51	11
1981	65	3	30	2	41	54	5
1983	59	4	31	6	NA	NA	NA
1986	60	8	30	2	NA	NA	NA
1987	60	5	28	7	42	50	8
1988	64	6	27	3	37	59	4
1989	70	6	22	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Prior to 1989, the question was asked about "handgun" sales.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report Nos. 275, pp. 3, 4; Report Nos. 282-283, p. 3 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.59

Attitudes toward banning the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be a law that would ban the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons?"

	Should	Should not	No opinion
National	37%	59%	4%
Sex			
Male	28	70	2
Female	45	49	6
Age			
18 to 29 years	37	60	3
30 to 49 years	34	64	2
50 years and older	40	54	6
Region			
East	44	52	4
Midwest	35	61	4
South	34	60	6
West	34	63	3
Race			
White	36	61	3
Nonwhite	46	46	8
Education			
College graduate	50	47	3
College incomplete	33	62	5
High school graduate	31	66	3
Less than high school graduate	38	56	6
Politics			
Republican	31	66	3
Democrat	41	53	6
Independent	38	59	3
Income			
$40,000 and over	36	60	4
$25,000 to $39,999	32	65	3
$15,000 to $24,999	39	58	3
Under $15,000	39	56	5
Religion			
Protestant	32	63	5
Catholic	46	52	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 275 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1988), p. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.60

Attitudes toward a Federal law banning interstate sale of handguns

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "At present, there is a Federal law banning the sale of handguns in one state to a person or dealer from another state. Do you think this ban on interstate handgun sales should be continued or not?"

	Continued	Not continued	No opinion
National	67%	23%	10%
Sex			
Male	63	30	7
Female	70	18	12
Age			
Total under 30 years	64	27	9
18 to 24 years	59	32	9
25 to 29 years	70	20	10
30 to 49 years	69	23	8
Total 50 years and older	68	21	11
50 to 64 years	65	24	11
65 years and older	70	18	12
Region			
East	74	18	8
Midwest	68	24	8
South	58	28	14
West	71	22	7
Race, ethnicity			
White	67	24	9
Nonwhite	68	17	15
Black	66	17	17
Hispanic	58	30	12
Education			
College graduate	77	19	4
College incomplete	72	20	8
High school graduate	64	26	10
Less than high school graduate	59	27	14
Politics			
Republican	66	26	8
Democrat	70	21	9
Independent	64	26	10
Occupation			
Professional and business	72	21	7
Clerical and sales	71	21	8
Manual worker	65	27	8
Skilled worker	65	29	6
Unskilled worker	65	24	11
Income			
$50,000 and over	77	21	2
$35,000 to $49,999	75	21	4
$25,000 to $34,999	66	26	8
$15,000 to $24,999	67	25	8
$10,000 to $14,999	62	22	16
Under $10,000	62	23	15
$25,000 and over	72	23	5
Under $25,000	64	23	13
Religion			
Protestant	65	25	10
Catholic	72	22	6
Gun ownership			
All gun owners	62	29	9
Handgun owners	60	32	8
Nonowners	71	19	10

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 248 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1986), p. 19 and The Gallup Poll (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 11, 1986), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.61

Attitudes toward laws banning the sale and possession of handguns in own community

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "Some communities have passed laws banning the sale and possession of handguns. Would you favor or oppose having such a law in this city/community?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	47%	47%	6%
Sex			
Male	39	57	4
Female	55	38	7
Age			
Total under 30 years	47	47	6
18 to 24 years	47	48	5
25 to 29 years	47	45	8
30 to 49 years	50	47	3
Total 50 years and older	44	48	8
50 to 64 years	41	52	7
65 years and older	47	44	9
Region			
East	62	34	4
Midwest	45	49	6
South	40	51	9
West	43	55	2
Race, ethnicity			
White	45	49	6
Nonwhite	59	35	6
Black	59	34	7
Hispanic	50	41	9
Education			
College graduate	54	43	3
College incomplete	47	48	5
High school graduate	45	48	7
Less than high school graduate	44	49	7
Politics			
Republican	43	53	4
Democrat	49	45	6
Independent	46	48	6
Occupation			
Professional and business	50	46	4
Clerical and sales	62	35	3
Manual worker	45	49	6
Skilled worker	39	56	5
Unskilled worker	50	42	8
Income			
$50,000 and over	56	41	3
$35,000 to $49,999	50	46	4
$25,000 to $34,999	39	59	2
$15,000 to $24,999	46	49	5
$10,000 to $14,999	48	44	8
Under $10,000	44	47	9
$25,000 and over	47	50	3
Under $25,000	46	47	7
Religion			
Protestant	45	49	6
Catholic	51	45	4
Gun ownership			
All gun owners	31	64	5
Handgun owners	26	71	3
Nonowners	58	36	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 248 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1986), p. 18 and The Gallup Poll (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 11, 1986), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.62

Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-88[a]

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?"

	1973			1974			1975			1976			1977		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	74%	25%	2%	75%	24%	1%	74%	24%	3%	72%	27%	1%	72%	26%	2%
Sex															
Male	67	32	2	66	33	(b)	66	32	2	64	35	1	64	35	1
Female	79	19	2	83	15	2	80	17	3	78	20	2	78	19	2
Race															
White	73	25	2	75	24	1	73	25	2	71	27	1	70	28	2
Black/other	74	24	2	77	22	1	81	15	4	74	24	3	81	17	2
Education															
College	76	23	1	77	22	1	76	22	2	71	27	2	74	25	2
High school	73	25	2	75	23	2	74	24	2	72	27	1	70	28	2
Grade school	70	27	3	71	27	2	68	26	6	71	28	1	72	25	3
Occupation															
Professional/business	71	27	2	74	25	1	73	24	3	74	25	(b)	76	23	1
Clerical	78	21	(b)	84	16	1	81	18	2	78	20	2	75	22	3
Manual	74	24	2	74	24	1	70	27	2	68	30	2	68	30	2
Farmer	56	42	3	52	48	0	60	33	7	56	44	0	66	31	3
Income															
$15,000 and over	74	25	1	77	22	1	76	23	1	72	27	(b)	71	28	1
$10,000 to $14,999	72	26	1	74	25	1	70	27	2	71	27	2	71	28	1
$7,000 to $9,999	72	26	2	76	23	1	74	23	3	68	29	3	71	27	2
$5,000 to $6,999	74	26	1	68	32	0	76	22	2	73	26	1	71	25	4
$3,000 to $4,999	71	27	2	79	19	2	71	26	3	72	28	1	76	21	2
Under $3,000	78	18	4	76	22	2	76	21	3	74	24	2	71	28	1
Age															
18 to 20 years	73	27	0	75	23	2	74	26	0	78	22	0	69	31	0
21 to 29 years	76	23	1	77	23	(b)	79	19	1	71	27	2	72	26	2
30 to 49 years	72	26	2	76	24	1	70	27	3	73	25	1	70	29	1
50 years and older	74	24	2	74	24	2	73	24	3	70	29	1	74	24	2
Region															
Northeast	88	10	2	88	12	0	85	12	3	86	13	1	85	14	1
Midwest	72	28	(b)	77	22	1	76	22	2	72	27	1	67	31	2
South	67	31	2	70	28	2	66	30	3	63	35	2	69	28	3
West	69	29	2	66	32	2	70	29	1	68	30	1	68	31	2
Religion															
Protestant	68	31	2	71	28	2	70	27	3	67	31	2	67	30	2
Catholic	83	15	2	85	14	(b)	83	15	2	82	18	0	80	20	1
Jewish	98	2	0	98	2	0	96	4	0	89	11	0	89	9	3
None	81	18	1	70	29	1	71	28	1	68	28	4	73	26	1
Politics															
Republican	70	28	1	74	25	1	74	23	3	71	27	2	71	26	3
Democrat	76	22	2	78	22	1	77	20	2	74	25	1	73	26	2
Independent	73	26	2	73	25	2	70	28	2	69	29	2	71	28	2

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1972 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

1980			1982			1984			1985			1987			1988		
Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
69%	29%	2%	72%	26%	2%	70%	27%	2%	72%	26%	1%	70%	28%	2%	74%	24%	3%
63	36	1	68	31	1	62	37	1	65	34	1	62	36	2	66	33	2
74	23	3	75	23	2	76	20	3	78	20	2	76	22	2	79	17	3
68	30	2	71	27	2	69	29	2	72	27	1	69	29	2	74	24	3
81	15	4	78	19	3	79	18	4	76	22	2	74	23	2	75	23	2
70	29	2	76	23	1	74	25	1	75	24	(b)	74	25	2	76	22	2
69	29	2	71	27	1	68	30	3	71	28	1	67	31	2	74	24	2
70	27	2	64	30	6	72	23	5	69	26	5	70	27	4	66	27	6
70	28	2	75	23	1	71	27	2	75	24	1	74	24	2	77	21	2
77	21	2	77	23	(b)	76	23	1	79	21	1	77	22	1	78	19	3
67	32	2	69	29	2	68	29	3	68	31	2	64	33	3	71	26	2
53	47	0	36	60	4	48	48	3	43	57	0	48	50	2	24	65	12
68	31	1	73	26	2	70	28	2	70	29	1	70	29	1	76	23	2
73	26	1	71	29	(b)	74	24	2	78	21	1	74	24	2	70	26	4
76	21	2	75	24	1	73	27	0	69	30	1	71	28	1	66	32	2
62	30	8	71	24	6	82	14	4	81	18	1	75	22	3	73	21	6
74	24	2	68	30	3	72	27	1	70	28	2	71	23	6	77	19	5
79	19	2	76	21	3	54	42	4	73	27	0	65	30	5	67	30	4
71	29	0	77	23	0	71	24	4	71	29	0	69	29	2	73	24	3
73	27	1	76	24	(b)	73	25	2	74	25	1	76	23	1	73	26	(b)
70	29	1	72	26	2	70	29	1	71	28	(b)	68	30	2	72	26	2
67	29	3	69	29	2	70	26	4	72	26	2	69	29	2	75	20	5
86	13	1	85	13	2	80	18	2	82	17	2	83	15	2	84	13	3
71	27	2	73	24	2	70	25	5	73	25	2	68	31	1	76	22	2
64	34	2	62	36	2	66	31	2	67	32	1	66	31	3	69	28	3
60	38	2	69	30	2	67	32	1	71	29	0	67	31	2	68	28	3
64	34	2	68	30	2	66	31	3	68	30	1	67	31	2	72	26	3
83	16	1	81	17	2	79	20	1	79	20	1	74	24	2	77	20	3
88	12	0	89	5	5	93	7	0	94	6	0	85	10	5	100	0	0
71	28	1	72	28	0	78	22	0	74	26	0	77	20	3	73	25	2
64	35	1	66	33	1	66	32	3	70	28	2	71	27	2	68	29	3
74	25	2	75	24	2	75	23	2	74	25	1	70	29	2	79	19	2
68	29	2	72	26	2	70	28	2	72	27	1	70	28	3	73	24	3

Table 2.63

Attitudes toward the registration of all gun purchases

United States, selected years 1975-89

Question: "Do you favor or oppose federal laws which control the sale of guns, such as making all persons register all gun purchases, no matter where the purchases are made?"

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
August 1967	66%	28%	6%
April 1968	71	23	6
June 1968	75	14	11
October 1975	73	24	3
July 1978	73	25	2
June 1979	72	26	2
March 1989	79	18	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Louis Harris, The Harris Poll (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 9, 1989), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.64

Attitudes toward the registration of all handguns

United States, 1975, 1978, 1979, and 1989

Question: "Do you favor or oppose a federal law requiring that all handguns people own be registered by federal authorities?"

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
1975	77%	19%	4%
1978	80	18	2
1979	78	20	2
1989	78	20	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Louis Harris, The Harris Poll (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 9, 1989), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.65

Attitudes toward public policies on firearm registration

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988[a]

Question: "Would you favor or oppose: a) The registration of all firearms? b) A law requiring that any person who carries a gun outside his home must have a license to do so? c) A national law requiring a 7-day waiting period before a handgun could be purchased, in order to determine whether the prospective buyer has been convicted of a felony or is mentally ill?"

	Registration		Licensing		Waiting period	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	67%	30%	84%	15%	91%	8%
Sex						
Male	60	37	77	22	87	12
Female	73	22	89	9	94	5
Age						
18 to 29 years	70	27	86	12	90	10
30 to 49 years	63	34	83	16	93	7
50 years and older	68	27	83	15	88	8
Region						
East	77	22	93	6	92	7
Midwest	65	29	83	15	92	7
South	64	31	80	18	88	9
West	60	38	78	20	90	9
Race						
White	68	28	83	15	91	7
Nonwhite	59	38	86	11	86	13
Black	59	37	86	13	86	13
Education						
College graduate	71	28	85	14	89	9
College incomplete	66	30	79	19	95	4
High school graduate	66	30	86	12	90	9
Less than high school graduate	66	30	85	14	90	7
Politics						
Republican	66	30	79	18	93	6
Democrat	69	28	86	12	91	8
Independent	68	30	86	14	91	8
Income						
$40,000 and over	71	27	82	18	92	8
$25,000 to $39,999	63	33	81	17	95	4
$15,000 to $24,999	65	31	85	13	91	8
Under $15,000	68	28	88	11	86	12
Religion						
Protestant	64	32	80	18	89	10
Catholic	74	23	90	8	94	5
Gun ownership						
Gun owner	58	38	84	15	90	9
Nonowner	75	21	94	5	92	7

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Responses of "no opinion" were omitted by the Source.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 280 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1989), p. 26. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.66

High school seniors reporting that they worry about selected social problems

United States, 1977-88

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about each of the following?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1977 (N=3,117)	Class of 1978 (N=3,770)	Class of 1979 (N=3,308)	Class of 1980 (N=3,286)	Class of 1981 (N=3,656)	Class of 1982 (N=3,616)	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)
Chance of nuclear war	47.1%	50.2%	59.4%	67.4%	64.3%	71.6%	66.6%	69.4%	64.5%	69.1%	58.3%	57.3%
Population growth	55.9	50.4	43.3	36.1	39.8	34.1	31.5	25.3	25.7	24.1	26.6	27.5
Crime and violence	87.2	86.6	84.6	81.2	87.8	86.3	85.4	83.9	82.3	79.4	81.9	83.9
Pollution	76.1	72.8	68.0	62.4	62.0	54.8	53.0	49.1	46.9	44.2	45.2	45.5
Energy shortages	80.3	73.5	80.9	83.9	75.1	60.3	49.9	40.4	33.7	28.7	28.1	25.1
Race relations	51.1	49.6	45.0	39.7	47.0	44.0	45.5	43.1	43.4	43.4	44.2	53.3
Hunger and poverty	58.7	57.4	52.2	52.8	57.2	55.6	59.1	58.3	69.7	65.9	62.2	64.2
Using open land for housing or industry	38.6	40.2	36.9	34.4	35.2	33.8	31.9	30.0	30.4	26.8	30.5	29.4
Urban decay	25.0	26.6	22.3	22.8	21.6	21.4	19.5	18.0	17.9	17.0	18.5	19.9
Economic problems	64.2	61.0	66.0	74.9	73.4	73.7	73.5	66.2	60.4	60.6	55.6	56.2
Drug abuse	65.8	65.5	66.1	63.3	68.5	70.2	68.7	68.4	69.1	69.2	75.4	78.6

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research from 1975 through 1988. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases.

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1977, pp. 170, 171; 1979, pp. 171, 172; 1981, pp. 172, 173; 1983, pp. 174, 175; 1985, pp. 174, 175 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 170, 171; 1980, pp. 172, 173; 1982, pp. 174, 175; 1984, pp. 174, 175; 1986, pp. 176, 177 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.67

High school seniors reporting that they worry about crime and violence

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1977-88

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about. . .crime and violence?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1977 (N=3,117)	Class of 1978 (N=3,770)	Class of 1979 (N=3,308)	Class of 1980 (N=3,286)	Class of 1981 (N=3,656)	Class of 1982 (N=3,616)	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)
Total	87.2%	86.6%	84.6%	81.2%	87.8%	86.3%	85.4%	83.9%	82.3%	79.4%	81.9%	83.9%
Sex												
Male	80.2	80.9	77.1	73.8	81.7	79.5	78.6	77.5	76.6	70.8	73.7	76.0
Female	94.1	93.0	91.6	88.5	94.7	92.8	92.4	90.4	88.0	87.4	90.3	91.8
Race												
White	86.8	86.2	83.8	80.7	87.3	85.1	84.5	83.3	80.9	78.4	80.8	82.8
Black	91.5	88.8	89.1	83.3	91.0	91.2	91.6	90.4	88.9	81.9	94.2	88.2
Region												
Northeast	88.5	85.9	84.1	80.5	88.2	86.2	89.0	82.7	80.0	77.0	77.9	81.9
North Central	86.5	86.8	85.7	83.3	86.9	82.9	79.9	83.6	81.7	78.9	81.6	81.7
South	87.7	87.4	85.3	81.1	89.3	89.0	86.5	86.0	83.6	82.3	85.3	86.1
West	85.3	84.7	81.8	79.1	86.6	87.4	87.6	81.9	84.0	78.4	81.3	85.4
College plans												
Yes	87.4	86.7	86.3	82.4	90.1	87.4	85.9	85.6	83.3	80.9	82.8	85.4
No	86.7	86.7	82.7	79.5	84.8	84.9	84.4	82.0	81.4	77.2	79.4	80.8
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	89.3	88.4	86.6	82.4	90.5	87.9	86.2	87.5	84.5	80.3	83.2	85.8
Marihuana only	87.2	85.8	83.7	82.0	87.7	84.0	86.2	84.0	80.5	79.2	81.7	83.9
Few pills	87.1	85.1	87.3	81.1	86.4	88.6	84.3	86.6	81.9	80.0	80.8	83.7
More pills	85.9	86.1	82.1	79.2	86.4	85.2	84.9	78.4	81.6	77.8	81.2	81.2

Note: See Note, table 2.66. Data are given for those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or Afro-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise less than 3 percent of the sample in any given year (Source, 1982, p. 9). "College plans" distinguishes those seniors who expect to graduate from a 4-year college from those who expect to receive some college training or none. The four drug use categories are based on an index of seriousness of involvement. The term "pills" may contain people who indicate that they use any of a number of drugs including some that usually are not taken in pill form. "Few pills" refers to respondents indicating the use of one or more of a number of illicit drugs but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions. "More pills" refers to respondents indicating such use on three or more occasions. Respondents reporting heroin use were included in a separate category that is not presented here due to the small number of respondents indicating such use. (Source, 1982, pp. 8, 9, 14.)

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1977, pp. 170, 171; 1979, pp. 171, 172; 1981, pp. 172, 173; 1983, pp. 174, 175; 1985, p. 174, (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 170, 171; 1980, pp. 172, 173; 1982, p. 174; 1984, p. 174; 1986, p. 176 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.68

High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of selected institutions

United States, 1977-88

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of. . .?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1977 (N=3,197)	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)
Large corporations	37.7%	35.6%	37.6%	36.1%	35.2%	30.0%	31.1%	25.5%	27.4%	25.7%	27.9%	29.2%
Major labor unions	36.7	35.1	36.6	31.3	29.9	28.5	29.4	25.7	26.2	24.1	26.8	26.0
The Nation's colleges and universities	18.9	19.5	20.5	20.8	18.6	21.1	18.4	24.7	25.2	25.4	25.3	24.6
The Nation's public schools	23.0	26.2	22.7	25.3	23.6	25.4	23.3	26.2	27.0	25.8	26.9	25.8
Churches and religious organizations	20.3	20.7	20.0	21.1	19.2	21.3	20.7	28.2	27.7	28.4	29.4	33.2
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	33.9	35.6	34.3	33.1	37.2	36.2	37.0	34.7	34.0	34.6	32.9	34.5
The Presidency and the administration	32.4	33.9	36.6	32.5	27.3	30.5	31.0	27.2	27.8	25.4	31.3	31.1
Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	34.8	35.3	37.9	36.5	31.4	31.5	31.5	26.8	27.7	25.0	27.5	27.2
The U.S. Supreme Court	23.0	22.1	24.3	22.8	20.0	20.7	19.1	22.7	22.5	23.2	23.1	21.9
All the courts and the justice system in general	25.4	23.9	24.1	24.5	22.2	22.8	21.7	23.3	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.1
The police and other law enforcement agencies	32.5	32.8	32.5	31.5	29.9	30.6	30.3	29.3	27.2	28.4	27.8	30.3
The U.S. military	20.7	20.3	21.8	21.9	20.8	23.3	20.7	24.6	24.1	23.8	24.5	24.6

Note: See Note, table 2.66. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1977, pp. 105-107; 1979, pp. 105-107; 1981, pp. 106-108; 1983, pp. 106-108; 1985, pp. 105-107 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 105-107; 1980, pp. 106-108; 1982, pp. 106-108; 1984, pp. 105-107; 1986, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.69

High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of the police and other law enforcement agencies

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1977-88

Question: "Now we'd like to ask you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of. . .the police and other law enforcement agencies?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1977 (N=3,197)	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)
Total	32.9%	32.8%	32.9%	31.5%	29.9%	30.6%	30.3%	29.3%	27.2%	28.4%	27.8%	30.3%
Sex												
Male	32.1	32.3	34.6	31.8	31.5	32.5	32.0	30.0	29.1	29.3	27.6	32.7
Female	33.0	32.5	30.9	31.2	28.0	29.0	28.7	28.9	25.4	27.8	28.2	28.2
Race												
White	31.4	31.6	32.2	30.4	28.4	29.6	28.7	28.7	26.7	27.1	26.5	28.2
Black	38.0	36.4	35.1	37.9	40.1	33.6	39.0	32.4	29.7	32.6	37.3	37.7
Region												
Northeast	33.0	33.9	36.1	35.8	33.6	29.1	29.4	34.3	29.7	25.3	27.7	31.8
North Central	32.4	30.4	28.5	32.5	27.8	33.1	28.7	27.4	26.2	28.0	26.1	30.4
South	33.7	34.9	36.5	30.2	31.6	31.9	32.6	28.8	27.6	29.2	29.6	31.0
West	29.4	30.2	27.3	26.5	25.9	25.4	30.0	28.0	25.5	32.0	27.7	27.5
College plans												
Yes	31.0	33.2	31.1	31.5	30.9	29.6	30.5	28.3	27.4	28.8	27.8	31.2
No	33.6	32.3	34.0	31.7	28.3	32.4	29.9	31.0	26.3	27.4	27.6	29.4
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	28.0	29.4	27.6	26.5	26.6	27.6	26.3	27.8	23.0	25.2	25.2	29.3
Marihuana only	31.6	32.1	29.7	31.4	26.5	28.5	28.9	29.3	27.4	29.5	29.2	31.8
Few pills	37.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	29.8	31.5	30.9	27.5	28.0	27.1	26.8	26.7
More pills	40.3	39.0	42.5	37.5	36.8	36.1	37.0	33.3	32.0	33.7	32.3	33.2

Note: See Notes, tables 2.66 and 2.67. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1977, p. 107; 1979, p. 108; 1981, p. 108; 1983, p. 108; 1985, p. 107 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, p. 107; 1980, p. 108; 1982, p. 108; 1984, p. 107; 1986, p. 110; (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.70

High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of the U.S. Supreme Court

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1977-88

Question: "Now we'd like to ask you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of. . .the U.S. Supreme Court?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1977 (N=3,197)	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)
Total	23.0%	22.1%	24.3%	22.8%	20.0%	20.7%	19.1%	22.7%	22.5%	23.2%	23.1%	21.9%
Sex												
Male	21.7	22.5	24.0	22.3	19.3	20.4	19.9	22.7	23.4	24.2	22.8	23.5
Female	24.2	21.7	24.8	23.2	20.4	21.3	18.6	22.9	21.3	21.9	23.2	20.5
Race												
White	22.3	21.0	23.3	21.8	18.9	19.9	17.0	21.1	21.6	22.5	21.7	21.1
Black	27.9	27.4	32.0	30.7	27.7	23.9	28.3	29.0	27.6	29.7	31.0	25.7
Region												
Northeast	20.8	23.2	27.2	23.2	20.3	20.8	18.5	22.6	22.1	22.2	22.2	21.7
North Central	21.1	19.9	24.6	23.5	19.9	21.4	16.9	23.2	22.6	22.3	22.6	22.1
South	27.5	23.6	23.8	23.9	22.0	20.5	20.5	23.1	24.1	25.6	24.3	22.6
West	21.3	21.1	21.1	18.6	15.6	19.7	21.5	21.5	19.9	21.7	22.7	20.8
College plans												
Yes	20.8	18.5	23.6	20.4	19.2	17.5	18.6	22.5	21.0	21.9	22.4	20.7
No	25.4	26.0	25.2	25.9	20.9	24.7	20.0	22.7	23.9	25.3	24.3	24.2
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	22.6	19.3	23.5	19.4	18.6	19.5	19.3	22.4	21.1	22.8	22.7	21.3
Marihuana only	22.8	24.0	23.6	23.2	18.7	19.8	18.1	26.6	20.6	24.8	26.0	23.5
Few pills	22.9	19.8	24.5	24.3	21.2	20.8	19.4	21.6	23.7	22.0	18.9	19.9
More pills	25.2	24.7	26.6	27.1	21.8	21.9	19.4	20.1	24.8	23.6	23.8	22.6

Note: See Notes, tables 2.66 and 2.67. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1977, p. 106; 1979, p. 107; 1981, p. 107; 1983, p. 107; 1985, p. 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, p. 106; 1980, p. 107; 1982, p. 107; 1984, p. 106; 1986, p. 109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.71

High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of the courts and the justice system in general

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1977-88

Question: "Now we'd like to ask you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of. . .all the courts and the justice system in general?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1977 (N=3,197)	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)
Total	25.4%	23.9%	24.1%	24.9%	22.2%	22.8%	21.7%	23.3%	22.8%	22.8%	22.9%	23.1%
Sex												
Male	26.0	24.5	24.8	24.5	22.1	24.4	23.0	22.6	22.9	24.3	21.6	24.4
Female	25.1	23.3	23.7	24.5	22.1	21.3	20.4	23.6	22.6	21.6	24.0	21.9
Race												
White	24.9	23.2	23.7	24.0	21.8	22.1	20.6	22.1	22.1	22.5	21.4	22.5
Black	26.5	26.4	26.4	29.4	29.2	25.6	28.3	29.2	26.8	28.9	32.1	24.1
Region												
Northeast	25.3	26.6	26.2	27.6	25.9	21.2	19.4	22.7	21.9	20.9	22.4	21.9
North Central	23.6	22.2	22.7	23.8	21.0	23.7	20.3	23.7	20.7	23.6	22.6	25.2
South	28.4	23.6	25.3	25.5	23.5	24.0	23.9	23.5	25.8	24.9	24.5	22.7
West	22.6	23.3	21.5	20.1	17.1	21.0	23.3	22.8	22.3	20.5	20.7	22.0
College plans												
Yes	24.5	23.1	24.0	23.1	22.9	21.2	22.1	22.9	22.2	22.3	22.0	22.3
No	26.2	24.8	24.2	26.6	21.3	24.8	21.4	23.4	23.3	23.7	24.4	25.0
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	26.0	22.4	23.7	22.1	19.9	22.1	20.2	23.8	22.1	22.0	22.3	21.7
Marihuana only	23.1	25.5	21.5	24.1	21.5	21.7	21.2	24.5	19.1	25.0	25.2	22.4
Few pills	26.6	22.3	25.8	24.1	24.1	20.4	24.1	21.8	24.8	20.2	19.1	22.2
More pills	26.4	25.8	27.8	29.0	24.9	25.4	23.2	21.5	25.9	23.8	24.3	27.6

Note: See Notes, tables 2.66 and 2.67. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1977, p. 106; 1979, p. 107,; 1981, p. 107; 1983, p. 107; 1985, p. 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, p. 106; 1980, p. 107; 1982, p. 107; 1984, p. 106; 1986, p. 109, 177 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.72

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of selected institutions

United States, 1977-88

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . .. How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . .?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1977 (N=3,144)	Class of 1978 (N=3,778)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)
Large corporations	32.4%	37.1%	32.8%	29.1%	34.9%	33.6%	38.7%	45.4%	44.9%	47.6%	46.9%	47.4%
Major labor unions	32.2	30.7	30.8	32.8	36.8	30.8	30.0	31.6	32.6	32.6	31.8	32.7
The Nation's colleges and universities	75.1	74.2	76.8	78.5	76.7	73.0	74.8	79.1	76.1	78.6	78.8	76.8
The Nation's public schools	43.1	39.7	41.7	40.2	41.2	41.2	44.3	43.8	43.3	46.8	46.2	44.2
Churches and religious organizations	56.0	56.4	57.8	61.1	59.6	57.3	56.6	56.3	55.1	54.8	48.4	47.4
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	59.5	61.0	59.8	59.3	57.6	58.8	58.2	56.6	58.8	65.5	58.8	58.3
The President and his administration	41.4	26.2	21.1	19.2	42.8	28.6	31.1	43.9	45.9	54.4	35.2	35.3
Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	27.3	24.7	19.2	15.1	28.7	23.7	23.2	31.6	35.1	42.3	36.9	33.4
The U.S. Supreme Court	37.0	34.9	32.3	30.0	37.2	37.5	36.4	43.1	42.1	46.3	45.7	42.1
All the courts and the justice system in general	26.7	24.9	24.4	24.2	26.9	25.7	25.7	28.7	28.7	34.4	33.7	31.6
The police and other law enforcement agencies	36.2	37.0	37.6	37.2	35.0	37.2	37.4	36.9	37.3	40.5	39.5	37.4
The U.S. military	53.1	53.2	45.6	40.3	43.1	50.8	56.3	61.0	60.2	66.4	62.2	60.9

Note: See Note, table 2.66. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1977, pp. 124-126; 1979, pp. 125-127; 1981, pp. 126-128; 1983, pp. 126-128; 1985, pp. 126-128 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 123-125; 1980, pp. 126-128; 1982, pp. 126-128; 1984, pp. 126-128; 1986, pp. 129-131 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.73

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the police and other law enforcement agencies

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1977-88

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . .. How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . .the police and other law enforcement agencies?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1977 (N=3,144)	Class of 1978 (N=3,778)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)
Total	36.2%	37.0%	37.6%	37.2%	35.0%	37.2%	37.4%	36.9%	37.3%	40.9%	39.9%	37.4%
Sex												
Male	34.8	37.4	37.4	37.8	34.6	37.8	36.9	38.3	38.1	39.9	40.4	37.3
Female	37.1	37.4	38.2	36.8	35.3	36.6	37.8	35.6	36.5	40.9	38.5	37.5
Race												
White	37.7	39.3	39.5	39.7	36.9	38.6	38.7	37.6	38.9	42.4	41.9	40.5
Black	27.8	24.2	28.9	23.1	24.7	30.3	29.8	31.7	29.4	30.3	24.8	22.6
Region												
Northeast	32.6	36.7	32.5	35.2	32.8	34.5	33.6	32.0	32.7	32.5	37.4	34.0
North Central	36.1	37.4	38.8	35.7	36.6	36.2	35.9	37.1	36.9	41.4	39.4	38.5
South	36.8	34.6	35.8	35.6	32.4	37.8	39.0	37.5	36.5	42.7	39.5	38.5
West	41.9	42.9	46.3	45.7	40.4	42.8	42.7	41.1	44.7	46.2	41.9	37.3
College plans												
Yes	37.9	37.3	40.4	39.1	35.6	37.5	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.9	40.7	38.7
No	35.6	37.7	36.1	34.9	34.5	36.8	36.1	34.5	34.9	42.6	38.3	35.4
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	40.4	43.6	44.2	42.1	37.5	38.4	42.4	37.3	41.4	43.4	43.0	39.7
Marihuana only	35.8	35.8	37.7	38.1	36.6	40.6	38.0	37.0	39.3	39.6	39.8	35.1
Few pills	31.7	35.8	32.7	35.8	39.4	37.4	32.7	38.3	33.8	40.3	38.2	35.9
More pills	31.9	30.1	31.3	29.8	29.3	33.3	34.4	34.6	30.3	36.9	32.6	35.7

Note: See Notes, tables 2.66 and 2.67. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1977, p. 126; 1979, p. 127; 1981, p. 128; 1983, p. 128; 1985, p. 128 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, p. 128; 1980, p. 128; 1982, p. 128; 1984, p. 128; 1986, p. 131 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.74

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the U.S. Supreme Court

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1977-88

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . .. How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . .the U.S. Supreme Court?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1977 (N=3,144)	Class of 1978 (N=3,778)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)
Total	37.0%	34.9%	32.3%	30.0%	37.2%	37.5%	36.4%	43.1%	42.1%	46.3%	45.7%	42.1%
Sex												
Male	39.9	38.0	35.6	32.9	40.9	39.4	40.8	46.2	43.9	48.8	50.0	44.6
Female	34.0	32.2	29.5	27.4	34.0	35.9	32.7	40.0	40.6	44.0	41.9	40.5
Race												
White	37.8	35.2	33.0	29.9	37.8	38.8	37.8	45.2	43.8	48.1	47.9	45.0
Black	31.0	34.5	31.2	30.6	35.6	37.9	30.8	35.5	37.8	42.3	38.5	32.0
Region												
Northeast	36.6	33.8	28.9	28.8	37.4	36.3	32.7	40.0	40.1	41.1	44.1	39.4
North Central	37.8	34.3	32.1	27.9	39.5	37.5	36.9	41.7	41.3	47.1	47.9	42.1
South	36.7	35.6	34.4	32.0	34.3	39.1	36.8	44.9	43.3	48.5	44.9	46.5
West	36.8	36.4	34.3	31.9	38.3	36.4	40.2	45.0	43.8	48.3	45.9	37.4
College plans												
Yes	42.0	39.1	36.0	33.3	41.1	41.0	39.6	48.5	45.5	47.8	49.2	45.8
No	32.4	30.7	29.1	26.2	31.1	34.4	32.3	35.5	36.4	44.0	39.7	35.9
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	37.7	35.4	32.6	30.6	38.3	38.4	35.7	46.0	44.1	47.4	49.7	43.5
Marihuana only	40.9	34.9	32.1	32.2	39.1	36.1	40.2	41.8	43.0	48.7	44.7	41.5
Few pills	34.0	36.6	33.1	28.3	36.4	40.4	35.0	46.6	42.5	43.5	44.1	38.1
More pills	33.3	33.1	33.0	28.1	35.1	36.6	35.6	37.8	37.5	43.6	40.3	41.8

Note: See Notes, tables 2.66 and 2.67. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1977, p. 126; 1979, p. 127; 1981, p. 128; 1983, p. 127; 1985, p. 127 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, p. 125; 1980, p. 128; 1982, p. 127; 1984, p. 127; 1986, p. 130 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.75

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the courts and the justice system in general

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1977-88

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . .. How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . .all the courts and the justice system in general?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1977 (N=3,144)	Class of 1978 (N=3,778)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)
Total	26.7%	24.9%	24.4%	24.2%	26.9%	25.7%	25.7%	28.7%	28.7%	34.4%	33.7%	31.6%
Sex												
Male	26.5	24.7	23.7	25.1	27.0	24.3	25.4	29.4	30.0	33.0	36.1	31.7
Female	26.8	25.1	25.3	23.2	26.8	27.1	26.4	28.2	27.2	35.2	31.3	32.1
Race												
White	26.8	24.1	23.9	24.4	27.3	25.7	26.3	29.0	28.8	34.7	33.8	34.0
Black	24.5	28.3	24.5	22.1	25.7	28.0	23.5	26.4	28.9	35.4	30.9	21.6
Region												
Northeast	23.4	21.5	18.6	21.9	25.4	24.7	20.1	28.6	29.2	29.2	32.3	31.2
North Central	27.6	25.9	25.7	24.2	28.7	26.3	28.1	27.6	28.3	34.8	33.3	31.7
South	27.4	26.1	26.2	25.4	25.7	26.0	26.5	26.6	27.2	36.8	34.4	34.1
West	28.9	25.3	26.8	25.5	27.7	25.8	28.9	35.0	31.2	36.3	34.6	27.4
College plans												
Yes	28.9	24.6	25.5	25.0	27.1	25.8	26.7	29.8	28.9	34.2	34.7	32.7
No	24.9	25.3	23.7	23.4	26.1	25.9	25.2	27.2	27.7	34.6	31.8	30.2
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	27.9	26.6	27.1	25.5	29.1	25.6	25.7	29.3	28.6	33.9	35.0	32.7
Marihuana only	26.5	23.1	24.2	25.6	27.3	23.8	26.6	29.8	31.4	36.4	33.8	31.5
Few pills	28.1	26.3	23.5	21.8	27.6	28.5	25.4	28.5	27.7	36.1	35.8	30.8
More pills	23.8	22.6	21.4	22.6	24.3	25.7	25.8	26.6	26.4	33.1	28.9	29.2

Note: See Notes, tables 2.66 and 2.67. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1977, p. 126; 1979, p. 127; 1981, p. 128; 1983, p. 127; 1985, p. 127 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, p. 125; 1980, p. 128; 1982, p. 127; 1984, p. 127; 1986, p. 130 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.76

High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1977-88

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they. . .?"

(Percent saying "great risk"[a])

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1977 (N=3,570)	Class of 1978 (N=3,770)	Class of 1979 (N=3,250)	Class of 1980 (N=3,234)	Class of 1981 (N=3,604)	Class of 1982 (N=3,557)	Class of 1983 (N=3,305)	Class of 1984 (N=3,262)	Class of 1985 (N=3,250)	Class of 1986 (N=3,020)	Class of 1987 (N=3,315)	Class of 1988 (N=3,276)
Try marihuana once or twice	9.9%	8.1%	9.4%	10.0%	13.0%	11.5%	12.7%	14.7%	14.8%	15.1%	18.4%	19.0%
Smoke marihuana occasionally	13.4	12.4	13.5	14.7	19.1	18.3	20.6	22.6	24.5	25.0	30.4	31.7
Smoke marihuana regularly	36.4	34.9	42.0	50.4	57.6	60.4	62.8	66.9	70.4	71.3	73.5	77.0
Try LSD once or twice	43.2	42.7	41.6	43.9	45.5	44.9	44.7	45.4	43.5	42.0	44.9	45.7
Take LSD regularly	79.1	81.1	82.4	83.0	83.5	83.5	83.2	83.8	82.9	82.6	83.8	84.2
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.6	58.8
Try cocaine once or twice	35.6	33.2	31.5	31.3	32.1	32.8	33.0	35.7	34.0	33.5	47.9	51.2
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.2	66.8	69.2
Take cocaine regularly	68.2	68.2	69.5	69.2	71.2	73.0	74.3	78.8	79.0	82.2	88.5	89.2
Try heroin once or twice	55.8	52.9	50.4	52.1	52.9	51.1	50.8	49.8	47.3	45.8	53.6	54.0
Take heroin occasionally	71.9	71.4	70.9	70.9	72.2	69.8	71.8	70.7	69.8	68.2	74.6	73.8
Take heroin regularly	86.1	86.6	87.5	86.2	87.5	86.0	86.1	87.2	86.0	87.1	88.7	88.8
Try amphetamines once or twice	30.8	29.9	29.7	29.7	26.4	25.3	24.7	25.4	25.2	25.1	29.1	29.6
Take amphetamines regularly	66.6	67.1	69.9	69.1	66.1	64.7	64.8	67.1	67.2	67.3	69.4	69.8
Try barbiturates once or twice	31.2	31.3	30.7	30.9	28.4	27.5	27.0	27.4	26.1	25.4	30.9	29.7
Take barbiturates regularly	68.6	68.4	71.6	72.2	69.9	67.6	67.7	68.5	68.3	67.2	69.4	69.6
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.6	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	6.2	6.0
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	18.5	19.6	22.6	20.3	21.6	21.6	21.6	23.0	24.4	25.1	26.2	27.3
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	62.9	63.1	66.2	65.7	64.5	65.5	66.8	68.4	69.8	66.5	69.7	68.5
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	34.7	34.5	34.9	35.9	36.3	36.0	38.6	41.7	43.0	39.1	41.9	42.6
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	58.4	59.0	63.0	63.7	63.3	60.5	61.2	63.8	66.5	66.0	68.6	68.0

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1988. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 66 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 84 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to the number of unweighted cases. Alcohol and cigarette use are included in selected tables. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 123; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.77

Young adults' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug, frequency of use, and age group, United States, 1980-87

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they. . .?"

(Percent saying "great risk"[a])

Type of drug and frequency of use	Age groups											
	19 to 22 years old								23 to 26 years old			
	1980 (N=590)	1981 (N=585)	1982 (N=583)	1983 (N=585)	1984 (N=579)	1985 (N=547)	1986 (N=581)	1987 (N=570)	1984 (N=540)	1985 (N=512)	1986 (N=545)	1987 (N=531)
Try marihuana once or twice	8.3%	7.8%	9.7%	9.7%	12.8%	11.2%	13.0%	12.9%	9.6%	10.0%	12.4%	14.5%
Smoke marihuana occasionally	14.0	14.2	16.9	16.7	21.6	20.6	22.5	23.0	15.8	16.3	20.9	20.7
Smoke marihuana regularly	43.9	47.8	52.4	58.4	62.2	66.8	67.6	69.4	52.8	57.5	59.3	65.3
Try LSD once or twice	44.8	44.4	45.0	44.7	46.0	44.3	47.6	49.4	48.3	46.9	47.9	51.5
Take LSD regulary	83.4	85.3	86.2	85.9	84.5	86.4	87.1	85.6	89.0	86.5	88.7	90.0
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.6	NA	NA	NA	64.8
Try cocaine once or twice	31.5	30.5	33.4	28.7	33.2	33.2	35.5	45.9	31.4	31.2	36.0	48.0
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	53.9	61.3	NA	NA	50.9	62.5
Take cocaine regularly	65.3	69.4	71.6	75.3	75.2	83.0	82.1	88.0	75.6	76.9	83.0	88.9
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	59.4	NA	NA	NA	59.1
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75.0	NA	NA	NA	70.3
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.6	NA	NA	NA	88.0
Try heroin once or twice	57.8	56.8	54.4	52.5	58.7	51.0	55.5	57.9	58.2	59.2	60.8	66.5
Take heroin occasionally	77.5	77.8	73.6	74.5	74.9	73.6	77.2	77.6	81.2	80.7	78.9	84.5
Take heroin regularly	87.2	89.9	87.5	88.6	86.9	90.2	90.7	90.2	92.0	90.0	90.6	92.8
Try amphetamines once or twice	24.5	24.6	27.8	24.8	26.9	23.9	27.1	27.4	29.6	29.4	29.4	34.1
Take amphetamines regularly	71.9	69.9	68.3	69.9	68.4	68.4	72.3	72.0	75.8	77.2	75.6	78.1
Try barbiturates once or twice	27.6	26.4	30.5	25.4	29.9	25.0	30.7	29.7	32.2	29.9	30.2	35.5
Take barbiturates regularly	74.0	73.3	72.7	71.3	71.6	71.7	74.6	73.0	77.4	77.0	74.9	79.9
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.3	4.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	5.5	3.0	6.4	6.6
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	22.7	22.9	23.2	23.2	25.0	26.3	27.3	26.1	27.8	27.4	26.9	30.2
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	71.2	72.7	73.3	72.7	76.2	74.1	74.0	76.5	76.7	77.9	80.1	77.2
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	34.2	30.1	33.5	36.6	37.9	40.2	34.6	36.7	38.4	39.8	39.1	39.8
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	66.5	61.7	64.0	62.1	69.1	71.4	70.4	70.6	71.1	70.1	75.7	73.6

Note: See Note, table 2.76. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 10 years beyond high school. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 219, 220. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.78

High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1977-88

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent saying drug would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get[a])

Type of drug	Class of 1977 (N=3,562)	Class of 1978 (N=3,598)	Class of 1979 (N=3,172)	Class of 1980 (N=3,240)	Class of 1981 (N=3,578)	Class of 1982 (N=3,602)	Class of 1983 (N=3,385)	Class of 1984 (N=3,269)	Class of 1985 (N=3,274)	Class of 1986 (N=3,077)	Class of 1987 (N=3,271)	Class of 1988 (N=3,231)
Marihuana	87.9%	87.8%	90.1%	89.0%	89.2%	88.5%	86.2%	84.6%	85.5%	85.2%	84.8%	85.0%
Amyl and butyl nitrates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.9	25.9
LSD	34.5	32.2	34.2	35.3	35.0	34.2	30.9	30.6	30.5	28.5	31.4	33.3
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.8	24.9
Some other psychedelic	33.8	33.8	34.6	35.0	32.7	30.6	26.6	26.6	26.1	24.9	25.0	26.2
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.2	55.0
"Crack"	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.1	42.1
Cocaine powder	33.0	37.8	45.5	47.9	47.5	47.4	43.1	45.0	48.9	51.5	52.9	50.3
Heroin	17.9	16.4	18.9	21.2	19.2	20.8	19.3	19.9	21.0	22.0	23.7	28.0
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	27.8	26.1	26.7	29.4	29.6	30.4	30.0	32.1	33.1	32.2	33.0	35.8
Amphetamines	58.1	58.5	59.9	61.3	69.5	70.8	68.5	68.2	66.4	64.3	64.5	63.9
Barbiturates	52.4	50.6	49.8	49.1	54.9	55.2	52.5	51.9	51.3	48.3	48.2	47.8
Tranquilizers	64.9	64.3	61.4	59.1	60.8	58.9	55.3	54.5	54.7	51.2	48.6	49.1

Note: See Note, table 2.76. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 156; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.79

High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and place of use, United States, 1977-87

Question: "Do you think that people (who are 18 or older) should be prohibited by law from doing each of the following?"

(Percent saying "yes"[a])

Type of drug and place of use	Class of 1977 (N=3,629)	Class of 1978 (N=3,783)	Class of 1979 (N=3,288)	Class of 1980 (N=3,224)	Class of 1981 (N=3,611)	Class of 1982 (N=3,627)	Class of 1983 (N=3,315)	Class of 1984 (N=3,236)	Class of 1985 (N=3,254)	Class of 1986 (N=3,074)	Class of 1987 (N=3,322)
Smoke marihuana in private	26.8%	25.4%	28.0%	28.9%	35.4%	36.6%	37.8%	41.6%	44.7%	43.8%	47.6%
Smoke marihuana in public places	58.7	59.5	61.8	66.1	67.4	72.8	73.6	75.2	78.2	78.9	79.7
Take LSD in private	63.3	62.7	62.4	65.8	62.6	67.1	66.7	67.9	70.6	69.0	70.8
Take LSD in public places	79.3	80.7	81.5	82.8	80.7	82.1	82.8	82.4	84.8	84.9	85.2
Take heroin in private	69.2	68.8	68.5	70.3	68.8	69.3	69.7	69.8	73.3	71.7	75.0
Take heroin in public places	81.0	82.5	84.0	83.8	82.4	82.5	83.7	83.4	85.8	85.0	86.2
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	52.8	52.2	53.4	54.1	52.0	53.5	52.8	54.4	56.3	56.8	59.1
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	73.7	75.8	77.3	76.1	74.2	75.5	76.7	76.8	78.3	79.1	79.8
Get drunk in private	18.6	17.4	16.8	16.7	19.6	19.4	19.9	19.7	19.8	18.5	18.6
Get drunk in public places	49.0	50.3	50.4	48.3	49.1	50.7	52.2	51.1	53.1	52.2	53.2
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	42.0	42.2	43.1	42.8	43.0	42.0	40.5	39.2	42.8	45.1	44.4

Note: See Note, table 2.76. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Answer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 132. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.80

High school seniors disapproving of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1977-88

Question: "Do you disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?"

(Percent "disapproving"[a])

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1977 (N=3,085)	Class of 1978 (N=3,686)	Class of 1979 (N=3,221)	Class of 1980 (N=3,261)	Class of 1981 (N=3,610)	Class of 1982 (N=3,651)	Class of 1983 (N=3,341)	Class of 1984 (N=3,254)	Class of 1985 (N=3,265)	Class of 1986 (N=3,113)	Class of 1987 (N=3,302)	Class of 1988 (N=3,311)
Try marihuana once or twice	33.4%	33.4%	34.2%	39.0%	40.0%	45.5%	46.3%	49.3%	51.4%	54.6%	56.6%	60.8%
Smoke marihuana occasionally	44.3	43.5	45.3	49.7	52.6	59.1	60.7	63.5	65.8	69.0	71.6	74.0
Smoke marihuana regularly	65.5	67.5	69.2	74.6	77.4	80.6	82.5	84.7	85.5	86.6	89.2	89.3
Try LSD once or twice	83.9	85.4	86.6	87.3	86.4	88.8	89.1	88.9	89.5	89.2	91.6	89.8
Take LSD regularly	95.8	96.4	96.9	96.7	96.8	96.7	97.0	96.8	97.0	96.6	97.8	96.4
Try cocaine once or twice	79.1	77.0	74.7	76.3	74.6	76.6	77.0	79.7	79.3	80.2	87.3	89.1
Take cocaine regularly	92.1	91.9	90.8	91.1	90.7	91.5	93.2	94.5	93.8	94.3	96.7	96.2
Try heroin once or twice	92.5	92.0	93.4	93.5	93.5	94.6	94.3	94.0	94.0	93.3	96.2	95.0
Take heroin occasionally	96.0	96.4	96.8	96.7	97.2	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	96.9
Take heroin regularly	97.2	97.8	97.9	97.6	97.8	97.5	97.7	98.0	97.6	97.6	98.1	97.2
Try amphetamines once or twice	74.2	74.8	75.1	75.4	71.1	72.6	72.3	72.8	74.9	76.5	80.7	82.5
Take amphetamines regularly	92.5	93.5	94.4	93.0	91.7	92.0	92.6	93.6	93.3	93.5	95.4	94.2
Try barbiturates once or twice	81.1	82.4	84.0	83.9	82.4	84.4	83.1	84.1	84.9	86.8	89.6	89.4
Take barbiturates regularly	93.0	94.3	95.2	95.4	94.2	94.4	95.1	95.1	95.5	94.9	96.4	95.3
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	15.6	15.6	15.8	16.0	17.2	18.2	18.4	17.4	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.6
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	66.8	67.7	68.3	69.0	69.1	69.9	68.9	72.9	70.9	72.8	74.2	75.0
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	88.4	90.2	91.7	90.8	91.8	90.9	90.0	91.0	92.0	91.4	92.2	92.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	57.4	56.2	56.7	55.6	55.5	58.8	56.6	59.6	60.4	62.4	62.0	65.3
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	66.4	67.0	70.3	70.8	69.9	69.4	70.8	73.0	72.3	75.4	74.3	73.1

Note: See Note, table 2.76. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Answer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, and (3) strongly disapprove. Percentages are shown for categories (2) and (3) combined.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking by America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 130; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.81

High school seniors' attitudes toward the legalization of marihuana use

United States, 1977-87

Question: "There has been a great deal of public debate about whether marijuana use should be legal. Which of the following policies would you favor?"

(Percent favoring policy)

Policy	Class of 1977 (N=3,622)	Class of 1978 (N=3,721)	Class of 1979 (N=3,278)	Class of 1980 (N=3,211)	Class of 1981 (N=3,593)	Class of 1982 (N=3,615)	Class of 1983 (N=3,301)	Class of 1984 (N=3,230)	Class of 1985 (N=3,236)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)
Using marihuana should be entirely legal	33.4%	32.9%	32.1%	26.3%	23.1%	20.0%	18.9%	18.6%	16.6%	14.9%	15.4%
It should be a minor violation like a parking ticket but not a crime	31.4	30.2	30.1	30.9	29.3	28.2	26.3	23.6	25.7	25.9	24.6
It should be a crime	21.7	22.2	24.0	26.4	32.1	34.7	36.7	40.6	40.8	42.5	45.3
Don't know	13.4	14.6	13.8	16.4	15.4	17.1	18.1	17.2	16.9	16.7	14.8

Note: See Note, table 2.76. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 135. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.82

High school seniors' attitudes toward legalization of the sale of marihuana if the use of marihuana were legal

United States, 1975-87

Question: "If it were legal for people to USE marijuana, should it also be legal to SELL marijuana?"

	Class of 1975 (N=2,616)	Class of 1976 (N=3,279)	Class of 1977 (N=3,628)	Class of 1978 (N=3,719)	Class of 1979 (N=3,280)	Class of 1980 (N=3,210)	Class of 1981 (N=3,599)	Class of 1982 (N=3,619)	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,222)	Class of 1985 (N=3,237)	Class of 1986 (N=3,030)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)
No	27.8%	23.0%	22.9%	21.8%	22.9%	25.0%	27.7%	29.3%	27.4%	30.9%	32.6%	33.0%	36.0%
Yes, but only to adults	37.1	49.8	52.1	53.6	53.2	51.8	48.6	46.2	47.6	45.8	43.2	42.2	41.2
Yes, to anyone	16.2	13.3	12.7	12.0	11.3	9.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	11.7	10.4	9.2
Don't know	18.9	13.9	12.7	12.6	12.6	13.6	13.2	13.8	14.6	12.8	13.1	14.4	13.6

Note: See Note, table 2.76. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults 1975-87, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 135. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.83

College freshmen reporting that marihuana should be legalized

By sex, United States, 1968-88

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Marihuana should be legalized[a] Total	Male	Female
1968	19.4%	21.4%	16.9%
1969	25.6	28.1	22.4
1970	38.4	41.0	35.2
1971	38.7	41.7	35.0
1972	46.6	49.6	43.0
1973	48.2	50.9	45.2
1974	46.7	49.7	43.4
1975	47.2	50.7	43.3
1976	48.9	51.6	46.1
1977	52.9	56.6	49.2
1978	49.5	52.1	47.1
1979	46.0	48.6	43.6
1980	39.3	42.1	36.6
1981	34.0	36.3	31.9
1982	29.4	32.5	26.4
1983	25.7	28.4	23.1
1984	22.9	25.8	20.3
1985	21.8	24.8	18.9
1986	21.3	25.0	18.0
1987	19.3	23.1	15.9
1988	19.3	22.8	16.4

Note: The American Freshman Survey is conducted annually by the Cooperative Institutional Research Program (CIRP) of the Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles. Each fall, the CIRP surveys approximately 200,000 full-time students entering the freshman classes at a nationally-representative sample of two-year and four-year colleges and universities in the United States. From 1968 to 1970, approximately 15 percent of the Nation's institutions of higher education were selected by sampling procedures to participate in the program. Beginning in 1971, a stratified sample was selected from all institutions that have entering freshman classes and that respond to the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education General Information Survey. An institution is considered eligible if it was operating at the time of the survey and if it had a freshman class of at least 25 students. The data presented above are weighted estimates of all first-time, full-time students entering higher education institutions in the fall of each year. Response categories were "agree strongly," "agree somewhat," "disagree somewhat," and "disagree strongly."

[a] The text or format of the question or response may differ slightly in different years.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 50, 74, 98; Alexander W. Astin et al., The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.84

College freshmen reporting that abortion should be legalized

By sex, United States, 1977-88

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Abortion should be legal[a] Total	Male	Female
1977	55.7%	55.8%	55.6%
1978	56.7	56.5	56.9
1979	53.3	53.0	53.6
1980	53.6	53.3	53.8
1981	53.9	53.0	54.7
1982	54.8	53.7	55.9
1983	54.8	54.7	54.8
1984	53.8	53.3	54.2
1985	54.9	54.5	55.3
1986	58.6	58.3	59.0
1987	58.7	58.7	58.7
1988	57.0	56.8	57.2

Note: See Note, table 2.83.

[a] The text or format of the question or response may differ slightly in different years.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 50, 74, 98; Alexander W. Astin et al., The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.85

College freshmen reporting there is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals

By sex, United States, 1969-83 and 1987

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals Total	Male	Female
1969	54.3%	60.0%	46.8%
1970	51.6	57.5	44.5
1971	48.1	53.9	41.1
1972	50.3	56.4	43.0
1973	50.1	55.7	43.7
1974	51.5	56.9	45.6
1975	53.5	59.1	47.1
1976	59.7	64.8	54.3
1977	64.3	69.2	59.2
1978	65.4	70.3	60.6
1979	62.4	68.1	57.0
1980	65.9	70.5	61.6
1981	69.1	74.2	64.2
1982	69.8	74.3	65.5
1983	68.8	72.5	65.2
1987	68.3	71.4	65.5

Note: See Note, table 2.83.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 50, 74, 98; Alexander W. Astin et al., The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.86

College freshmen reporting that capital punishment should be abolished

By sex, United States, 1969-71 and 1978-88

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Capital punishment should be abolished[a] Total	Male	Female
1969	53.9%	50.0%	59.0%
1970	56.3	53.4	59.8
1971	57.6	53.2	62.8
1978	32.6	26.8	38.2
1979	34.5	28.0	40.7
1980	34.5	28.0	40.5
1981	30.1	24.7	35.2
1982	28.4	23.1	33.5
1983	28.9	23.9	33.7
1984	26.0	22.2	29.6
1985	26.6	22.6	30.2
1986	25.4	21.4	29.1
1987	23.8	20.4	27.0
1988	23.0	19.6	26.0

Note: See Note, table 2.83.

[a] The text or format of the question or response may differ slightly in different years.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 50, 51, 74, 75, 98, 99; Alexander W. Astin et al., The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.87

College freshmen reporting that homosexual relationships should be legally prohibited

By sex, United States, 1976-88

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships Total	Male	Female
1976	47.0%	55.0%	38.6%
1977	48.6	56.7	40.3
1978	46.3	54.4	38.5
1979	47.3	56.2	39.0
1980	48.9	58.1	40.3
1981	48.6	57.8	39.9
1982	47.2	57.0	37.6
1983	49.0	58.3	39.9
1984	47.8	57.9	38.4
1985	47.9	58.3	38.3
1986	52.2	62.5	42.8
1987	53.1	62.5	44.6
1988	49.0	59.7	39.9

Note: See Note, table 2.83.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 51, 75, 99; Alexander W. Astin et al., The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.88

Attitudes of college freshmen toward testing for AIDS and drug testing by employers

By sex, United States, 1988

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	1988 Total	Male	Female
The best way to control AIDS[a] is through widespread, mandatory testing	67.7%	67.7%	67.7%
Employers should be allowed to require drug testing of employees or job applicants	71.0	69.8	72.0

Note: See Note, table 2.83.

[a] Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988) pp. 29, 45, 61. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.89

Attitudes toward drug use and lack of discipline as biggest problems in local public schools

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "What do you think are the biggest problems with which the public schools in this community must deal?"

	Use of drugs	Lack of discipline
National	28%	24%
Sex		
Male	27	24
Female	29	23
Race		
White	27	24
Nonwhite	32	21
Age		
18 to 29 years	27	12
30 to 49 years	26	29
50 years and over	31	29
Community size		
1 million and over	26	23
500,000 to 999,999	34	24
50,000 to 499,999	29	23
2,500 to 49,999	31	23
Under 2,500	26	25
Central city	27	24
Education		
College	23	24
Graduate	18	30
Incomplete	26	20
High school	31	24
Graduate	28	25
Incomplete	39	22
Grade school	34	19
Income		
$40,000 and over	30	27
$30,000 to $39,999	19	29
$20,000 to $29,999	25	29
$10,000 to $19,999	31	22
Under $10,000	33	19
Region		
East	29	29
Midwest	27	22
South	28	24
West	27	20

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 252 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1986), p. 12. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 2.90

Attitudes toward the use of anti-drug measures in local public schools

By school status, United States, 1986

Question: "This card lists various ways to deal with the problem of drugs in the public schools. As I read off each one of these plans, would you tell me whether you would favor or oppose its use in the public schools in your community?"

	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Nonpublic school parents[a]
Requiring instruction for all students in the dangers of drug abuse.				
Favor	90%	90%	91%	92%
Oppose	6	6	6	5
Don't know	4	4	3	3
Permitting expulsion of students who are caught using drugs in school buildings or on school grounds.				
Favor	78	77	81	82
Oppose	16	16	14	17
Don't know	6	7	5	1
Use of school funds to provide counseling and treatment for students who use drugs.				
Favor	69	68	70	83
Oppose	25	26	24	16
Don't know	6	6	6	1
Permitting teachers or school authorities to search lockers or personal property if they suspect drugs, without obtaining a court-issued search warrant.				
Favor	67	67	67	77
Oppose	28	28	30	22
Don't know	5	5	3	1
Testing students for drug use by urinalysis.				
Favor	49	49	49	49
Oppose	44	44	43	46
Don't know	7	7	8	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Includes parents of children who attend parochial, private, or independent schools.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 252 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1986), p. 13. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.91

Attitudes toward the seriousness of drug abuse as a problem in respondent's community

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986[a]

Question: "How important a problem do you think drug abuse is in your community: Is it one of the 2 or 3 worst problems, is it a serious problem but other things are worse, or is it not much of a problem in your community?"

	One of two or three worst problems	Serious problem	Not much of a problem	Don't know/ no answer
National	24%	35%	35%	6%
Sex				
Male	23	33	38	5
Female	26	36	31	7
Age				
18 to 29 years	22	39	37	3
30 to 44 years	23	43	29	5
45 to 64 years	29	31	31	9
65 years and older	25	21	45	9
Race				
White	23	36	34	6
Black	30	26	41	4
Education				
College graduate	26	39	29	6
College incomplete	26	34	35	5
High school graduate	25	35	35	5
Less than high school graduate	22	33	37	8
Family income				
$50,000 and over	24	35	37	4
$35,000 to $50,000	16	43	37	5
$25,000 to $35,000	27	33	34	6
$12,500 to $25,000	25	39	32	4
Under $12,500	34	24	32	10
Employment status				
Employed full-time	25	38	32	6
Employed part-time	30	34	32	5
Not employed	23	31	39	7
Party identification				
Republican	24	37	32	7
Democrat	24	31	38	7
Independent	25	38	32	5
Religion				
Protestant	25	35	34	6
Catholic	22	36	37	6
Region				
Northeast	21	33	39	7
North Central	23	36	35	6
South	25	35	33	7
West	30	34	32	4

Note: This question was asked of the 87 percent subsample who did not respond "drugs" to the question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing the community you live in?" in table 2.2. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Copyright © 1986 by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.92

Attitudes toward the severity of teenage drug abuse in respondent's community

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986[a]

Question: "How serious a problem do you think drug abuse is among teenagers in the community where you live--a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, or not much of a problem?"

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not much of a problem	Don't know/ no answer
National	29%	42%	23%	6%
Sex				
Male	31	42	23	4
Female	27	42	23	8
Age				
18 to 29 years	36	44	17	4
30 to 44 years	31	47	20	2
45 to 64 years	24	41	27	8
65 years and older	20	30	37	12
Race				
White	27	45	22	6
Black	39	23	32	7
Education				
College graduate	30	49	17	5
College incomplete	28	42	22	8
High school graduate	30	44	21	5
Less than high school graduate	28	32	34	7
Family income				
$50,000 and over	26	44	26	4
$35,000 to $50,000	29	52	18	1
$25,000 to $35,000	29	44	19	8
$12,500 to $25,000	28	43	25	4
Under $12,500	32	29	31	8
Employment status				
Employed full-time	31	44	21	4
Employed part-time	38	46	12	5
Not employed	24	38	30	9
Party identification				
Republican	28	43	23	7
Democrat	30	39	25	6
Independent	29	45	22	4
Religion				
Protestant	26	44	23	7
Catholic	32	39	24	5
Region				
Northeast	32	38	23	7
North Central	23	47	24	5
South	26	42	25	7
West	38	38	20	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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Table 2.93

Attitudes toward drug-related crime in own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "Thinking about the neighborhood where you now live. . .is drug-related crime a serious problem, somewhat of a problem, or not a problem at all?"

	Serious problem	Somewhat of a problem	Not a problem	No opinion
National	10%	34%	54%	2%
Sex				
Male	11	36	52	1
Female	10	32	55	3
Age				
18 to 29 years	9	34	56	1
30 to 49 years	9	35	55	1
50 years and older	14	32	51	3
Region				
East	11	36	52	1
Midwest	6	34	57	3
South	12	34	53	1
West	13	31	53	3
Race				
White	10	35	54	2
Nonwhite	17	27	55	1
Black	19	28	52	1
Education				
College graduate	4	37	57	2
College incomplete	9	29	60	2
High school graduate	12	38	48	2
Less than high school graduate	18	26	53	3
Politics				
Republican	13	31	54	2
Democrat	10	36	53	1
Independent	10	35	53	2
Income				
$40,000 and over	7	31	60	2
$25,000 to $39,999	6	36	57	1
$15,000 to $24,999	14	39	46	1
Under $15,000	15	34	50	1
Religion				
Protestant	10	37	51	2
Catholic	12	29	57	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 276 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1988), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.94

Attitudes toward changes in level of drug-related crime in own neighborhood in past year

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "In the past year, has there been an increase or a decrease in the amount of drug-related crime in your neighborhood?"

	Increase	Decrease	Stay about the same	No opinion
National	29%	13%	42%	16%
Sex				
Male	29	13	45	13
Female	28	14	40	18
Age				
18 to 29 years	31	17	37	15
30 to 49 years	29	14	44	13
50 years and older	27	10	43	20
Region				
East	24	19	47	10
Midwest	25	10	46	19
South	31	15	38	16
West	35	9	38	18
Race				
White	28	13	44	15
Nonwhite	32	19	30	19
Education				
College graduate	24	9	48	19
College incomplete	29	13	42	16
High school graduate	33	14	41	12
Less than high school graduate	26	19	36	19
Politics				
Republican	27	16	44	13
Democrat	26	15	42	17
Independent	34	9	41	16
Income				
$40,000 and over	25	11	48	16
$25,000 to $39,999	29	11	42	18
$15,000 to $24,999	36	14	36	14
Under $15,000	31	18	39	12
Religion				
Protestant	29	13	42	16
Catholic	26	16	42	16

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 276 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1988), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.95

Respondents reporting whether they know where drugs are sold in their community

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986[a]

Question: "Do you happen to know of any specific place in the community where you live where illegal drugs are sold, or know of any person who sells them?"

	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	20%	77%	2%
Sex			
Male	24	73	3
Female	17	81	2
Age			
18 to 29 years	32	68	1
30 to 44 years	24	74	3
45 to 64 years	13	85	2
65 years and older	6	89	5
Race			
White	20	79	1
Black	21	69	10
Education			
College graduate	30	68	3
College incomplete	22	78	1
High school graduate	23	76	1
Less than high school graduate	8	87	4
Family income			
$50,000 and over	27	73	0
$35,000 to $50,000	21	79	0
$25,000 to $35,000	26	72	2
$12,500 to $25,000	19	80	2
Under $12,500	14	82	4
Employment status			
Employed full-time	25	73	2
Employed part-time	27	73	1
Not employed	12	85	3
Party identification			
Republican	18	80	2
Democrat	20	78	1
Independent	23	74	3
Religion			
Protestant	19	79	3
Catholic	23	75	2
Region			
Northeast	28	69	3
North Central	14	85	2
South	18	79	3
West	25	73	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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Table 2.96

Attitudes toward the reason for the increase of illegal drug use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986[a]

Question: "There has been a lot of talk about how illegal drug use has increased over the last 20 years. What do you think is the main reason illegal drug use has increased?"

	Increased availability, easier to buy	Lax border patrol, bigger supply	More new drugs	Politics and organized crime	Acceptability	Media glamorizes drugs	Decline in values, morals	Law/ punishment lax	Lack of education	Money, profit from drugs	People have no jobs	Entertainment, avoid reality	Rebellion against parents, pressure on teenagers	Lack of families, inadequate adult supervision	Has not increased	Don't know/ no answer
National	18%	8%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	11%	2%	8%	4%	8%	5%	5%	1%	22%
Sex																
Male	16	8	1	2	3	1	3	11	3	11	4	8	4	5	2	19
Female	19	7	1	1	3	1	2	11	1	5	4	8	6	5	1	25
Age																
18 to 29 years	19	7	1	2	5	1	3	8	2	6	4	8	8	2	2	25
30 to 44 years	21	8	2	1	3	0	4	14	3	7	2	10	4	5	2	16
45 to 64 years	17	8	0	2	3	1	2	13	1	10	5	6	4	7	1	20
65 years and older	8	7	0	1	1	1	2	10	2	11	5	8	4	8	0	31
Race																
White	18	7	0	2	4	1	2	12	2	8	3	8	6	5	1	21
Black	14	15	3	1	1	0	3	7	1	6	12	5	1	2	5	24
Education																
College graduate	28	4	2	1	4	2	6	11	1	9	3	8	4	4	1	12
College incomplete	20	10	0	1	5	1	4	10	1	7	2	8	7	6	4	15
High school graduate	17	7	1	2	3	0	2	12	3	8	5	9	6	4	1	21
Less than high school graduate	10	11	0	2	2	1	1	10	1	8	4	6	3	6	1	35
Family income																
$50,000 and over	23	5	1	2	5	3	4	16	0	6	0	7	9	3	4	12
$35,000 to $50,000	25	8	0	0	4	0	2	13	1	8	3	8	8	4	1	15
$25,000 to $35,000	20	10	0	4	3	0	4	8	3	8	3	6	5	5	2	20
$12,500 to $25,000	16	7	1	1	3	1	2	12	2	7	5	11	4	7	0	22
Under $12,500	9	8	0	1	2	1	2	9	2	12	9	5	1	2	4	33
Employment status																
Employed full-time	23	8	1	1	4	1	3	9	3	8	3	9	5	4	1	17
Employed part-time	14	8	0	2	1	0	2	12	0	9	5	9	8	5	3	23
Not employed	12	7	0	2	3	1	2	13	1	6	5	6	4	7	1	28
Party identification																
Republican	19	8	0	2	4	1	3	11	3	9	3	6	6	5	1	18
Democrat	16	8	2	1	3	0	1	10	1	8	5	8	4	5	2	25
Independent	18	7	0	2	4	1	4	13	2	7	3	10	5	5	1	20
Religion																
Protestant	18	7	1	1	3	1	3	12	2	7	4	8	4	5	1	22
Catholic	18	11	1	2	4	0	2	10	1	9	4	9	5	4	1	21
Region																
Northeast	21	10	1	2	4	0	3	11	0	7	5	11	4	4	1	17
North Central	17	8	0	1	2	1	2	10	1	11	5	6	7	6	0	23
South	17	7	1	2	3	1	2	12	2	8	4	5	4	5	3	25
West	15	7	1	2	4	1	3	11	5	6	0	11	6	4	2	23

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding. Some 0 entries may be less than one-half of 1 percent.

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Table 2.97

Attitudes toward government action to control the use of drugs

United States, 1986[a]

Question: "I'm going to mention four general actions the government could take to control the use of drugs. I'd like you to first rate the effectiveness of the four possible actions one by one. First, would a big government push to. . .be very effective in controlling drugs, only somewhat effective, or not very effective at all?"

	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not very effective	Don't know/ no opinion
Stop the illegal importation of drugs from other countries	61%	28%	10%	1%
Arrest people who sell illegal drugs in this country	56	32	11	1
Arrest drug users in this country	33	35	30	1
Educate Americans about the dangers of using illegal drugs	45	42	12	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the ABC News Polling Unit. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.98

Attitudes toward public policy on illegal drug use

United States, 1985 and 1986[a]

Question: "Do you agree or disagree . . .?"

	1985			1986		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
The U.S. government should spend as much money as necessary to stop the flow of drugs into this country	78%	20%	2%	NA	NA	NA
Drug abuse will never be stopped because a large number of Americans will continue to want drugs and be willing to pay lots of money for them	83	14	2	79%	20%	1%
Convicted heroin dealers should get the death penalty	33	63	4	32	65	2
People should be allowed to take any drug they want so long as they don't hurt someone else	NA	NA	NA	15	84	1
The current fears of an illegal drug crisis are bigger than the crisis itself	NA	NA	NA	39	58	3
Illegal drug use has become a central part of American society	NA	NA	NA	78	20	2
The best place for most drug users is a drug treatment program and not jail	NA	NA	NA	85	14	1
All drugs should be made legal	7	93	1	4	96	(b)

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Less than 1 percent.

Source: Peter Begans, ABC News-Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0190 (New York: ABC News, May 8-13, 1985), Questions 65-67; and tables provided by the ABC News Polling Unit. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.99

Attitudes toward proposals to reduce illegal drug use

United States, 1986[a]

Question: "How effective do you think each of these proposals would be in reducing illegal drug use in this country. Would. . .reduce illegal drug use a great deal, reduce it a little, or wouldn't it have any real effect?"

	Reduce great deal	Reduce a little	No real effect	Depends[b]	Don't know/ no answer
Stiffer penalties for persons caught selling drugs	48%	31%	15%	2%	4%
Stiffer penalties for persons caught using drugs	42	36	16	2	5
More educational programs about drug abuse	45	36	15	2	3
More drug treatment programs	31	42	20	2	6
Requiring drug testing in the workplace	51	28	13	1	6
Having celebrities come out against drugs	26	41	26	2	5
Having the United States military make raids into other countries to destroy drugs produced there	35	28	26	2	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Response volunteered.

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Table 2.100

Attitudes toward strategies to fight drugs

By demographic characteristics, 1988[a]

Question: "In your opinion, which of the following would do the most to halt the drug epidemic in the US: Helping drug users obtain treatment to overcome their dependency, making it harder for illegal drugs to get into the country, or educating young people and other non-users about the dangers of drug abuse?"

	Educating young people	Harder for drugs to enter	Treatment for drug users	All[b]	None[b]	No opinion
National	47%	35%	6%	13%	1%	2%
Sex						
Male	47	35	6	13	1	2
Female	49	35	5	9	2	3
Age						
18 to 29 years	52	29	11	9	1	1
30 to 49 years	48	32	6	16	1	1
50 years and older	43	42	3	13	1	4
Region						
East	44	40	5	11	1	3
Midwest	48	34	5	14	1	1
South	50	35	6	11	1	2
West	46	29	7	17	2	2
Race						
White	47	35	6	14	1	2
Nonwhite	41	34	9	7	2	4
Black	44	36	10	5	1	5
Education						
College graduate	50	32	6	15	1	1
College incomplete	43	31	6	20	2	(c)
High school graduate	49	39	5	11	1	2
Less than high school graduate	46	36	9	4	1	6
Politics						
Republican	49	34	7	13	1	1
Democrat	45	34	9	13	1	3
Independent	47	35	4	13	1	2
Religion						
Protestant	47	35	5	13	1	2
Catholic	46	36	7	12	1	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Totals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.
[b] Response volunteered.
[c] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 270 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1988), p. 33. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.101

Attitudes toward the legalization of drugs

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "Some people feel that current drug laws haven't worked, and that drugs like marijuana, cocaine, and heroin should be legalized and subject to government taxation and regulation like alcohol and tobacco. Supporters of this idea say it would take drug profits away from criminals and possibly reduce violence. Others oppose drug legalization, feeling that it might lead to greater drug use in society and only make things worse. Which position comes closer to your view?"

	Favor legalization	Oppose legalization	Favor legalizing only certain drugs[a]	No opinion
National	16%	74%	4%	6%
Sex				
Male	18	74	5	3
Female	13	75	3	9
Age				
18 to 29 years	15	77	5	3
30 to 49 years	15	76	4	5
50 years and older	17	71	4	8
Region				
East	17	75	4	4
Midwest	14	75	3	8
South	14	78	3	5
West	19	67	6	8
Race				
White	16	73	5	6
Nonwhite	17	80	(b)	3
Education				
College graduate	18	73	4	5
College incomplete	16	73	7	4
High school graduate	17	76	3	4
Less than high school graduate	10	73	3	14
Politics				
Republican	14	78	4	4
Democrat	16	73	3	8
Independent	18	72	5	5
Income				
$40,000 and over	21	72	5	2
$25,000 to $39,999	15	76	4	5
$15,000 to $24,999	15	78	5	2
Under $15,000	12	72	4	12
Religion				
Protestant	13	78	2	7
Catholic	17	73	6	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Response volunteered.
[b] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 276 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1988), p. 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.102

Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marihuana

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-88[a]

Question: "Do you think the use of marihuana should be made legal or not?"

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983		
	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know
National	18%	80%	2%	20%	75%	5%	28%	69%	3%	30%	67%	3%	25%	72%	3%	20%	76%	3%
Sex																		
Male	22	75	3	25	69	6	32	64	4	34	63	3	30	67	3	25	71	3
Female	15	83	2	16	80	4	24	73	2	26	71	3	21	76	3	16	80	3
Race																		
White	18	80	2	20	75	4	27	70	3	29	68	3	25	72	3	19	77	3
Black/other	18	79	4	22	71	7	33	60	6	38	59	2	27	71	2	28	69	3
Education																		
College	32	66	3	35	59	6	40	56	4	42	55	3	35	61	4	23	74	3
High school	15	83	2	16	79	4	26	70	3	27	70	3	23	75	2	21	76	3
Grade school	6	94	1	5	89	6	11	86	3	13	84	3	8	88	4	9	87	4
Occupation																		
Professional/business	23	74	3	29	65	6	36	60	4	37	60	3	30	66	4	22	75	4
Clerical	15	83	2	20	76	5	26	72	2	27	71	2	23	75	2	18	79	3
Manual	17	82	1	17	79	4	25	71	4	28	69	3	23	74	3	22	75	3
Farmer	6	89	6	3	93	3	8	92	0	16	80	4	12	79	9	8	82	10
Income																		
$15,000 and over	25	72	2	25	71	5	33	64	3	30	67	2	27	70	3	22	75	3
$10,000 to $14,999	14	84	1	19	76	5	26	71	3	33	63	4	25	73	1	20	77	3
$7,000 to $9,999	21	78	1	25	71	4	30	65	5	28	69	3	27	72	2	20	76	4
$5,000 to $6,999	10	89	2	20	78	2	24	73	3	30	67	3	19	76	5	18	77	5
$3,000 to $4,999	16	82	2	13	82	5	28	70	3	26	71	3	15	80	5	17	79	4
Under $3,000	17	80	3	15	80	5	22	77	2	32	67	1	25	69	6	18	82	0
Age																		
18 to 20 years	42	56	2	34	56	10	57	39	4	51	48	2	45	52	4	33	67	0
21 to 29 years	38	60	2	40	54	6	49	48	4	49	49	2	42	56	3	29	68	3
30 to 49 years	14	84	2	18	79	3	25	72	3	29	69	2	27	71	2	21	76	3
50 years and older	9	89	2	9	86	5	16	81	4	16	80	4	13	84	4	13	83	4
Region																		
Northeast	22	74	4	26	70	4	32	64	4	33	62	5	27	70	3	20	76	4
Midwest	20	78	2	20	75	5	25	72	3	26	72	2	20	77	3	18	79	3
South	11	89	(b)	12	84	5	22	74	4	27	72	2	20	78	2	17	80	2
West	24	73	3	32	63	6	37	61	2	38	59	4	38	57	6	30	66	4
Religion																		
Protestant	14	84	2	15	81	4	22	74	3	24	74	2	20	77	3	17	80	2
Catholic	18	81	1	21	73	6	32	64	3	31	64	6	26	71	3	17	78	5
Jewish	33	67	0	48	48	4	37	63	0	62	38	0	28	62	9	33	54	14
None	52	43	5	53	43	4	54	39	7	64	33	2	60	36	4	54	44	2
Politics																		
Republican	11	87	2	12	86	2	20	78	2	19	80	2	18	80	2	15	82	3
Democrat	17	82	1	19	77	4	26	71	3	29	67	4	24	73	3	20	77	2
Independent	25	72	3	26	67	7	34	62	4	37	60	3	30	66	4	24	72	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

1984			1986			1987			1988		
Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know
23%	73%	4%	18%	80%	2%	16%	81%	3%	17%	79%	4%
28	68	4	23	75	2	19	78	3	21	74	4
19	77	4	14	84	2	14	83	3	14	82	3
23	73	4	18	81	1	17	80	3	17	80	3
22	75	3	19	77	4	12	84	4	18	75	8
29	66	5	22	75	2	21	75	4	20	75	5
21	75	4	17	82	2	13	84	2	16	80	4
7	91	2	8	91	2	10	88	1	12	88	0
27	68	5	20	79	1	20	77	3	16	80	4
22	72	6	16	82	2	11	82	6	14	82	3
20	77	3	19	79	2	16	81	2	20	75	4
3	94	3	9	91	0	2	95	2	6	94	0
25	72	3	19	80	1	17	80	3	16	81	3
23	71	6	19	79	2	17	81	2	22	76	2
14	85	1	18	81	1	10	88	2	23	73	4
23	70	6	14	86	0	8	90	2	11	85	4
24	72	4	15	82	3	14	82	4	24	73	3
19	77	4	30	68	3	22	78	0	13	64	23
36	62	2	16	82	3	21	74	5	16	74	10
34	62	4	27	71	2	25	70	5	24	70	6
27	68	4	20	79	2	19	79	2	19	78	3
9	87	4	12	87	2	8	90	2	12	86	2
24	74	2	20	80	(b)	18	78	4	19	76	5
23	72	6	16	82	2	14	83	3	18	78	4
20	76	4	14	84	2	13	85	2	12	86	2
26	70	4	25	73	2	23	72	5	23	72	5
20	76	4	15	83	2	13	85	2	13	84	3
20	76	4	18	80	2	16	81	2	16	80	4
48	48	4	40	60	0	40	55	5	52	44	4
44	50	6	37	60	3	42	51	7	38	55	7
17	80	4	13	86	(b)	13	84	2	14	84	2
21	75	4	18	80	2	15	82	2	18	78	4
28	68	4	21	76	2	19	76	4	20	75	5

Table 2.103

Attitudes toward the effect of legalization of drugs on drug use in public schools

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "If drugs were legalized, do you think drug use in the public school would increase, decrease, or stay about the same?"

	Increase	Decrease	Stay about the same	No opinion
National	65%	13%	19%	3%
Sex				
Male	66	15	17	2
Female	63	12	20	5
Age				
18 to 29 years	76	8	15	1
30 to 49 years	65	13	21	1
50 years and older	56	18	19	7
Region				
East	67	18	14	1
Midwest	63	12	21	4
South	68	11	17	4
West	58	13	24	5
Race				
White	65	12	19	4
Nonwhite	66	20	14	(a)
Education				
College graduate	67	18	14	1
College incomplete	63	12	21	4
High school graduate	68	11	17	4
Less than high school graduate	58	13	24	5
Politics				
Republican	70	14	14	2
Democrat	66	11	18	5
Independent	59	16	22	3
Income				
$40,000 and over	60	15	22	3
$25,000 to $39,999	68	10	20	2
$15,000 to $24,999	69	12	16	3
Under $15,000	68	14	15	3
Religion				
Protestant	68	12	16	4
Catholic	64	12	21	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 276 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1988), p. 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.104

Attitudes toward the effect of legalization of drugs on number of drug addicts

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "If drugs were legalized, do you think the number of addicts would increase, decrease, or stay about the same?"

	Increase	Decrease	Stay about the same	No opinion
National	61%	8%	28%	3%
Sex				
Male	62	10	26	2
Female	60	7	30	3
Age				
18 to 29 years	70	6	23	1
30 to 49 years	62	8	29	1
50 years and older	54	10	31	5
Region				
East	63	9	26	2
Midwest	64	6	28	2
South	62	10	26	2
West	52	8	34	6
Race				
White	61	7	29	3
Nonwhite	64	20	16	(a)
Education				
College graduate	60	7	30	3
College incomplete	61	7	29	3
High school graduate	62	9	27	2
Less than high school graduate	62	8	25	5
Politics				
Republican	66	9	23	2
Democrat	61	8	27	4
Independent	57	7	33	3
Income				
$40,000 and over	62	8	29	1
$25,000 to $39,999	63	6	29	2
$15,000 to $24,999	63	7	26	4
Under $15,000	62	9	27	2
Religion				
Protestant	66	7	25	2
Catholic	58	8	31	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 276 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1988), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.105

Attitudes toward the effect of legalization of drugs on the number of drug overdoses

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "If drugs were legalized, do you think drug overdoses would increase, decrease, or stay about the same?"

	Increase	Decrease	Stay about the same	No opinion
National	60%	12%	24%	4%
Sex				
Male	61	13	23	3
Female	59	12	24	5
Age				
18 to 29 years	67	8	23	2
30 to 49 years	60	14	24	2
50 years and older	53	13	25	9
Region				
East	60	14	24	2
Midwest	62	10	23	5
South	61	12	23	4
West	54	12	26	8
Race				
White	59	11	25	5
Nonwhite	63	23	12	2
Education				
College graduate	56	15	26	3
College incomplete	60	12	24	4
High school graduate	60	12	25	3
Less than high school graduate	62	7	20	11
Politics				
Republican	64	9	22	4
Democrat	59	14	24	3
Independent	58	13	24	5
Income				
$40,000 and over	57	16	24	3
$25,000 to $39,999	65	11	21	3
$15,000 to $24,999	60	11	26	3
Under $15,000	59	11	24	6
Religion				
Protestant	62	11	22	5
Catholic	61	9	27	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 276 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1988), p. 28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.106

Attitudes toward the effect of legalization of drugs on the level of drug-related crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "If drugs were legalized, do you think the amount of drug-related crime would increase, decrease, or stay about the same?"

	Increase	Decrease	Stay about the same	No opinion
National	49%	27%	20%	4%
Sex				
Male	49	33	15	3
Female	49	22	24	5
Age				
18 to 29 years	49	30	20	1
30 to 49 years	50	31	16	3
50 years and older	48	21	25	6
Region				
East	48	29	20	3
Midwest	54	23	20	3
South	52	26	19	3
West	39	32	22	7
Race				
White	48	27	21	4
Nonwhite	57	27	14	2
Education				
College graduate	44	36	16	4
College incomplete	46	30	20	4
High school graduate	50	23	23	4
Less than high school graduate	59	19	18	4
Politics				
Republican	49	27	22	2
Democrat	51	26	17	6
Independent	49	28	20	3
Income				
$40,000 and over	43	38	17	2
$25,000 to $39,999	52	25	20	3
$15,000 to $24,999	52	25	18	5
Under $15,000	53	21	23	3
Religion				
Protestant	53	22	20	5
Catholic	48	29	21	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 276 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1988), p. 29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.107

Attitudes toward the punishment of first-time convicted cocaine or crack sellers

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986[a]

Question: "What do you think should happen to people who are convicted of selling cocaine or crack for the first time? Should they be fined and put on probation, OR should they get 30 days in jail, OR a year in jail, OR more than a year in jail?"

	Fine and probation	30 days in jail	1 year in jail	More than 1 year in jail	Life imprisonment[b]	Death[b]	Don't know/ no answer
National	12%	16%	22%	42%	0%	1%	6%
Sex							
Male	13	14	21	45	0	1	6
Female	12	18	23	39	0	1	6
Age							
18 to 29 years	15	19	29	35	0	0	2
30 to 44 years	10	20	21	42	0	0	7
45 to 64 years	11	13	19	48	0	1	6
65 years and older	15	10	16	44	0	2	12
Race							
White	12	15	23	42	0	1	5
Black	18	28	13	28	0	0	12
Education							
College graduate	11	15	25	41	0	0	6
College incomplete	9	18	24	44	0	0	4
High school graduate	13	18	23	41	0	1	4
Less than high school graduate	15	14	17	42	0	2	10
Family income							
$50,000 and over	10	18	22	45	0	0	4
$35,000 to $50,000	13	15	23	44	0	0	4
$25,000 to $35,000	9	15	26	45	0	0	4
$12,500 to $25,000	12	18	22	40	0	0	7
Under $12,500	22	14	17	32	0	3	10
Employment status							
Employed full-time	12	15	23	44	0	0	5
Employed part-time	10	19	33	33	1	0	4
Not employed	14	17	18	41	0	1	9
Party identification							
Republican	9	12	27	46	0	1	5
Democrat	13	16	19	43	0	1	7
Independent	15	19	21	38	0	1	5
Religion							
Protestant	12	17	23	40	0	1	6
Catholic	13	15	18	46	0	0	7
Region							
Northeast	12	15	21	43	0	2	4
North Central	12	17	24	42	0	0	5
South	13	18	20	41	0	1	7
West	13	12	24	41	0	0	10

Note: "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding. Some 0 entries may be less than one-half of 1 percent.

[b] Response volunteered.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Copyright © 1986 by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.108

Attitudes toward drug testing of selected groups of people

United States, 1986[a]

Question: "I'm going to name some groups which some people have suggested should be required to take tests for illegal drug use on a regular basis. After each, please tell me whether you think they should be tested or not?"

	1985			1986		
	Yes	No	Don't know/ no opinion	Yes	No	Don't know/ no opinion
Federal employees involved in national security areas	NA	NA	NA	88%	12%	(b)
Professional athletes	73%	23%	4%	74	25	1%
High school students	NA	NA	NA	57	42	1
Police officers	NA	NA	NA	86	13	(b)
Airline pilots	NA	NA	NA	89	10	(b)
All Americans	NA	NA	NA	37	62	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Less than 1 percent.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the ABC News Polling Unit. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.109

Attitudes toward a national law raising the drinking age to 21

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a national law that would raise the legal drinking age in all States to 21?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	80%	17%	3%
Sex			
Male	76	21	2
Female	84	13	3
Age			
18 to 29 years	72	27	1
30 to 49 years	82	16	2
50 years and older	86	11	3
Region			
East	82	15	3
Midwest	82	17	1
South	80	18	2
West	78	19	3
Race			
White	81	17	2
Nonwhite	79	18	3
Black	80	17	4
Education			
College graduate	83	14	3
College incomplete	83	15	2
High school graduate	79	19	2
Less than high school graduate	79	19	2
Politics			
Republican	82	15	3
Democrat	82	15	3
Independent	76	23	1
Income			
$35,000 and over	80	18	2
$15,000 to $34,999	83	15	2
Under $15,000	76	20	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 265 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1987), p. 15. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.110

Attitudes toward a return to prohibition

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1987

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law forbidding the sale of all beer, wine and liquor throughout the nation?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	17%	78%	5%
Sex			
Male	13	83	4
Female	21	73	6
Age			
18 to 29 years	15	79	6
18 to 24 years	12	82	6
25 to 29 years	17	77	6
30 to 49 years	17	79	4
50 years and older	18	76	6
50 to 64 years	17	78	5
65 years and older	20	73	7
Region			
East	7	88	5
Midwest	17	80	3
South	25	66	9
West	16	81	3
Race, ethnicity			
White	17	78	5
Nonwhite	19	72	9
Black	20	71	9
Hispanic	25	70	5
Education			
College graduate	8	90	2
College incomplete	15	80	5
High school graduate	17	76	7
Less than high school graduate	27	67	6
Politics			
Republican	17	79	4
Democrat	19	75	6
Independent	14	81	5
Occupation			
Professional and business	11	86	3
Other white collar	12	78	10
Blue collar	21	73	6
Skilled worker	24	73	3
Unskilled worker	19	72	9
Income			
$40,000 and over	8	91	1
$25,000 to $39,999	15	82	3
$15,000 to $24,999	20	72	8
Under $15,000	23	68	9
Religion			
Protestant	22	72	6
Catholic	11	87	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 265 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1987), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.111

Attitudes toward a national standard of obscenity

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "In determining whether a book, magazine or movie is obscene, do you think there should be a single, nationwide standard or do you think each community should have its own standard?"

	Single nation-wide standard	Community sets standard	No standard	No opinion
National	45%	43%	7%	5%
Sex				
Male	40	45	10	5
Female	50	41	4	5
Age				
Total under 30 years	37	52	7	4
18 to 24 years	38	50	7	5
25 to 29 years	36	55	7	2
30 to 49 years	48	40	7	5
Total 50 years and older	47	40	7	6
50 to 64 years	44	44	9	3
65 years and older	50	36	6	8
Region				
East	45	41	8	6
Midwest	42	48	4	6
South	49	41	6	4
West	43	43	11	3
Race, ethnicity				
White	45	44	7	4
Nonwhite	51	36	3	10
Black	50	36	3	11
Hispanic	37	48	10	5
Education				
College graduate	36	50	12	2
College incomplete	51	40	5	4
High school graduate	47	43	6	4
Less than high school graduate	45	41	6	8
Politics				
Republican	44	46	5	5
Democrat	49	40	7	4
Independent	41	45	8	6
Occupation				
Professional and business	42	46	9	3
Other white collar	42	46	7	5
Blue collar	45	44	7	4
Skilled worker	50	40	7	3
Unskilled worker	40	48	7	5
Income				
$40,000 and over	48	41	7	4
$25,000 to $39,999	45	44	8	3
$15,000 to $24,999	44	46	6	4
Under $15,000	44	43	6	7
Religion				
Protestant	47	42	6	5
Catholic	47	42	7	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 251 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1986), p. 12. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.112

Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1975-88[a]

Question: "Which of these statements comes closest to your feelings about pornography laws: There should be laws against the distribution of pornography whatever the age; there should be laws against the distribution of pornography to persons under 18; or there should be no laws forbidding the distribution of pornography?"

	1975				1976				1978				1980			
	Laws forbidding distribution				Laws forbidding distribution				Laws forbidding distribution				Laws forbidding distribution			
	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know
National	40%	48%	11%	1%	40%	50%	8%	2%	43%	48%	7%	1%	40%	51%	6%	2%
Sex																
Male	34	52	12	2	31	57	10	2	34	55	10	1	31	60	8	2
Female	46	44	9	1	47	44	6	2	50	44	6	1	47	45	5	3
Race																
White	42	46	10	1	42	49	7	2	45	47	7	1	41	52	6	2
Black/other	25	56	16	2	25	56	16	4	28	62	9	1	35	51	10	4
Education																
College	32	55	13	1	30	60	10	1	34	56	10	1	31	59	8	2
High school	39	49	11	1	42	49	7	2	44	49	7	(b)	42	52	5	1
Grade school	60	30	7	2	53	34	8	5	60	34	4	2	57	34	4	6
Occupation																
Professional/business	40	46	12	3	36	52	12	1	38	54	7	1	37	54	6	2
Clerical	43	48	8	1	45	47	6	1	51	42	7	1	49	45	6	(b)
Manual	38	49	12	1	39	51	7	2	41	50	8	1	37	54	6	3
Farmer	57	37	7	0	42	46	6	6	40	52	8	0	41	47	9	3
Income																
$15.000 and over	37	52	9	1	34	56	8	2	42	50	8	(b)	35	58	6	1
$10,000 to $14,999	36	51	12	1	41	54	5	1	39	56	5	0	38	54	7	(b)
$7,000 to $9,999	43	45	12	(b)	41	49	9	1	40	50	9	1	46	51	3	1
$5,000 to $6,999	46	45	10	0	46	44	8	3	46	43	9	2	57	34	6	4
$3,000 to $4,999	44	43	12	1	42	47	8	2	48	42	9	2	51	35	8	6
Under $3,000	46	41	12	2	49	32	14	5	47	48	4	1	46	43	6	6
Age																
18 to 20 years	28	59	11	1	14	65	20	1	32	60	8	0	12	79	9	0
21 to 29 years	20	68	11	1	18	71	10	1	22	71	7	1	23	69	7	1
30 to 49 years	37	51	10	2	36	56	7	1	41	53	6	(b)	32	60	7	1
50 years and older	57	31	11	1	58	32	7	4	60	29	9	2	60	32	4	4
Region																
Northeast	37	53	10	1	33	57	9	2	40	53	7	0	40	50	8	2
Midwest	42	47	10	1	45	46	8	2	44	49	6	1	38	55	5	3
South	44	44	10	1	42	46	8	3	47	45	7	1	45	50	4	1
West	35	49	15	1	37	54	7	1	38	49	11	2	36	51	10	3
Religion																
Protestant	45	44	10	1	44	47	6	3	48	45	6	1	45	48	5	2
Catholic	39	54	6	2	40	52	7	(b)	41	52	7	1	40	52	6	2
Jewish	13	48	39	0	26	59	11	4	34	38	24	3	25	59	9	6
None	18	57	24	2	17	59	22	3	15	67	18	1	8	74	15	3
Politics																
Republican	56	37	7	1	45	46	7	2	52	41	6	(b)	48	44	6	2
Democrat	39	49	11	1	44	48	7	2	43	51	6	1	42	50	6	2
Independent	34	53	13	1	33	54	10	2	38	51	10	1	33	58	6	2

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

1983				1984				1986				1987				1988			
Laws forbidding distribution				Laws forbidding distribution				Laws forbidding distribution				Laws forbidding distribution				Laws forbidding distribution			
Whatever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distribution	Don't know
41%	53%	4%	1%	41%	54%	4%	1%	43%	53%	4%	1%	40%	55%	4%	1%	43%	50%	5%	2%
31	63	5	1	30	63	7	(b)	30	64	4	1	26	67	5	2	33	59	6	2
49	46	4	1	48	48	2	2	52	44	4	1	50	46	3	1	51	43	4	2
42	52	4	1	41	54	4	1	43	53	3	1	41	54	4	1	45	49	5	2
32	62	5	2	37	54	5	4	38	53	6	3	33	61	3	3	35	58	6	1
35	60	5	(b)	33	62	5	(b)	38	58	4	(b)	32	63	4	1	37	58	4	1
42	53	4	1	44	52	3	1	42	54	4	(b)	43	53	3	1	46	47	5	2
59	31	5	5	54	36	5	5	61	31	2	5	56	34	7	3	55	30	6	9
38	55	5	1	35	60	4	(b)	40	55	4	(b)	35	59	4	1	40	54	4	2
46	50	4	(b)	43	54	2	0	50	48	2	0	51	46	3	(b)	53	44	2	2
38	56	5	1	43	51	4	2	40	55	4	2	39	55	4	2	41	51	6	2
38	51	5	5	55	39	6	0	60	40	0	0	38	58	5	0	56	31	12	0
37	58	5	(b)	38	57	4	(b)	39	58	3	(b)	35	60	4	1	42	52	4	1
44	52	3	(b)	40	56	3	2	41	54	3	2	42	51	5	2	41	50	6	3
39	51	6	3	48	50	4	0	46	47	6	1	53	41	4	2	51	44	4	1
50	43	7	0	46	48	5	1	50	44	4	1	56	43	2	0	58	36	6	0
52	39	1	8	33	56	7	4	58	34	7	1	46	51	3	0	46	52	3	0
44	52	2	2	45	49	6	0	30	57	8	5	45	42	8	5	26	64	10	0
24	73	2	0	20	69	9	2	21	74	5	0	26	74	0	0	23	71	6	0
25	71	3	1	22	73	5	(b)	26	71	2	1	25	70	5	0	28	67	4	1
35	60	4	1	34	62	4	(b)	35	60	4	(b)	32	63	4	1	38	57	4	(b)
59	33	6	2	62	32	4	2	60	34	4	2	57	37	4	2	58	32	5	4
38	56	4	1	36	60	4	1	40	55	4	(b)	36	60	4	(b)	32	61	7	1
38	56	4	2	40	54	4	2	42	54	3	1	39	55	5	1	45	48	3	4
46	48	4	2	43	51	4	2	47	48	4	1	43	52	4	2	48	45	5	2
40	54	6	(b)	42	53	5	0	38	58	4	1	39	55	4	2	44	52	4	0
46	48	4	2	44	50	4	2	47	49	3	1	43	53	3	1	48	46	4	2
36	59	5	1	40	58	2	(b)	40	56	3	1	40	56	3	1	40	55	3	2
19	72	7	2	19	77	4	0	18	71	10	0	20	65	15	0	13	65	17	4
27	65	6	2	21	70	9	0	24	66	8	2	16	71	11	2	21	64	12	3
45	49	5	1	44	52	3	1	47	49	3	(b)	44	51	4	1	46	48	3	3
41	54	5	(b)	44	51	4	1	44	50	4	1	41	54	4	1	44	49	6	1
39	55	4	2	35	58	6	1	37	59	3	1	34	61	4	2	39	54	5	2

Table 2.113

Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-88[a]

Question: "The next questions are about pornography--books, movies, magazines, and photographs that show or describe sex activities. I'm going to read some opinions about the effects of looking at or reading such sexual materials. As I read each one, please tell me if you think sexual materials do or do not have that effect: Sexual materials lead people to commit rape."

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	50%	43%	7%	52%	38%	10%	53%	38%	9%	57%	36%	7%	54%	37%	9%	55%	38%	7%	55%	37%	8%
Sex																					
Male	43	51	6	46	46	7	46	46	8	50	45	5	47	45	8	48	46	6	46	48	6
Female	56	36	8	57	31	12	58	32	10	61	30	9	59	30	10	61	31	8	61	30	9
Race																					
White	50	43	7	53	38	10	54	38	9	57	36	7	54	38	9	56	38	6	55	38	8
Black/other	52	43	5	47	41	12	44	44	12	55	38	8	59	31	11	53	35	12	56	34	9
Education																					
College	34	60	6	37	54	9	40	53	7	40	51	9	35	56	8	45	49	6	44	47	8
High school	53	40	7	55	35	10	56	36	8	61	33	6	62	30	8	61	33	6	59	34	7
Grade school	69	23	8	70	18	12	67	19	14	76	15	9	68	17	15	65	21	14	74	16	9
Occupation																					
Professional/business	41	50	8	46	45	9	43	51	6	46	46	8	43	48	10	48	44	8	48	44	8
Clerical	47	44	9	50	37	13	55	35	10	62	30	8	62	30	8	60	33	7	54	37	8
Manual	56	38	6	56	36	8	58	34	9	58	35	6	58	33	8	58	36	6	60	34	6
Farmer	64	31	6	60	23	17	46	26	28	64	28	8	50	32	18	60	26	13	64	29	6
Income																					
$15,000 and over	38	56	6	45	44	11	42	51	7	50	42	7	48	46	6	54	41	5	52	42	6
$10,000 to $14,999	50	42	8	51	41	8	56	35	8	57	37	6	63	33	5	60	35	5	53	38	10
$7,000 to $9,999	51	44	5	52	41	7	53	36	10	58	31	11	60	32	8	57	36	7	71	23	6
$5,000 to $6,999	57	36	7	55	40	5	58	32	10	58	35	7	68	18	15	66	26	8	62	31	6
$3,000 to $4,999	63	33	4	61	25	14	67	26	8	72	23	6	56	23	21	63	26	11	65	27	8
Under $3,000	59	34	7	63	26	12	60	28	12	68	27	6	62	26	12	47	41	12	63	26	12
Age																					
18 to 20 years	41	56	3	44	51	5	39	54	7	53	45	2	50	43	7	46	50	4	40	49	11
21 to 29 years	36	60	5	37	55	8	38	54	8	47	46	7	45	50	5	51	42	7	46	47	7
30 to 49 years	47	47	6	47	42	11	49	44	7	50	42	8	48	44	7	49	45	6	50	43	7
50 years and older	62	28	10	66	23	11	65	23	12	69	23	8	65	22	13	65	26	9	69	23	8
Region																					
Northeast	42	49	9	54	38	8	49	47	4	48	42	10	51	38	12	55	37	7	48	43	8
Midwest	53	39	7	51	41	8	56	34	10	57	35	8	53	38	8	53	40	7	53	38	9
South	53	41	6	57	30	13	53	34	13	65	29	7	61	32	7	60	33	7	63	30	8
West	50	45	6	40	50	10	51	41	8	52	43	5	46	42	12	52	41	7	52	42	6
Religion																					
Protestant	54	39	7	56	33	11	56	34	10	62	32	6	59	33	8	59	34	7	61	33	6
Catholic	50	41	8	54	38	8	54	39	6	56	35	9	48	42	10	55	37	8	50	40	10
Jewish	24	67	10	26	56	17	38	58	4	41	48	10	39	45	16	23	74	2	27	50	23
None	21	75	4	20	73	7	26	65	9	26	66	8	36	55	9	38	53	8	37	52	10
Politics																					
Republican	54	39	7	58	30	12	56	31	13	63	29	8	57	34	9	59	36	5	61	31	7
Democrat	52	40	7	54	36	10	56	35	8	57	38	6	57	34	9	56	37	7	56	37	7
Independent	44	50	7	46	44	9	47	45	8	53	39	8	50	40	10	52	39	8	50	41	9

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a]Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

1986			1987			1988		
Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
57%	36%	7%	54%	37%	9%	56%	36%	8%
50	43	6	45	45	9	47	45	8
62	31	7	61	30	9	64	28	8
57	37	6	55	37	8	57	35	8
56	33	11	49	37	13	52	38	10
48	45	7	41	50	9	44	46	10
58	35	6	61	30	8	66	29	6
80	12	8	73	14	12	65	23	12
49	43	8	43	48	8	50	41	9
58	36	6	65	29	6	63	29	7
61	33	6	58	32	10	57	35	8
74	17	9	75	18	8	62	38	0
53	41	6	49	43	8	53	40	7
67	32	7	62	29	9	66	24	9
56	38	6	62	28	9	64	28	8
65	26	9	70	22	8	64	34	2
65	28	7	65	25	11	70	27	3
68	30	3	60	22	18	39	45	16
53	42	5	43	38	19	36	58	6
44	50	6	50	45	5	49	44	8
50	45	5	45	46	9	52	42	6
71	19	10	68	22	10	67	23	10
54	39	7	50	41	9	50	42	9
58	37	5	57	36	6	56	36	8
59	32	9	58	32	10	65	27	8
54	40	6	48	41	11	50	42	8
61	31	7	58	34	8	60	32	8
54	41	5	54	37	9	57	36	7
30	62	8	40	40	20	48	44	9
33	60	7	29	62	9	33	52	15
60	34	6	59	34	7	56	35	9
59	34	6	54	37	8	58	34	8
51	41	8	50	39	11	54	38	8

Table 2.114

Attitudes toward insider trading

United States, 1986

Questions	August	November
A. "How common to you think it is for people on Wall Street to engage in insider trading? Do you think it is very common, somewhat common, happens only occasionally, or is not common at all?"		
Very common	31%	39%
Somewhat common	32	28
Happens only occasionally	21	16
Not common at all	5	5
Not sure	11	12
B. "Do you think insider trading should be illegal, or is it just a case of people simply making money because they happened to know more than other people?"		
Should be illegal	52	66
Just that they know more	41	26
Not sure	7	8
C. "Suppose someone got a tip from a friend that the company he or she works for was going to be purchased for a lot more money than its current stock price. Do you think that most people, if they had the money, would buy stock in that company or not?"		
Would buy	82	78
Would not	14	15
Not sure	4	7
D. "Now, suppose you got a tip from a friend that the company he or she works for was going to be purchased for a lot more money than its current stock price. If you had some spare cash, would you buy stock in that company or not?"		
Would buy	53	55
Would not	42	39
Not sure	5	6
E. "Well, let me ask you why you would not buy that stock based on such a tip. If you had to choose one reason, is it because...?"[a]		
It would be illegal	17	22
The government might find out	3	3
The tip might not turn out to be a good one	37	34
It is just plain wrong to do it	37	35
Not sure	6	6
F. "Have the stories about insider trading changed your opinion about the ethics of people who work on Wall Street for the worse, for the better, or haven't they made much difference?"		
For the worse	11	17
For the better	4	3
Not much difference	80	75
Not sure	5	5
G. "Finally, I'd like you to compare the ethical standards of people who work on Wall Street with those in other lines of work. If you had to choose, which one of these groups do you think has the lowest ethical standards?"		
Those who work on Wall Street	7	6
Politicians	43	43
Doctors	5	7
Reporters	10	13
Lawyers	16	15
Corporate executives	8	9
None[b]	4	2
Not sure	7	5

Note: Question A was prefaced with the following statement: "As you may know, lately a number of people who work on Wall Street have been accused of what's known as 'insider trading'. That is, illegally trading stocks based on information they knew, but the general public and other stockholders did not. This information can come from someone who works for a company involved in a deal or from a financial or legal advisor to that company." Question B was prefaced by the following statement: "Some people have argued that insider trading shouldn't be illegal at all. They say that nobody gets hurt, since no one actually loses money as a result of insider trading, just that some people make more money than others." For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] This question was asked of the 42 percent subsample of August respondents and the 39 percent subsample of November respondents who answered "would not" in question D.
[b] Response volunteered.

Source: Louis Harris, Business Week/Harris Poll (Orlando, FL: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Dec. 8, 1986). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.115

Attitudes toward testing Federal prison inmates for AIDS[a]

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1987

Question: "In your opinion which of the following groups of people, if any should be tested for AIDS?: Inmates of federal prisons."

	Should	Should Not	No opinion
National	88%	10%	2%
Sex			
Male	88	11	1
Female	88	10	2
Age			
18 to 29 years	87	13	(b)
30 to 49 years	85	14	1
50 years and older	91	5	4
Region			
East	86	12	2
Midwest	85	12	3
South	91	7	2
West	88	11	1
Race			
White	88	10	2
Nonwhite	90	9	1
Black	89	10	1
Education			
College graduate	82	15	3
College incomplete	90	9	1
High school graduate	87	11	2
Less than high school graduate	93	5	2
Politics			
Republican	92	6	2
Democrat	85	14	1
Independent	87	11	2
Income			
$40,000 and over	86	12	2
$25,000 to $39,999	91	8	1
$15,000 to $24,999	86	12	2
Under $15,000	89	8	3
Religion			
Protestant	88	10	2
Catholic	89	9	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
[b] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 261 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1987), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Section 3

Nature and distribution of known offenses

The data presented in this section describe the nature and extent of criminal activity. Because it is well-known that many crimes are not reported to the police, surveys of the population and selected subgroups have been utilized to provide an additional perspective on the extent of criminal activity. Two methods have been most commonly used: (1) surveys of households and businesses to determine the rate and characteristics of victims of criminal acts and (2) surveys of the general population to determine the proportion and characteristics of persons who have committed criminal offenses.

The section begins with information presented from the National Crime Survey (NCS), which is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The NCS is a multi-faceted national probability survey of households in the United States. Detailed information is provided on the extent and nature of personal and household crime, its costs, and characteristics of victims and criminal incidents for both lone and multiple offender crimes. Data are also presented on victims' reasons for reporting or not reporting crimes to the police, perceived characteristics of offenders, weapon use by offenders, self-protective measures taken by victims, and economic loss resulting from victimization.

Also included in this section are data from the redesigned National Crime Survey. In 1987, NCS introduced a new series of questions soliciting additional information on self-protective actions taken by victims and the response of police and other criminal justice authorities to reported crimes. Data on the timing and nature of police response, as well as police followup activities are presented. Information on characteristics of victims of State prison inmates is presented in this section as are the number and rate of children and families reported for child abuse and neglect.

Following the NCS tables is information presented from the Monitoring the Future Project and the National Youth Survey. The Monitoring the Future Project collects data through a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors. Information on victimization experiences and involvement in delinquent activities is gathered. The National Youth Survey collects data on the prevalence and incidence of delinquent behavior in the adolescent population. Also presented are data from surveys conducted for the National Institute on Drug Abuse on the use and frequency of use of various substances. Data on drug, alcohol, and cigarette use for various subgroups of the population, such as students and young adults are presented. This includes use of marihuana, cocaine, heroin, inhalants, hallucinogens, and a variety of psychotherapeutic drugs such as sedatives, tranquilizers, and stimulants. Also included in this section are reported problems associated with alcohol or drug use.

The final segment of this section presents data on officially recorded figures of crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects information on crimes known to the police through its Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Data on crimes are collected and tabulated by city, county, Metropolitan Statistical Area, population group, and geographic division. Offense characteristics and situational factors for violent crime, property crime, and specific offenses are presented. Additionally, the number and characteristics of law enforcement officers assaulted and killed are reported. The section concludes with information presented on bombing incidents, loss due to fires, terrorist incidents, criminal acts involving aviation, and Federal Crime Insurance policies.

Table 3.1

Estimated number, percent distribution, and rate of personal and household victimizations

By sector and type of victimization, United States, 1987[a]

Sector and type of victimization	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes	Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over
All crimes	34,730,820	X	100.0%	NA
Personal sector	19,004,560	100.0%	54.7	96.1
Crimes of violence	5,660,570	29.8	16.3	28.6
Completed	2,085,950	11.0	6.0	10.5
Attempted	3,574,620	18.8	10.3	18.1
Rape	140,900	0.7	0.4	0.7
Completed	64,800	0.3	0.2	0.3
Attempted	76,090	0.4	0.2	0.4
Robbery	1,030,460	5.4	3.0	5.2
Completed	678,150	3.6	2.0	3.4
With injury	275,650	1.5	0.8	1.4
From serious assault	130,050	0.7	0.4	0.7
From minor assault	145,610	0.8	0.4	0.7
Without injury	402,490	2.1	1.2	2.0
Attempted	352,310	1.9	1.0	1.8
With injury	97,090	0.5	0.3	0.5
From serious assault	44,730	0.2	0.1	0.2
From minor assault	52,370	0.3	0.2	0.3
Without injury	255,220	1.3	0.7	1.3
Assault	4,489,220	23.6	12.9	22.7
Aggravated	1,543,150	8.1	4.4	7.8
Completed with injury	480,800	2.5	1.4	2.4
Attempted with weapon	1,062,350	5.6	3.1	5.4
Simple	2,946,070	15.5	8.5	14.9
Completed with injury	862,200	4.5	2.5	4.4
Attempted without weapon	2,083,860	11.0	6.0	10.5
Crimes of theft	13,343,980	70.2	38.4	67.5
Completed	12,509,770	65.8	36.0	63.3
Attempted	834,210	4.4	2.4	4.2
Personal larceny with contact	508,690	2.7	1.5	2.6
Purse snatching	184,940	1.0	0.5	0.9
Completed	121,910	0.6	0.4	0.6
Attempted	63,030	0.3	0.2	0.3
Pocket picking	323,760	1.7	0.9	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	12,835,290	67.5	37.0	64.9
Completed	12,064,110	63.5	34.7	61.0
Less than $50	5,317,450	28.0	15.3	26.9
$50 or more	6,162,780	32.4	17.7	31.2
Amount not available	583,880	3.1	1.7	3.0
Attempted	771,180	4.1	2.2	3.9
Total population age 12 and over	197,769,470	X	X	X

Sector and type of victimization	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes	Rate per 1,000 households
Household sector	15,726,260	100.0%	45.3%	171.4
Completed	13,263,270	84.3	38.2	144.5
Attempted	2,462,990	15.7	7.1	26.8
Burglary	5,623,160	35.8	16.2	61.3
Completed	4,276,620	27.2	12.3	46.6
Forcible entry	1,963,280	12.5	5.7	21.4
Unlawful entry without force	2,313,330	14.7	6.7	25.2
Attempted forcible entry	1,346,540	8.6	3.9	14.7
Household larceny	8,624,360	54.8	24.8	94.0
Completed	8,017,840	51.0	23.1	87.4
Less than $50	3,458,690	22.0	10.0	37.7
$50 or more	4,080,310	25.9	11.7	44.5
Amount not available	478,830	3.0	1.4	5.2
Attempted	606,520	3.9	1.7	6.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,478,750	9.4	4.3	16.1
Completed	968,820	6.2	2.8	10.6
Attempted	509,930	3.2	1.5	5.6
Total number of households	91,763,950	X	X	X

Note: The National Crime Survey (NCS) is conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These estimates are based on data derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. Approximately 49,000 housing units, inhabited by 100,000 individuals age 12 and over, participated in the survey. For 1987, 96 percent of all eligible housing units took part in the NCS.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Tables 1 and 2.

Table 3.2

Number and rate (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization, United States, 1973-87[a]

(Number of victimizations in thousands)

Type of victimization	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Personal victimization	(Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age and older)														
Crimes of violence:															
Number	5,351	5,510	5,573	5,599	5,902	5,941	6,159	6,130	6,582	6,459	5,903	6,021	5,823	5,515	5,661
Rate	32.6	33.0	32.8	32.6	33.9	33.7	34.5	33.3	35.3	34.3	31.0	31.4	30.0	28.1	28.6
Rape:															
Number	156	163	154	145	154	171	192	174	178	153	154	180	138	130	141
Rate	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7[b]	0.7[b]	0.7[b]
Robbery:															
Number	1,108	1,199	1,147	1,111	1,083	1,038	1,116	1,209	1,381	1,334	1,149	1,097	985	1,009	1,030
Rate	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.2
Assault:															
Number	4,087	4,148	4,272	4,344	4,664	4,732	4,851	4,747	5,024	4,973	4,600	4,744	4,699	4,376	4,489
Rate	24.9	24.8	25.2	25.3	26.8	26.9	27.2	25.8	27.0	26.4	24.1	24.7	24.2	22.3	22.7
Aggravated assault:															
Number	1,655	1,735	1,631	1,695	1,738	1,708	1,769	1,707	1,796	1,754	1,517	1,727	1,605	1,543	1,543
Rate	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.3	8.0	9.0	8.3	7.9	7.8
Simple assault:															
Number	2,432	2,413	2,641	2,648	2,926	3,024	3,082	3,041	3,228	3,219	3,083	3,017	3,094	2,833	2,946
Rate	14.8	14.4	15.6	15.4	16.8	17.2	17.3	16.5	17.3	17.1	16.2	15.7	15.9	14.4	14.9
Crimes of theft:															
Number	14,971	15,889	16,294	16,519	16,933	17,050	16,382	15,300	15,863	15,553	14,657	13,789	13,474	13,235	13,344
Rate	91.1	95.1	96.0	96.1	97.3	96.8	91.9	83.0	85.1	82.5	76.9	71.8	69.4	67.5	67.5
Personal larceny with contact:															
Number	504	520	524	497	461	549	511	558	605	577	563	530	523	536	509
Rate	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Personal larceny without contact:															
Number	14,466	15,369	15,770	16,022	16,472	16,501	15,871	14,742	15,258	14,976	14,095	13,259	12,951	12,699	12,835
Rate	88.0	92.0	92.9	93.2	94.6	93.6	89.0	80.0	81.9	79.5	74.0	69.1	66.7	64.7	64.9
Total population age 12 and older	164,363	167,058	169,671	171,901	174,093	176,215	178,284	184,324	186,336	188,497	190,504	191,962	194,097	196,160	197,770
Household victimization	(Rate per 1,000 households)														
Household burglary:															
Number	6,459	6,721	6,744	6,663	6,765	6,704	6,685	6,973	7,394	6,663	6,063	5,643	5,594	5,557	5,623
Rate	91.7	93.1	91.7	88.9	88.5	86.0	84.1	84.3	87.9	78.2	70.0	64.1	62.7	61.5	61.3
Household larceny:															
Number	7,537	8,933	9,223	9,301	9,418	9,352	10,630	10,468	10,176	9,705	9,114	8,750	8,703	8,455	8,624
Rate	107.0	123.8	125.4	124.1	123.3	119.9	133.7	126.5	121.0	113.9	105.2	99.4	97.5	93.5	94.0
Motor vehicle theft:															
Number	1,344	1,358	1,433	1,235	1,297	1,365	1,393	1,381	1,439	1,377	1,264	1,340	1,270	1,356	1,479
Rate	19.1	18.8	19.5	16.5	17.0	17.5	17.5	16.7	17.1	16.2	14.6	15.2	14.2	15.0	16.1
Total number of households	70,442	72,163	73,560	74,956	76,412	77,980	79,499	82,753	84,095	85,211	86,635	88,039	89,263	90,395	91,764

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Slight changes in the classification of the personal crimes of robbery and assault occurring in commercial establishments were made beginning in 1985. Data for 1984 have been adjusted to account for this change and will differ slightly from previous years' presentations. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[b] The victimization rate for female rape (the number of rapes per 1,000 women age 12 and older) was 1.3 in 1985, 1.2 in 1986, and 1.3 in 1987.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: Summary Findings of 1978-79 Changes in Crime and of Trends Since 1973, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-18 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the U.S., Technical Report NCJ-87577 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1983), p. 2, Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, Special Report NCJ-90541 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1983), p. 2, Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization 1984, Bulletin NCJ-98904, p. 2; Criminal Victimization 1986, Bulletin NCJ-106989, p. 2; and Criminal Victimization 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113587, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.3

Percent change in rates (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimizations between 1973 and 1987

By type of victimization, United States

Type of victimization	Percent change in victimization rate													
	1973-87	1974-87	1975-87	1976-87	1977-87	1978-87	1979-87	1980-87	1981-87	1982-87	1983-87	1984-87	1985-87	1986-87
Personal victimization	-22.3%	-25.0%	-25.4%	-25.3%	-26.7%	-26.4%	-24.0%	-17.3%	-20.2%	-17.7%	-11.0%	-6.9%	-3.3%	0.9%[a]
Crimes of violence	-12.1	-13.2	-12.9	-12.1	-15.6	-15.1	-17.1	-14.0	-19.0	-16.5	-7.6	-8.7	-4.6[a]	1.8[a]
Rape	-25.3[a]	-27.6	-22.0[a]	-15.5[a]	-20.2[a]	-26.8[a]	-34.3	-24.5[a]	-25.3[a]	-12.3[a]	-12.0[a]	-24.0[a]	-0.3[a]	7.6[a]
Robbery	-22.7	-27.4	-22.9	-19.3	-16.2	-11.5	-16.8	-20.6	-29.7	-26.4	-13.6	-8.8[a]	2.7[a]	1.3[a]
Assault	-8.7	-8.6	-9.8	-10.2	-15.3	-15.5	-16.6	-11.8	-15.8	-13.9	-6.0	-8.2	-6.2	1.7[a]
Aggravated assault	-22.5	-24.9	-18.8	-20.9	-21.8	-19.5	-21.4	-15.8	-19.1	-16.2	-2.0[a]	-13.3	-5.6[a]	-0.8[a]
Simple assault	0.7[a]	3.2[a]	-4.2[a]	-3.3[a]	-11.4	-13.2	-13.8	-9.6	-14.0	-12.8	-7.9	-5.2[a]	-6.6[a]	3.1[a]
Crimes of theft	-25.9	-29.1	-29.7	-29.8	-30.6	-30.3	-26.6	-18.7	-20.7	-18.2	-12.3	-6.1	-2.9[a]	0.0[a]
Personal larceny with contact	-16.3	-17.4	-16.8	-11.1[a]	-3.0[a]	-17.6	-10.5[a]	-15.2[a]	-20.9	-16.0	-12.9[a]	-6.8[a]	-4.5[a]	-5.9[a]
Personal larceny without contact	-26.3	-29.5	-30.2	-30.4	-31.4	-30.7	-27.1	-18.9	-20.7	-18.3	-12.3	-6.0	-2.7[a]	0.3[a]
Household victimization	-21.3	-27.3	-27.5	-25.3	-25.1	-23.3	-27.2	-24.6	-24.2	-17.7	-9.7	-4.1	-1.7[a]	0.8[a]
Household burglary	-33.2	-34.2	-33.2	-31.1	-30.8	-28.7	-27.1	-27.3	-30.3	-21.6	-12.4	-4.4[a]	2.2[a]	-0.3[a]
Household larceny	-12.2	-24.1	-25.0	-24.3	-23.8	-21.6	-29.7	-25.7	-22.3	-17.5	-10.7	-5.4	-3.6[a]	0.5[a]
Motor vehicle theft	-15.6	-14.4	-17.3	-2.2[a]	-5.1[a]	-8.0[a]	-8.0[a]	-3.5[a]	-5.8[a]	-0.3[a]	10.5[a]	5.9[a]	13.2	7.4[a]

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.2. The rates on which these percent change data were calculated are presented in table 3.34. All changes have been computed using rates that were rounded to the nearest hundredth. The resulting percent changes have been rounded to one decimal point. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] The difference is not statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113587 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1988), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 3.4

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization and reporting to police, United States, 1987^{a}

		Reported to police			
Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Yes^{b}	No	Not known and not available
All crimes	34,730,820	100.0%	36.9%	62.0%	1.1%
All personal crimes	19,004,560	100.0	33.8	64.9	1.3
Crimes of violence	5,660,570	100.0	48.4	50.6	1.1
Completed	2,085,950	100.0	56.5	42.8	0.7^{c}
Attempted	3,574,620	100.0	43.6	55.1	1.3
Rape	140,900	100.0	53.2	46.8	0.0^{c}
Completed	64,800	100.0	59.9	40.1	0.0^{c}
Attempted	76,090	100.0	47.6	52.4	0.0^{c}
Robbery	1,030,460	100.0	56.1	42.6	1.4^{c}
Completed	678,150	100.0	65.7	33.9	0.3^{c}
With injury	275,650	100.0	74.6	25.4	0.0^{c}
From serious assault	130,050	100.0	76.9	23.1	0.0^{c}
From minor assault	145,610	100.0	72.5	27.5	0.0^{c}
Without injury	402,490	100.0	59.7	39.7	0.6^{c}
Attempted	352,310	100.0	37.5	59.2	3.3^{c}
With injury	97,090	100.0	60.6	33.0	6.4^{c}
From serious assault	44,730	100.0	67.5	32.5^{c}	10.0^{c}
From minor assault	52,370	100.0	54.6	33.5	11.9^{c}
Without injury	255,220	100.0	28.7	69.2	2.1^{c}
Assault	4,489,220	100.0	46.4	52.5	1.0
Aggravated	1,543,150	100.0	59.6	39.0	1.4
Completed with injury	480,800	100.0	61.5	38.1	0.4^{c}
Attempted with weapon	1,062,350	100.0	58.8	39.4	1.8
Simple	2,946,070	100.0	39.5	59.6	0.9
Completed with injury	862,200	100.0	46.2	52.5	1.3^{c}
Attempted without weapon	2,083,860	100.0	36.8	62.6	0.7^{c}
Crimes of theft	13,343,980	100.0	27.6	71.0	1.4
Completed	12,509,770	100.0	27.9	70.7	1.4
Attempted	834,210	100.0	23.0	76.1	1.0^{c}
Personal larceny with contact	508,690	100.0	33.4	65.7	0.8^{c}
Purse snatching	184,940	100.0	44.8	55.2	0.0^{c}
Completed	121,910	100.0	59.1	40.9	0.0^{c}
Attempted	63,030	100.0	17.1^{c}	82.9	0.0^{c}
Pocket picking	323,760	100.0	26.9	71.8	1.3^{c}
Personal larceny without contact	12,835,290	100.0	27.4	71.2	1.4
Completed	12,064,110	100.0	27.6	71.0	1.4
Less than $50	5,317,450	100.0	10.9	87.8	1.2
$50 or more	6,162,780	100.0	41.9	56.6	1.5
Amount not available	583,880	100.0	28.9	68.8	2.3^{c}
Attempted	771,180	100.0	23.4	75.5	1.1^{c}
All household crimes	15,726,260	100.0	40.6	58.5	0.9
Completed	13,263,270	100.0	41.9	57.3	0.8
Attempted	2,462,990	100.0	33.5	65.3	1.3
Burglary	5,623,160	100.0	52.1	46.9	1.0
Completed	4,276,620	100.0	58.6	40.5	0.9
Forcible entry	1,963,280	100.0	76.6	22.8	0.6^{c}
Unlawful entry without force	2,313,330	100.0	43.4	55.5	1.1
Attempted forcible entry	1,346,540	100.0	31.5	67.1	1.4
Household larceny	8,624,360	100.0	27.5	71.8	0.8
Completed	8,017,840	100.0	27.4	71.8	0.8
Less than $50	3,458,690	100.0	14.3	85.3	0.4^{c}
$50 or more	4,080,310	100.0	39.2	59.8	1.0
Amount not available	478,830	100.0	22.0	76.0	2.0^{c}
Attempted	606,520	100.0	28.4	71.6	0.0^{c}
Motor vehicle theft	1,478,750	100.0	73.3	25.6	1.1
Completed	968,820	100.0	88.6	11.1	0.4^{c}
Attempted	509,930	100.0	44.5	53.1	2.4^{c}

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Represents the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."
[c] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 92.

Table 3.5

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and household victimizations to the police

By type of victimization, United States, 1987[a]

			Reasons for reporting to police					
Type of victimization	Number of reasons for reporting[b]	Total	To stop or prevent this incident from happening	To keep it from happening again or to others	In order to collect insurance	Desire to recover property	Need for help after incident	To punish the offender
All personal crimes	5,929,510	100.0%	8.7%	16.6%	6.8%	21.5%	1.4%	6.6%
Crimes of violence	2,336,380	100.0	15.9	27.4	0.5[c]	6.3	3.4	9.1
Completed	1,045,230	100.0	10.9	24.7	0.7[c]	12.2	6.2	12.0
Attempted	1,291,150	100.0	20.0	29.5	0.4[c]	1.5	1.2[c]	6.7
Rape	87,030	100.0	19.2	25.5	0.0[c]	3.3[c]	2.8[c]	16.8[c]
Robbery	630,020	100.0	9.0	19.7	1.2[c]	20.5	3.6	9.1
Completed	540,120	100.0	8.3	18.8	1.4[c]	23,6	3.8	9.6
With injury	235,460	100.0	8.0	15.4	1.6[c]	20.6	8.7	7.8
Without injury	304,650	100.0	8.5	21.5	1.2[c]	25.9	0.0[c]	10.9
Attempted	89,900	100.0	13.1[c]	25.1	0.0[c]	1.9[c]	2.0[c]	6.2[c]
With injury	41,130	100.0	10.2[c]	19.4[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	9.1[c]
Without injury	48,770	100.0	15.5[c]	30.0[c]	0.0[c]	3.4[c]	3.8[c]	3.8[c]
Assault	1,619,320	100.0	18.5	30.4	0.3[c]	0.9[c]	3.4	8.7
Aggravated	658,810	100.0	15.7	26.6	0.7[c]	1.2[c]	4.1	9.4
Simple	960,510	100.0	20.4	33.1	0.0[c]	0.8[c]	2.9	8.2
Crimes of theft	3,593,130	100.0	4.1	9.7	10.9	31.4	0.1[c]	5.1
Completed	3,446,670	100.0	4.0	9.3	10.8	32.6	(c,d)	5.1
Attempted	146,470	100.0	6.6[c]	17.2	14.5	2.7[c]	1.7[c]	5.4[c]
Personal larceny with contact	170,060	100.0	4.5[c]	14.9	3.4[c]	27.7	0.0[c]	5.5[c]
Personal larceny without contact	3,423,070	100.0	4.0	9.4	11.3	31.5	0.1[c]	5.0
All household crimes	6,492,350	100.0	6.2	13.3	8.7	29.6	0.2[c]	4.7
Completed	5,783,840	100.0	5.1	12.8	8.8	33.1	0.2[c]	4.7
Attempted	708,510	100.0	15.5	17.5	7.7	1.5[c]	0.2[c]	4.6
Burglary	3,136,140	100.0	7.9	15.6	7.2	24.5	0.2[c]	5.2
Completed	2,789,150	100.0	6.6	15.0	7.9	27.5	0.2[c]	5.6
Forcible entry	1,768,340	100.0	5.8	14.7	7.4	26.8	0.3[c]	6.3
Unlawful entry without force	1,020,810	100.0	7.9	15.5	8.8	28.8	0.0[c]	4.3
Attempted forcible entry	346,990	100.0	18.3	19.9	1.6[c]	0.5[c]	0.0[c]	2.1[c]
Household larceny	2,319,530	100.0	5.2	12.4	9.8	30.8	0.1[c]	3.9
Completed	2,158,980	100.0	4.2	12.2	9.6	32.7	0.1[c]	3.7
Attempted	160,550	100.0	18.5	15.2	11.3	4.3[c]	0.0[c]	7.0[c]
Motor vehicle theft	1,036,680	100.0	3.7	8.5	10.8	42.6	0.3[c]	5.0
Completed	835,710	100.0	2.6	7.0	9.6	52.6	0.2[c]	4.5
Attempted	200,970	100.0	8.1	15.1	15.4	0.8[c]	0.9[c]	7.0[c]

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] More than one reason may have been cited by a respondent for reporting victimizations to the police.

[c] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
[d] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 102.

Respondent's duty	Because it was a crime	Some other reason	Not available
8.9%	12.3%	16.2%	1.2%
7.0	12.1	16.9	1.3
6.8	10.4	15.5	0.5[c]
7.2	13.4	18.0	2.0
2.5[c]	8.8[c]	18.8	2.3[c]
9.7	10.4	15.6	1.3[c]
9.7	8.4	16.2	0.3[c]
9.8	9.9	18.2	0.0[c]
9.6	7.2	14.7	0.5[c]
9.6[c]	22.7	11.9[c]	7.5[c]
10.2[c]	34.7[c]	0.0[c]	16.4[c]
9.1[c]	12.6[c]	21.9[c]	0.0[c]
6.2	12.9	17.3	1.3
6.6	15.2	19.4	1.0[c]
6.0	11.3	15.9	1.5[c]
9.4	12.5	15.7	1.2
9.4	12.1	15.5	1.2
10.8[c]	20.2	20.8	0.0[c]
6.7[c]	16.4	18.5	2.4[c]
9.6	12.3	15.6	1.1
8.2	11.2	16.7	1.2
7.9	10.5	15.7	1.2
10.4	17.3	24.5	0.7[c]
8.9	11.6	18.0	0.9
8.5	11.0	16.8	0.9
9.5	10.8	17.6	0.7[c]
6.6	11.4	15.4	1.2[c]
12.1	16.9	27.6	1.0[c]
8.4	11.0	16.9	1.7
8.3	11.1	16.3	1.8
9.7[c]	9.0[c]	24.9	0.0[c]
5.6	10.6	12.2	0.8[c]
5.0	7.2	10.5	0.8[c]
8.1	24.7	19.0	0.8[c]

Table 3.6

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and household victimizations to police

By type of victimization, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Number of reasons for not reporting[b]	Total	Reasons for not reporting to police: Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to someone else	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered
All personal crimes	14,906,480	100.0%	25.4%	2.9%	7.6%	16.3%	4.9%	6.6%	10.8%	6.7%
Crimes of violence	3,316,790	100.0	17.7	4.9	23.7	10.1	0.3^c	0.7	7.7	6.3
Completed	1,019,950	100.0	11.4	3.5	24.3	11.4	0.4^c	2.3	7.7	6.2
Attempted	2,296,840	100.0	20.5	5.5	23.4	9.5	0.3^c	0.0^c	7.7	6.4
Rape	85,430	100.0	2.6^c	0.0^c	13.7^c	3.5^c	2.4^c	0.0^c	0.0^c	3.1^c
Robbery	528,460	100.0	15.0	0.3^c	16.7	5.6	0.7^c	4.2	16.9	8.5
Completed	273,420	100.0	9.6	0.0^c	15.8	6.9	1.4^c	8.0	11.5	8.5
With injury	80,260	100.0	7.2^c	0.0^c	18.0^c	7.5^c	4.8^c	7.9^c	10.0^c	7.8^c
Without injury	193,170	100.0	10.5	0.0^c	14.8	6.7^c	0.0^c	8.1^c	12.2	8.8
Attempted	255,030	100.0	20.7	0.7^c	17.7	4.1^c	0.0^c	0.0^c	22.5	8.5
With injury	44,060	100.0	22.6^c	0.0^c	21.5^c	0.0^c	0.0^c	0.0^c	19.6^c	8.5^c
Without injury	210,970	100.0	20.3	0.8^c	17.0	4.9^c	0.0^c	0.0^c	23.2	8.5
Assault	2,702,900	100.0	18.7	5.9	25.3	11.1	0.2^c	0.1^c	6.1	6.0
Aggravated	699,110	100.0	15.7	6.0	21.8	8.7	0.3^c	0.0^c	7.6	4.6
Simple	2,003,790	100.0	19.7	5.9	26.6	12.0	0.1^c	0.1^c	5.6	6.5
Crimes of theft	11,589,700	100.0	27.6	2.3	3.0	18.0	6.3	8.3	11.7	6.9
Completed	10,845,590	100.0	26.2	2.2	2.9	18.8	6.3	8.9	11.6	7.0
Attempted	744,100	100.0	47.8	3.7	4.6	7.1	5.2	0.0^c	12.4	4.5
Personal larceny with contact	397,790	100.0	21.5	4.0^c	4.1	15.1	5.4	6.7	14.0	6.6
Purse snatching	133,430	100.0	24.7	7.3^c	3.0^c	8.7^c	1.4^c	1.3^c	13.9	10.1^c
Pocket picking	264,360	100.0	19.8	2.3^c	4.6^c	18.3	7.4	9.5	14.1	4.8
Personal larceny without contact	11,191,910	100.0	27.8	2.2	2.9	18.1	6.3	8.4	11.6	6.9
Completed	10,512,240	100.0	26.4	2.2	2.8	18.8	6.3	8.9	11.6	7.0
Less than $50	5,601,830	100.0	37.8	2.5	2.6	21.0	5.0	5.9	8.5	6.0
$50 or more	4,436,890	100.0	12.0	1.7	3.3	15.9	7.9	12.9	15.7	8.5
Amount not available	473,520	100.0	25.9	3.4	1.5^c	21.2	7.9	6.9	9.5	6.5
Attempted	679,670	100.0	49.0	3.6	4.7	7.5	5.7	0.0^c	12.1	4.2
All household crimes	11,373,440	100.0	31.4	5.0	5.3	3.3	7.0	8.3	11.3	9.3
Completed	9,511,650	100.0	29.2	4.6	6.0	3.2	7.3	9.9	11.3	9.5
Attempted	1,861,790	100.0	42.6	7.1	1.8	4.3	5.6	0.4^c	11.1	8.7
Burglary	3,284,570	100.0	25.5	6.2	5.9	5.7	8.2	6.0	13.8	8.8
Completed	2,262,520	100.0	19.4	4.7	8.1	5.3	9.5	8.7	14.2	8.2
Forcible entry	593,970	100.0	19.1	2.2^c	7.3	3.7	7.8	9.7	10.5	10.4
Unlawful entry without force	1,668,550	100.0	19.5	5.6	7.3	5.9	10.1	8.3	15.5	7.5
Attempted forcible entry	1,022,050	100.0	39.1	9.5	8.3	6.5	5.4	0.0^c	13.0	10.0
Household larceny	7,612,170	100.0	33.8	4.7	1.1^c	2.4	6.6	9.7	10.4	9.8
Completed	7,112,500	100.0	32.7	4.6	5.0	2.5	6.7	10.4	10.6	10.0
Less than $50	3,595,360	100.0	48.2	5.6	3.8	2.0	5.2	6.9	8.0	8.1
$50 or more	3,099,000	100.0	14.6	3.4	6.3	2.7	8.1	14.6	14.3	11.9
Amount not available	418,150	100.0	34.4	5.2	6.5	5.3	10.0	8.6	5.0	12.1
Attempted larceny	499,670	100.0	48.7	5.3	3.6	1.1^c	4.4	0.4^c	7.5	7.4
Motor vehicle theft	476,700	100.0	34.0	3.2^c	7.5	2.7^c	6.2	2.0^c	8.7	5.8
Completed	136,630	100.0	8.0^c	4.3^c	23.6	4.1^c	1.4c	2.8^c	2.8^c	2.7^c
Attempted	340,070	100.0	44.5	2.7^c	1.0^c	2.1^c	8.1	1.7^c	11.1	7.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] More than one reason may have been cited by a respondent for not reporting victimizations to the police.

[c] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 103.

Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other and not given
2.4%	1.4%	3.7%	11.4%
3.7	5.3	3.9	15.9
2.8	7.9	2.9	19.2
4.1	4.1	4.3	14.4
12.4[c]	21.2	0.0[c]	41.1
5.3	6.0	3.2	17.7
7.3	8.6	3.1[c]	19.3
7.7[c]	5.7[c]	2.7[c]	20.6
7.1[c]	9.8	3.2[c]	18.8
3.2[c]	3.3[c]	3.3[c]	15.9
8.5[c]	3.9	0.0[c]	15.2[c]
2.1[c]	3.2[c]	4.0[c]	16.1
3.1	4.6	4.2	14.7
4.5	6.6	4.9	19.2
2.6	3.9	3.9	13.2
2.0	0.3	3.6	10.1
2.0	0.3	3.5	10.3
1.9[c]	0.5[c]	5.1	7.1
4.6	2.1[c]	5.0	10.9
6.0[c]	3.0[c]	4.5[c]	16.0
3.9[c]	1.7[c]	5.2[c]	8.3
1.9	0.2	3.6	10.1
1.9	0.2	3.4	10.3
0.9	0.1[c]	2.9	6.8
3.2	0.3[c]	4.3	14.5
1.6[c]	0.4[c]	2.2[c]	13.0
1.8[c]	0.3[c]	5.3	6.8
3.8	0.7	2.6	11.8
3.7	0.7	2.5	12.2
4.7	0.5[c]	3.1	10.0
3.9	1.1	2.4	12.6
4.1	1.2	2.8	14.0
7.6	1.8[c]	2.8	17.2
2.8	1.0	2.8	12.8
3.6	0.8[c]	1.6	9.5
3.6	0.5	2.5	11.2
3.5	0.5	2.4	11.1
1.5	0.5	2.2	8.0
6.0	0.3[c]	2.7	15.1
0.9[c]	1.8[c]	1.9[c]	8.3
5.0	0.3[c]	3.6	12.7
7.7	0.8[c]	5.1	16.3
8.3[c]	2.7[c]	1.2[c]	38.0
7.5	0.0[c]	6.7[c]	7.6

Table 3.7

Initial personal contact by police with victims of reported crimes

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987[a,b]

Type of victimization	Total	Estimated percent of reported incidents where at the initial contact: Police came to victim	Victim went to police	Police made no face-to-face contact[c]	Not known if police came
Personal crimes					
Crimes of violence	100%	76%	8%	14%	2%
Rape	100	75	18[d]	4[d]	4[d]
Robbery	100	79	7	12	2[d]
Aggravated assault	100	79	7	12	2[d]
Simple assault	100	72	8	17	3
Crimes of theft	100	54	8	33	4
Personal larceny					
With contact	100	54	11[d]	31	4[d]
Without contact	100	54	8	33	4
Household crimes	100	71	3	23	3
Burglary	100	83	2	14	2
Household larceny	100	58	4	35	3
Motor vehicle theft	100	68	6	21	5

Note: These data are from the first phase of a redesign of the National Crime Survey. The National Crime Survey (NCS) is conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) for the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data are derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. Approximately 49,000 housing units, inhabited by 100,000 individuals age 12 and over, participated in the survey. In July 1986, BJS introduced a new series of questions to the NCS incorporating information on victims' perceptions of drug and alcohol use by violent offenders, protective actions taken by victims and bystanders, and the response of police and other criminal justice authorities to reported crimes. The data presented from this source are based on interviews conducted from July 1986 through July 1987, reflecting victimizations that occurred from January 1986 through June 1987. These victimizations include only a proportion of incidents that occurred from January through May 1986 and January through May 1987. However, all victimizations recorded by the NCS from June through December 1986 are included.

Data on police activities are incident-weighted and based on national estimates obtained from the usual National Crime Survey weighting procedures. Incidents included are those reported by the victim, another household member, or an official. Cases where police were at the scene when the crime occurred are excluded.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

[a] These data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations for the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.
[b] Percents may not total to 100 because of rounding.
[c] Police may have communicated with victim by telephone or mail.
[d] Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The Redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected New Data, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 3.8

Police response time for reported victimizations

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Cumulative estimated percent of reported incidents in which the police came to see the victim: Within 5 minutes	Within 10 minutes	Within an hour	Within a day
Personal crimes				
Crimes of violence	28%	56%	95%	99%
Rape	15	31	96	100
Robbery	26	51	95	99
Aggravated assault	30	58	96	99
Simple assault	29	59	94	99
Crimes of theft	14	38	84	98
Personal larceny				
With contact	25	46	93	95
Without contact	13	37	84	98
Household crimes	13	35	85	99
Burglary	14	36	85	99
Household larceny	11	32	82	98
Motor vehicle theft	14	35	90	100

Note: See Note, table 3.7. Data excludes incidents in which the police did not come to see the victim or the victim either did not report the incident to the police or did not know the police response time.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

[a] These data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations for the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The Redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected New Data, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 5, Table 9.

Table 3.9

Police activity during initial contact with crime victims

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987[a,b]

	Estimated percent of face-to-face contacts between police and victims where the police:								
Type of victimization	Took report	Questioned witnesses/ suspects	Searched, looked around	Made arrest	Took evidence	Promised to investigate	Promised surveillance	Took other actions	Actions not known/ not ascertained
Personal crimes									
Crimes of violence[c]	71%	31%	19%	13%	6%	13%	5%	19%	3%
Robbery	79	25	26	6	8	20	4	12	2[d]
Aggravated assault	72	34	23	17	7	11	4	16	3
Simple assault	64	33	11	15	3	11	5	25	4
Crimes of theft	88	12	28	2	10	11	2	7	4
Personal larceny									
With contact	84	18	26	1[d]	2[d]	2[d]	(d,e)	9[d]	5[d]
Without contact	88	12	28	2	10	11	2	7	4
Household crimes	87	11	42	3	18	13	5	6	3
Burglary	86	12	54	3	27	14	6	5	3
Household larceny	89	11	33	2	8	11	5	5	2
Motor vehicle theft	86	7	19	5	7	15	2	6	4

Note: See Note, table 3.7. Data are based on the number of incidents where police were on the scene, came to see the victim after being notified, or where the victim went to the police to report the crime.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

[a] These data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations for the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

[b] Percents may not add to 100 because more than one police action can occur during the initial contact with the victim.

[c] Includes data on rape, not shown as a separate category.

[d] Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

[e] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The Redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected New Data, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 6, Table 10.

Table 3.10

Type of later contact with police for reported victimizations

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987[a,b]

		Estimated percent of reported victimizations with later police contact:				
Type of victimization	No contact	Any contact	Police contacted victim	Victim contacted police	Both types of contact	Other contacts[c]
Personal crimes						
Crimes of violence	62%	37%	17%	15%	4%	2%
Rape	38	62	49	9[d]	4[d]	(d,e)
Robbery	59	41	20	16	4	1[d]
Aggravated assault	60	40	18	16	4	2[d]
Simple assault	67	31	12	14	3	3
Crimes of theft	74	25	11	12	1	1
Personal larceny						
With contact	65	35	18	14	1[d]	1[d]
Without contact	74	25	11	12	1	1
Household crimes	63	35	17	15	2	1
Burglary	62	36	17	16	3	1
Household larceny	75	23	9	12	1	1[d]
Motor vehicle theft	40	58	33	19	5	1[d]

Note: See Note, table 3.7. "Later contact with police" includes telephone conversations and correspondence.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

[a] These data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations for the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

[b] Percents do not total to 100 because of rounding and the exclusion of victimizations where later police contact was not ascertained.

[c] Includes later contacts where type of contact was not known.

[d] Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

[e] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The Redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected New Data, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 6, Table 11.

Table 3.11

Type of followup activities where victims had later contact with police

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987[a,b]

	Estimated percent of later contacts between victims and police where the police:								
Type of victimization	Took report	Questioned witnesses or suspects	Made an arrest	Recovered property	Did or promised surveillance	Stayed in touch with victim/ household	Did other followup activities	Did nothing to victim's knowledge	Actions not known/ not ascertained
Crimes of violence[c]	24%	13%	19%	2%	12%	18%	23%	22%	9%
Robbery	18	13	10	9[d]	14	23	14	24	8[d]
Aggravated assault	24	14	30	(d,e)	12	14	21	19	4[d]
Simple assault	26	12	15	(d,e)	8	17	31	23	4[d]
Crimes of theft	25	8	7	12	8	9	10	35	11
Household crimes	20	10	7	21	11	14	12	26	10
Burglary	17	13	8	8	13	17	13	29	11
Household larceny	24	12	6	10	13	16	12	30	8
Motor vehicle theft	19	3[d]	7	54	4	6	10	16	9

Note: See Note, table 3.7. Data are based on the number of incidents where victims had later contact with police. Followup actions included those made over the phone or by mail.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

[a] These data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations for the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

[b] Percents may total to more than 100 because police may have taken more than one followup action.

[c] Includes data on rape, not shown as a separate category.

[d] Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

[e] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The Redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected New Data, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 7, Table 12.

Table 3.12

Contact between the victim and authorities other than police for reported victimizations

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Of victimizations with no arrest, percent where victims had contact with any authority	Of victimizations with an arrest, estimated percent where victims had contact with:[b]			
		Any authority	Prosecutor/ district attorney	Court	Other authorities
Personal crimes					
Crimes of violence[c]	9%	47%	24%	20%	17%
Robbery	6[d]	43	25	13[d]	11[d]
Aggravated assault	10	46	24	19	19
Simple assault	9	48	23	24	17
Crimes of theft	1	21	10[d]	11[d]	6[d]
Household crimes	1	26	10	11	10

Note: See Note, table 3.7. "Other authorities" includes magistrates, juvenile probation and parole officers, and persons specified by victims.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

[a] These data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations from the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

[b] Detail may not add to "any authority" because victims could have had contact with more than one type of authority.

[c] Includes data on rape, not shown as a separate category.

[d] Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The Redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected New Data, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 7, Table 14.

Table 3.13

Reported victimizations where victim assistance authorities helped or advised

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Estimated percent of incidents where victims received help or advice
Personal crimes	
Crimes of violence[b]	11%
Robbery	13
Aggravated assault	11
Simple assault	10
Crimes of theft	2
Personal larceny	
With contact	7[c]
Without contact	2
Household crimes	2
Burglary	3
Household larceny	2
Motor vehicle theft	3

Note: See Note, table 3.7. Some victims may reside in areas without victim assistance organizations.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

[a] These data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations from the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents from June through December 1986.

[b] Includes data on rape, not shown as a separate category.

[c] Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The Redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected New Data, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 7, Table 15.

Table 3.14

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations resulting in economic loss

By type of victimization, race of victim, and value of loss, United States, 1987[a]

Race and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Value of economic loss: No monetary value	Less than $50	$50 to $99	$100 to $249	$250 to $499	$500 or more	Not known and not available
All races[b]									
All personal crimes	14,238,550	100.0%	0.9%	39.4%	14.0%	16.3%	7.7%	8.9%	13.3%
Crimes of violence[c]	1,343,610	100.0	4.0	21.8	7.8	9.3	8.2	9.6	39.4
Completed	989,300	100.0	2.0	23.3	9.8	10.5	9.6	10.9	33.8
Attempted	354,310	100.0	9.4	17.6	2.3[d]	5.6	4.1[d]	5.8	55.2
Robbery	714,910	100.0	1.0[d]	26.3	13.0	12.0	13.7	15.1	18.9
Completed	678,150	100.0	0.0[d]	27.1	13.7	12.7	13.8	15.3	17.4
With injury	275,650	100.0	0.0[d]	23.8	11.7	17.2	11.1	16.5	19.7
Without injury	402,490	100.0	0.0[d]	29.4	15.0	9.6	15.6	14.5	15.8
Attempted	36,770	100.0	19.4[d]	12.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	11.5[d]	10.9[d]	46.1
With injury	13,230	100.0[d]	54.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	46.0[d]
Without injury	23,530	100.0	0.0[d]	18.8[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	17.9[d]	17.1[d]	46.2[d]
Assault	596,490	100.0	7.4	14.9	2.1[d]	6.1	1.7[d]	3.4	64.4
Aggravated	255,840	100.0	7.3	12.2	2.3[d]	8.2	3.1[d]	2.1[d]	64.7
Simple	340,650	100.0	7.5	16.9	1.9[d]	4.5[d]	0.6[d]	4.4[d]	64.2
Crimes of theft	12,894,940	100.0	0.6	41.2	14.7	17.1	7.6	8.4	10.5
Completed	12,509,770	100.0	0.3	42.1	14.9	17.2	7.7	8.5	9.3
Attempted	385,170	100.0	9.1	11.3	6.2	12.2	6.3	4.9	49.9
Personal larceny with contact	454,090	100.0	0.0[d]	43.7	15.4	24.2	6.3	5.0	5.3
Personal larceny without contact	12,440,860	100.0	0.6	41.1	14.6	16.8	7.7	8.5	10.7
All household crimes	14,309,860	100.0	1.9	28.9	12.3	13.9	8.1	19.7	15.2
Completed	12,839,440	100.0	0.8	30.0	13.0	14.8	8.5	21.5	11.4
Attempted	1,470,430	100.0	12.2	19.4	6.4	6.0	4.4	3.4	48.3
Burglary	4,776,120	100.0	3.8	16.3	8.1	12.3	8.5	27.1	23.9
Completed	3,852,780	100.0	1.2	14.9	9.2	14.2	10.4	33.3	16.9
Forcible entry	1,856,150	100.0	1.9	7.9	3.8	7.8	8.8	44.7	25.1
Unlawful entry without force	1,996,630	100.0	0.5[d]	21.4	14.2	20.1	11.8	22.6	9.3
Attempted forcible entry	923,340	100.0	15.0	21.9	3.4	4.1	0.6[d]	1.5[d]	53.4
Household larceny	8,222,950	100.0	1.0	40.5	16.1	16.4	8.0	7.6	10.5
Completed	8,017,840	100.0	0.7	40.9	16.3	16.6	8.2	7.6	9.7
Attempted	205,110	100.0	12.3	25.9	8.7	5.5[d]	2.6[d]	5.3[d]	39.7
Motor vehicle theft	1,310,800	100.0	1.2	2.4	3.7	4.3	6.7	68.5	13.2
Completed	968,820	100.0	0.2[d]	0.2[d]	0.4[d]	1.7	3.5	90.1	3.8
Attempted	341,980	100.0	4.2[d]	8.5	13.1	11.5	15.7	7.3	39.6
White									
All personal crimes	12,258,140	100.0	0.9	39.8	13.9	16.6	7.7	8.3	12.8
Crimes of violence[c]	1,039,830	100.0	4.0	21.8	7.3	9.4	7.0	8.0	42.5
Completed	732,720	100.0	2.0[d]	23.4	9.5	10.6	8.2	9.6	36.7
Attempted	307,110	100.0	8.8	18.2	1.9[d]	6.5	4.1[d]	4.2[d]	56.4
Robbery	511,790	100.0	1.4[d]	27.6	12.8	11.6	12.2	13.7	20.7
Completed	476,940	100.0	0.0[d]	29.1	13.7	12.5	12.2	13.8	18.6
With injury	217,750	100.0	0.0[d]	26.9	10.4	16.3	11.2	15.1	20.0
Without injury	259,190	100.0	0.0[d]	30.9	16.5	9.2	13.1	12.8	17.5
Attempted	34,840	100.0	20.5[d]	7.2[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	12.1[d]	11.5[d]	48.7
With injury	13,230	100.0[d]	54.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	46.0[d]
Without injury	21,610	100.0	0.0[d]	11.6[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	19.5[d]	18.6[d]	50.3[d]
Assault	511,040	100.0	6.4	15.4	2.0[d]	7.1	2.0[d]	2.5[d]	64.6
Aggravated	226,170	100.0	5.9[d]	13.0	2.7[d]	9.3	3.5[d]	2.4	63.1
Simple	284,870	100.0	6.7	17.3	1.5[d]	5.3[d]	0.7[d]	2.6[d]	65.8
Crimes of theft	11,218,310	100.0	0.6	41.4	14.5	17.2	7.8	8.4	10.0
Completed	10,875,510	100.0	0.3	42.4	14.8	17.4	7.8	8.5	8.8
Attempted	342,790	100.0	9.2	10.4	6.6	11.3	7.1	5.5	49.9
Personal larceny with contact	344,600	100.0	0.0[d]	43.1	13.5	26.9	6.0	5.2	5.3
Personal larceny without contact	10,873,710	100.0	0.6	41.4	14.6	16.9	7.9	8.5	10.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.14

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations resulting in economic loss

By type of victimization, race of victim, and value of loss, United States, 1987[a]--Continued

Race and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Value of economic loss: No monetary value	Less than $50	$50 to $99	$100 to $249	$250 to $499	$500 or more	Not known and not available
White (continued)									
All household crimes	11,821,320	100.0%	1.9%	30.2%	12.0%	13.9%	8.0%	19.6%	14.4%
Completed	10,678,380	100.0	0.8	31.1	12.7	14.6	8.5	21.4	10.8
Attempted	1,142,940	100.0	11.9	21.6	5.2	6.9	3.9	3.2	47.3
Burglary	3,847,350	100.0	3.8	17.2	8.0	12.5	8.7	27.3	22.5
Completed	3,125,520	100.0	1.3	15.4	9.1	14.2	10.6	33.3	15.9
Forcible entry	1,420,670	100.0	2.4	7.8	3.4	8.2	8.9	45.4	23.9
Unlawful entry without force	1,704,850	100.0	0.4[d]	21.8	13.9	19.2	12.1	23.3	9.3
Attempted forcible entry	721,830	100.0	14.6	24.7	3.2	5.0	0.5[d]	1.2[d]	50.8
Household larceny	6,908,190	100.0	1.0	41.7	15.6	16.1	7.9	7.5	10.2
Completed	6,742,160	100.0	0.7	42.1	15.9	16.3	8.0	7.5	9.4
Attempted	166,030	100.0	12.5	25.9	4.3[d]	5.7[d]	3.2[d]	5.4[d]	43.0
Motor vehicle theft	1,065,780	100.0	1.0[d]	2.5	3.2	4.5	6.1	70.6	12.0
Completed	810,690	100.0	0.2[d]	0.2[d]	0.5[d]	1.9[d]	3.6	90.4	3.2
Attempted	255,090	100.0	3.7	9.8	11.6	12.9	14.2	7.6	40.1
Black									
All personal crimes	1,642,490	100.0	0.8[d]	35.9	14.6	14.9	8.0	8.8	16.9
Crimes of violence[c]	277,830	100.0	3.5[d]	21.0	9.0	9.6	13.4	14.3	29.2
Completed	238,930	100.0	2.3[d]	21.6	10.5	11.2	14.7	13.5	26.3
Attempted	38,900	100.0	11.3[d]	17.1[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	5.2[d]	19.4[d]	47.0
Robbery	191,130	100.0	0.0[d]	22.6	13.1	14.0	18.4	16.8	15.2
Completed	189,210	100.0	0.0[d]	21.8	13.2	14.1	18.6	17.0	15.3
With injury	53,620	100.0	0.0[d]	13.0[d]	13.7[d]	21.9[d]	11.4[d]	19.7[d]	20.3[d]
Without injury	135,590	100.0	0.0[d]	25.3	13.0	11.0[d]	21.4	16.0	13.4
Attempted	1,920	100.0[d]	0.0[d]	100.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]
With injury	0	100.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]
Without injury	1,920	100.0[d]	0.0[d]	100.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]
Assault	77,140	100.0	12.7[d]	13.1[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	9.8[d]	64.4
Aggravated	27,760	100.0	19.1[d]	6.1[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	74.8
Simple	49,380	100.0	9.2[d]	17.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	15.3[d]	58.5
Crimes of theft	1,364,660	100.0	0.3[d]	39.0	15.7	16.0	7.0	7.7	14.4
Completed	1,327,650	100.0	0.2[d]	39.6	16.1	15.8	7.1	7.9	13.3
Attempted	37,000	100.0	5.0[d]	15.9[d]	4.3[d]	22.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	52.9
Personal larceny with contact	86,130	100.0	0.0[d]	46.7	20.5	17.4[d]	7.3[d]	5.9[d]	2.1[d]
Personal larceny without contact	1,278,530	100.0	0.3[d]	38.4	15.4	15.9	6.9	7.8	15.2
All household crimes	2,182,060	100.0	2.1	22.5	13.6	13.7	8.2	19.8	20.1
Completed	1,901,530	100.0	0.6[d]	24.1	14.2	15.3	8.7	22.1	15.1
Attempted	280,530	100.0	12.1	11.7	9.4	3.0[d]	4.8[d]	4.5[d]	54.4
Burglary	825,580	100.0	3.8	12.1	8.3	11.2	7.6	25.4	31.6
Completed	637,280	100.0	0.5[d]	11.9	9.4	14.2	9.5	32.1	22.4
Forcible entry	381,670	100.0	0.5[d]	8.8	4.6	6.0	8.8	40.6	30.8
Unlawful entry without force	255,600	100.0	0.7[d]	16.5	16.7	26.5	10.5	19.3	9.8
Attempted forcible entry	188,310	100.0	14.9	12.9	4.4[d]	1.1[d]	1.2[d]	2.8[d]	62.7
Household larceny	1,158,410	100.0	1.1[d]	33.5	19.0	17.0	8.6	8.3	12.5
Completed	1,126,910	100.0	0.7[d]	34.0	18.6	17.5	8.8	8.4	11.9
Attempted	31,500	100.0	14.4[d]	13.9[d]	33.8[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	5.7[d]	32.2[d]
Motor vehicle theft	198,070	100.0	0.8[d]	2.0[d]	3.8[d]	4.2[d]	8.3	63.8	17.1
Completed	137,350	100.0	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	0.0[d]	1.3[d]	3.7[d]	88.0	7.1[d]
Attempted	60,720	100.0	2.5[d]	6.6[d]	12.5[d]	10.7[d]	18.7[d]	9.1[d]	39.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Economic loss includes both theft and damage losses. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Includes "other" races, not shown separately.
[c] Includes rape, not shown separately.

[d] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 82.

Table 3.15

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and age of victim, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Age of victim (in years) 12 to 15 (N=13,252,740)	16 to 19 (N=14,685,450)	20 to 24 (N=19,055,020)	25 to 34 (N=42,884,710)	35 to 49 (N=46,812,480)	50 to 64 (N=32,731,760)	65 and older (N=28,347,320)
Crimes of violence	55.6	67.5	62.5	33.5	18.5	8.6	5.5
Completed	24.4	23.9	20.9	13.1	5.7	3.4	2.5
Attempted	31.2	43.6	41.5	20.4	12.8	5.2	2.9
Rape	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.3	0.2[b]	0.0[b]	0.1[b]
Robbery	7.3	8.9	9.8	7.6	3.4	2.5	1.8
Completed	4.2	5.7	5.9	5.1	2.1	2.0	1.5
With injury	1.1[b]	2.2	2.6	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.0
From serious assault	0.3[b]	1.0[b]	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2[b]	0.4[b]
From minor assault	0.7[b]	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.3[b]	0.5	0.6[b]
Without injury	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.1	1.2	1.2	0.5[b]
Attempted	3.1	3.2	3.9	2.5	1.3	0.5[b]	0.3[b]
With injury	1.0[b]	0.5[b]	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.2[b]	0.1[b]
From serious assault	0.2[b]	0.0[b]	1.0	0.2[b]	0.2[b]	0.2[b]	0.0[b]
From minor assault	0.8[b]	0.5[b]	0.4[b]	0.2[b]	0.3[b]	0.0[b]	0.1[b]
Without injury	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	0.8	0.3[b]	0.1[b]
Assault	47.0	56.5	51.1	24.7	15.0	6.1	3.6
Aggravated	12.8	21.8	16.3	8.5	5.6	2.5	1.3
Completed with injury	5.8	6.0	3.9	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.5[b]
Attempted with weapon	7.0	15.8	12.4	5.7	3.9	1.6	0.8
Simple	34.2	34.7	34.8	16.2	9.4	3.6	2.3
Completed with injury	13.5	11.2	10.5	4.7	1.9	0.5	0.5[b]
Attempted without weapon	20.8	23.5	24.3	11.6	7.5	3.1	1.8
Crimes of theft	108.1	121.5	108.7	78.3	63.3	36.8	18.6
Completed	104.8	115.9	100.3	72.8	59.2	34.1	17.5
Attempted	3.2	5.6	8.4	5.5	4.1	2.7	1.2
Personal larceny with contact	2.9	3.6	4.5	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.7
Purse snatching	0.5[b]	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.1
Pocket picking	2.3	2.5	3.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	105.2	117.9	104.1	76.1	61.2	35.0	15.9
Completed	102.3	112.5	96.8	71.1	57.2	32.5	14.9
Less than $50	75.1	60.0	35.3	27.0	21.3	13.2	6.3
$50 or more	20.5	49.2	58.6	40.8	33.0	16.9	7.2
Amount not available	6.7	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.4	1.4
Attempted	2.9	5.4	7.4	5.0	4.0	2.5	1.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 4.

Table 3.16

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population age 12 and over) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and sex of victim, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Both sexes (N=197,769,470)	Male (N=94,959,780)	Female (N=102,809,700)
Crimes of violence	28.6	36.3	21.6
Completed	10.5	12.5	8.8
Attempted	18.1	23.8	12.8
Rape	0.7	0.1[b]	1.3
Completed	0.3	0.1[b]	0.6
Attempted	0.4	(b,c)	0.7
Robbery	5.2	6.6	3.9
Completed	3.4	4.0	2.9
With injury	1.4	1.8	1.1
From serious assault	0.7	1.1	0.3
From minor assault	0.7	0.7	0.8
Without injury	2.0	2.2	1.9
Attempted	1.8	2.7	0.9
With injury	0.5	0.6	0.4
From serious assault	0.2	0.3	0.1[b]
From minor assault	0.3	0.3	0.3
Without injury	1.3	2.1	0.5
Assault	22.7	29.5	16.4
Aggravated	7.8	11.4	4.4
Completed with injury	2.4	3.7	1.3
Attempted with weapon	5.4	7.8	3.1
Simple	14.9	18.1	12.0
Completed with injury	4.4	4.8	4.0
Attempted without weapon	10.5	13.3	8.0
Crimes of theft	67.5	72.0	63.3
Completed	63.3	67.1	59.7
Attempted	4.2	4.9	3.6
Personal larceny with contact	2.6	2.2	2.9
Purse snatching	0.9	(b,c)	1.8
Pocket picking	1.6	2.1	1.2
Personal larceny without contact	64.9	69.8	60.3
Completed	61.0	64.9	57.4
Less than $50	26.9	26.8	27.0
$50 or more	31.2	35.5	27.1
Amount not available	3.0	2.6	3.3
Attempted	3.9	4.9	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
[c] Less than 0.05 per 1,000 population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 3.

Table 3.17

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population age 12 and over) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and race of victim, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	White (N=169,915,280)	Black (N=22,725,690)	Other (N=5,128,510)
Crimes of violence	27.3	39.6	24.6
Completed	9.8	16.3	10.5
Attempted	17.5	23.3	14.1
Rape	0.5	1.8	1.9[b]
Robbery	4.4	11.8	3.0[b]
Completed	2.8	8.3	2.3[b]
With injury	1.3	2.4	0.8[b]
From serious assault	0.6	1.1	0.8[b]
From minor assault	0.7	1.3	0.0[b]
Without injury	1.5	6.0	1.5[b]
Attempted	1.6	3.4	0.6[b]
With injury	0.4	1.4	0.0[b]
From serious assault	0.2	0.4[b]	0.0[b]
From minor assault	0.2	1.0	0.0[b]
Without injury	1.2	2.0	0.6[b]
Assault	22.3	26.1	19.7
Aggravated	7.2	12.0	8.9
Completed with injury	2.3	3.5	3.1[b]
Attempted with weapon	4.9	8.6	5.8
Simple	15.1	14.0	10.9
Completed with injury	4.4	3.9	3.7
Attempted without weapon	10.7	10.1	7.2
Crimes of theft	68.2	62.9	62.4
Completed	64.0	58.4	59.8
Attempted	4.2	4.5	2.7[b]
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	4.3	4.6
Purse snatching	0.8	1.4	2.3[b]
Pocket picking	1.5	2.9	2.3[b]
Personal larceny without contact	66.0	58.6	57.9
Completed	62.0	54.6	55.2
Less than $50	27.6	22.1	25.9
$50 or more	31.8	27.4	27.2
Amount not available	2.7	5.2	2.1[b]
Attempted	3.9	4.0	2.7[b]

Note: See Note, table 3.1. The racial category "other" includes minority groups such as Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, etc. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 6.

Table 3.18

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, age, and race of victim, United States, 1987[a]

		Crimes of violence										Crimes of theft				
						Robbery			Assault						Personal larceny	
Age and race of victim	Total population	Total	Com-pleted	At-tempted	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra-vated	Simple	Total	Com-pleted	At-tempted	With contact	Without contact
White																
12 to 15 years	10,686,480	51.7	23.3	28.5	1.0[b]	6.2	1.8	4.4	44.5	10.4	34.1	111.2	108.0	3.2	2.1	109.1
16 to 19 years	12,082,870	66.4	24.7	41.7	1.9	7.8	2.4	5.4	56.7	18.7	38.0	124.5	120.0	4.5	3.2	121.3
20 to 24 years	15,958,400	65.1	21.0	44.1	1.2	9.6	4.1	5.5	54.3	17.3	36.9	113.2	105.1	8.2	3.7	109.5
25 to 34 years	36,312,460	31.7	11.7	19.9	0.9	6.2	2.1	4.1	24.6	8.1	16.5	80.2	74.3	5.9	2.2	78.1
35 to 49 years	40,344,880	18.5	5.4	13.1	0.1[b]	2.8	1.2	1.6	15.6	5.5	10.2	64.9	60.7	4.2	2.1	62.9
50 to 64 years	28,925,810	7.9	2.7	5.2	0.0[b]	1.9	0.8	1.2	5.9	2.2	3.7	37.4	34.6	2.8	1.6	35.8
65 years and older	25,604,390	4.6	2.3	2.3	0.1[b]	1.6	0.9	0.7	2.9	1.3	1.7	18.7	17.4	1.3	2.2	16.4
Black																
12 to 15 years	2,081,050	78.2	34.4	43.8	3.0[b]	13.3	3.7[b]	9.6	61.9	23.5	38.3	98.1	93.9	4.2[b]	6.6[b]	91.5
16 to 19 years	2,207,900	77.3	20.6	56.8	3.3[b]	15.8	3.8[b]	11.9	58.2	38.9	19.3	98.6	87.0	11.6	5.5[b]	93.1
20 to 24 years	2,570,380	53.0	21.6	31.4	3.4[b]	12.5	4.7[b]	7.8	37.1	11.0	26.1	87.1	78.4	8.7	9.5	77.5
25 to 34 years	5,273,990	49.7	23.6	26.1	3.0[b]	19.0	4.7	14.3	27.6	12.5	15.2	67.4	63.9	3.6	1.0[b]	66.4
35 to 49 years	4,988,680	18.6	6.4	12.3	0.4[b]	7.2	2.8[b]	4.3	11.1	6.8	4.2	54.0	49.9	4.1	2.5[b]	51.5
50 to 64 years	3,239,450	12.8	9.2	3.6[b]	0.0[b]	7.8	2.8[b]	5.0	5.1	2.1[b]	3.0[b]	36.3	34.2	2.1[b]	3.8[b]	32.5
65 years and older	2,364,230	14.3	4.7[b]	9.6	0.0[b]	4.9[b]	4.2[b]	0.7[b]	9.4	1.5[b]	7.9	17.9	17.9	0.0[b]	7.5	10.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

[c] Less than 0.05 per 1,000 population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 9.

Table 3.19

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population age 12 and over) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1987[a]

	Male		Female	
Type of victimization	White (N=82,108,740)	Black (N=10,382,130)	White (N=87,806,540)	Black (N=12,343,560)
Crimes of violence	35.0	49.1	20.1	31.6
Completed	12.0	17.5	7.7	15.2
Attempted	23.0	31.6	12.3	16.4
Rape	0.1	0.0[b]	0.9	3.3
Robbery	5.7	15.2	3.2	8.9
Completed	3.4	9.2	2.3	7.6
With injury	1.6	2.9	1.0	1.9
Without injury	1.7	6.3	1.3	5.7
Attempted	2.3	6.0	0.9	1.3
With injury	0.4	2.2	0.4	0.8[b]
Without injury	1.9	3.8	0.6	0.5[b]
Assault	29.2	33.9	15.9	19.5
Aggravated	10.5	18.3	4.1	6.8
Completed with injury	3.5	4.9	1.2	2.3
Attempted without weapon	7.1	13.4	2.9	4.5
Simple	18.7	15.6	11.8	12.7
Completed with injury	5.1	3.4	3.8	4.3
Attempted without weapon	13.6	12.2	8.0	8.4
Crimes of theft	72.5	70.6	64.3	56.4
Completed	67.7	64.1	60.5	53.7
Attempted	4.7	6.6	3.8	2.8
Personal larceny with contact	1.9	4.4	2.7	4.2
Personal larceny without contact	70.6	66.2	61.6	52.2
Completed	65.9	59.6	58.4	50.4
Attempted	4.7	6.6	3.2	1.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 7.

Table 3.20

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, and age of victim, United States, 1987[a]

		Crimes of violence										Crimes of theft				
						Robbery			Assault						Personal larceny	
Sex and age of victim	Total population	Total	Completed	Attempted	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	Total	Completed	Attempted	With contact	Without contact
Male																
12 to 15 years	6,781,500	68.4	32.8	35.6	0.9[b]	10.4	3.1	7.3	57.1	18.2	39.0	109.2	105.8	3.4	4.2	105.0
16 to 19 years	7,390,980	90.1	29.7	60.5	0.0[b]	11.9	3.3	8.6	78.3	32.8	45.5	125.8	117.6	8.3	3.9	121.9
20 to 24 years	9,322,410	76.4	22.8	53.6	0.2[b]	13.0	5.9	7.1	63.3	24.6	38.6	120.6	112.0	8.6	4.6	115.9
25 to 34 years	21,278,130	39.7	13.6	26.2	0.1[b]	9.4	2.7	6.7	30.2	11.5	18.7	84.3	78.2	6.1	1.1	83.2
35 to 49 years	22,932,150	22.6	6.0	16.5	0.0[b]	3.6	1.7	1.9	18.9	7.8	11.1	63.5	58.7	4.8	2.1	61.4
50 to 64 years	15,496,620	11.1	4.7	6.5	0.0[b]	3.4	1.1	2.3	7.7	3.3	4.4	37.5	34.5	3.0	0.9[b]	36.6
65 years and older	11,757,990	5.5	2.5	3.0	0.0[b]	1.2[b]	0.6[b]	0.6[b]	4.3	1.4	2.9	18.2	16.7	1.6	1.8	16.4
Female																
12 to 15 years	6,471,240	42.1	15.6	26.5	1.7[b]	4.0	0.9[b]	3.1	36.4	7.1	29.3	106.8	103.8	3.0	1.5[b]	105.4
16 to 19 years	7,294,470	44.6	18.0	26.6	4.2	5.9	2.1[b]	3.8	34.5	10.7	23.8	117.0	114.2	2.8	3.3	113.8
20 to 24 years	9,732,610	49.1	19.2	29.9	2.8	6.8	2.3	4.5	39.4	8.4	31.1	97.3	89.1	8.2	4.4	92.8
25 to 34 years	21,606,580	27.5	12.6	14.8	2.4	5.8	2.0	3.8	19.3	5.5	13.8	72.4	67.5	5.0	3.3	69.2
35 to 49 years	23,880,320	14.7	5.5	9.2	0.3[b]	3.1	1.0	2.1	11.3	3.5	7.8	63.2	59.8	3.5	2.3	61.0
50 to 64 years	17,235,140	6.3	2.3	4.0	0.0[b]	1.6	0.8[b]	0.9[b]	4.6	1.7	2.9	36.2	33.8	2.4	2.6	33.6
65 years and older	16,589,340	5.4	2.5	2.9	0.1[b]	2.2	1.5	0.8[b]	3.1	1.2	1.9	18.9	18.1	0.9[b]	3.3	15.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 5.

Table 3.21

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, age, and race of victim, United States, 1987

Sex, age, and race of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White			
Male			
12 to 15 years	5,467,390	65.7	114.0
16 to 19 years	6,109,030	89.4	125.3
20 to 24 years	7,882,380	82.1	125.1
25 to 34 years	18,265,560	37.3	85.2
35 to 49 years	19,962,380	22.9	65.2
50 to 64 years	13,803,010	9.7	38.0
65 years and older	10,618,990	4.5	18.1
Female			
12 to 15 years	5,219,090	37.1	108.2
16 to 19 years	5,973,830	42.9	123.7
20 to 24 years	8,076,010	48.5	101.7
25 to 34 years	18,046,900	25.9	75.2
35 to 49 years	20,382,500	14.2	64.6
50 to 64 years	15,122,800	6.1	36.9
65 years and older	14,985,400	4.6	19.1
Black			
Male			
12 to 15 years	1,053,880	90.8	88.3
16 to 19 years	1,086,640	101.0	119.2
20 to 24 years	1,181,860	49.2	104.5
25 to 34 years	2,423,580	62.5	82.0
35 to 49 years	2,250,140	21.1	51.5
50 to 64 years	1,414,730	22.9	37.8
65 years and older	971,300	5.4[a]	19.9
Female			
12 to 15 years	1,027,170	65.2	108.1
16 to 19 years	1,121,260	54.4	78.6
20 to 24 years	1,388,520	56.3	72.3
25 to 34 years	2,850,410	38.8	55.0
35 to 49 years	2,738,540	16.6	56.0
50 to 64 years	1,824,730	5.0[a]	35.1
65 years and older	1,392,930	13.6	16.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 10.

Table 3.22

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population age 12 and over) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and family income, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Family income						
	Less than $7,500 (N=22,798,600)[b]	$7,500 to $9,999 (N=9,026,900)[b]	$10,000 to $14,999 (N=22,526,900)[b]	$15,000 to $24,999 (N=37,791,600)[b]	$25,000 to $29,999 (N=16,733,700)[b]	$30,000 to $49,999 (N=43,679,800)[b]	$50,000 or more (N=24,655,200)[b]
Crimes of violence	53.8	40.0	34.5	25.2	27.0	20.7	20.5
Completed	23.0	17.3	12.9	8.2	10.0	6.9	6.0
Attempted	30.8	22.7	21.7	17.1	17.0	13.8	14.5
Rape	2.6	0.2[c]	0.3[c]	0.6	0.7[c]	0.3[c]	0.5[c]
Robbery	11.7	7.8	5.7	3.7	4.1	3.6	2.8
Completed	8.2	5.0	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.5	1.3
With injury	2.9	2.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.3[c]
From serious assault	1.4	1.1[c]	0.6[c]	0.5	0.5[c]	0.4	0.2[c]
From minor assault	1.5	1.5[c]	0.8	0.7	0.6[c]	0.6	0.1[c]
Without injury	5.3	2.4	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.0
Attempted	3.4	2.8	2.8	1.2	0.8[c]	1.0	1.5
With injury	1.1	1.1[c]	0.4[c]	0.4[c]	0.1[c]	0.3[c]	0.3[c]
From serious assault	0.5[c]	0.4[c]	0.1[c]	0.2[c]	0.0[c]	0.3[c]	0.0[c]
From minor assault	0.6[c]	0.6[c]	0.3[c]	0.1[c]	0.1[c]	(c,d)	0.3[c]
Without injury	2.3	1.8[c]	2.3	0.9	0.7[c]	0.7	1.1
Assault	39.6	31.9	28.5	20.9	22.2	16.8	17.3
Aggravated	14.3	11.4	9.8	7.3	8.2	4.9	5.4
Completed with injury	5.2	5.9	3.0	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.3
Attempted with weapon	9.1	5.5	6.9	5.3	5.8	3.7	4.0
Simple	25.3	20.6	18.6	13.6	14.0	11.9	11.9
Completed with injury	8.7	6.2	6.7	3.5	4.1	2.9	3.2
Attempted without weapon	16.6	14.4	11.9	10.1	9.9	9.0	8.7
Crimes of theft	70.0	64.8	59.8	65.2	69.0	68.9	83.0
Completed	66.4	60.3	55.2	60.9	64.9	65.3	77.5
Attempted	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.6	5.5
Personal larceny with contact	4.5	7.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.9
Purse snatching	1.8	2.4	0.6[c]	0.5	0.7[c]	1.0	0.4[c]
Pocket picking	2.7	4.9	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5
Personal larceny without contact	65.5	57.4	57.9	63.4	67.2	66.6	81.2
Completed	62.5	53.3	53.6	59.1	63.4	63.3	75.9
Less than $50	26.9	24.9	23.7	26.7	29.6	29.8	29.9
$50 or more	32.0	24.3	26.6	30.0	31.2	30.7	43.3
Amount not available	3.6	4.2	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7
Attempted	3.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.3	5.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Excludes persons whose family income level was not ascertained.
[c] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
[d] Less than 0.05 per 1,000 population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 14.

Table 3.23

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population age 12 and over) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, race, and family income of victim, United States, 1987[a]

		Crimes of violence										Crimes of theft				
						Robbery			Assault						Personal larceny	
Race and family income of victim	Total population[b]	Total	Completed	Attempted	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	Total	Completed	Attempted	With contact	Without contact
White																
Less than $7,500	16,350,700	53.1	22.3	30.8	1.9	9.5	4.0	5.5	41.8	13.6	28.2	75.8	72.4	3.3	4.2	71.5
$7,500 to $9,999	7,129,200	42.1	16.9	25.3	0.3[c]	8.5	3.9	4.7	33.3	10.1	23.2	60.9	56.8	4.0	4.9	56.0
$10,000 to $14,999	18,722,500	32.0	11.1	20.9	0.3[c]	4.4	1.0	3.4	27.3	8.8	18.5	56.5	53.1	3.4	1.7	54.9
$15,000 to $24,999	32,887,700	25.1	7.8	17.4	0.4[c]	3.4	1.4	2.0	21.4	7.1	14.3	65.7	61.1	4.6	1.7	64.0
$25,000 to $29,999	14,977,600	26.8	10.4	16.4	0.4[c]	4.0	1.1	2.8	22.4	8.3	14.1	70.5	65.4	4.5	2.0	68.5
$30,000 to $49,999	39,738,100	20.4	6.7	13.6	0.3[c]	3.5	1.4	2.1	16.6	4.5	12.1	69.1	65.9	3.7	2.2	66.9
$50,000 or more	22,722,900	20.5	6.0	14.5	0.5[c]	2.7	0.4[c]	2.3	17.3	5.6	11.7	84.5	78.7	5.8	1.8	82.7
Black																
Less than $7,500	5,637,100	57.8	25.0	32.8	3.9	18.5	4.4	14.1	35.5	15.9	19.6	54.5	50.3	4.2	5.9	48.6
$7,500 to $9,999	1,635,300	33.4	18.2	15.2	0.0[c]	6.0[c]	3.5[c]	2.5[c]	27.4	15.2	12.2	76.2	69.3	6.9[c]	14.7	61.5
$10,000 to $14,999	3,253,500	51.0	22.5	28.5	0.6[c]	14.2	5.9	8.3	36.1	16.7	19.4	82.7	70.9	11.8	3.7[c]	79.0
$15,000 to $24,999	4,065,600	24.6	9.1	15.5	1.7[c]	6.0	2.6[c]	3.4[c]	16.9	9.1	7.8	60.1	57.7	2.4[c]	3.6[c]	56.5
$25,000 to $29,999	1,415,700	28.2	8.0[c]	20.2	3.2[c]	6.7[c]	2.8[c]	4.0[c]	18.3	7.4[c]	10.9[c]	55.0	55.0	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	55.0
$30,000 to $49,999	2,972,300	23.1	11.1	12.0	0.9[c]	4.9[c]	0.7[c]	4.2[c]	17.3	8.7	8.6	63.4	59.3	4.1[c]	1.2[c]	62.2
$50,000 or more	1,123,500	23.6	7.7[c]	15.9	0.0[c]	4.5[c]	2.5[c]	2.0[c]	19.1	0.0[c]	19.1	67.9	64.7	3.2[c]	0.0[c]	67.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Excludes persons whose family income level was not ascertained.
[c] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 15.

Table 3.24

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 population age 12 and over) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1987[a]

	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
Type of victimization	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,221,280	16.3	2,439,290	12.3
Completed	1,118,610	5.7	967,350	4.9
Attempted	2,102,670	10.6	1,471,950	7.4
Rape	76,660	0.4	64,230	0.3
Completed	32,670	0.2	32,130	0.2
Attempted	43,990	0.2	32,100	0.2
Robbery	823,240	4.2	207,220	1.0
Completed	521,630	2.6	156,510	0.8
With injury	207,980	1.1	67,670	0.3
From serious assault	101,220	0.5	28,830	0.1
From minor assault	106,760	0.5	38,840	0.2
Without injury	313,650	1.6	88,840	0.4
Attempted	301,600	1.5	50,710	0.3
With injury	72,370	0.4	24,730	0.1
From serious assault	37,010	0.2	7,720	(b,c)
From minor assault	35,360	0.2	17,010	0.1
Without injury	229,240	1.2	25,980	0.1
Assault	2,321,380	11.7	2,167,840	11.0
Aggravated	935,780	4.7	607,380	3.1
Completed with injury	226,330	1.1	254,470	1.3
Attempted with weapon	709,450	3.6	352,910	1.8
Simple	1,385,600	7.0	1,560,460	7.9
Completed with injury	337,970	1.7	524,230	2.7
Attempted without weapon	1,047,630	5.3	1,036,230	5.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
[c] Less than 0.05 per 1,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 34.

Table 3.25

Estimated number and percent of personal victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1987

Type of victimization	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent using self-protective measures	Number	Percent using self-protective measures	Number	Percent using self-protective measure
Crimes of violence	5,660,570	68.9%	3,221,280	66.1%	2,439,290	72.6%
Completed	2,085,950	66.3	1,118,610	55.1	967,350	79.2
Attempted	3,574,620	70.4	2,102,670	72.0	1,471,950	68.2
Rape	140,900	83.1	76,660	81.1	64,230	85.6
Robbery	1,030,460	61.2	823,240	57.0	207,220	78.0
Completed	678,150	50.1	521,630	41.5	156,510	78.7
With injury	275,650	62.0	207,980	55.9	67,670	81.0
From serious assault	130,050	63.8	101,220	57.8	28,830	84.9
From minor assault	145,610	60.4	106,760	54.0	38,840	78.1
Without injury	402,490	41.9	313,650	32.0	88,840	77.0
Attempted	352,310	82.6	301,600	83.8	50,710	75.5
With injury	97,090	85.2	72,370	88.8	24,730	74.5
From serious assault	44,730	91.8	37,010	94.8	7,720	77.5[a]
From minor assault	52,370	79.6	35,360	82.6	17,010	73.2[a]
Without injury	255,220	81.6	229,240	82.2	25,980	76.5
Assault	4,489,220	70.2	2,321,380	68.9	2,167,840	71.7
Aggravated	1,543,150	69.8	935,780	68.1	607,380	72.4
Completed with injury	480,800	71.7	226,330	62.3	254,470	80.0
Attempted with weapon	1,062,350	68.9	709,450	69.9	352,910	67.0
Simple	2,946,070	70.5	1,385,600	69.4	1,560,460	71.4
Completed with injury	862,200	76.0	337,970	70.6	524,230	79.5
Attempted without weapon	2,083,860	68.1	1,047,630	69.0	1,036,230	67.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. This table reflects the proportion of victims who responded affirmatively when asked whether they used any self-protective measures. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 67.

Table 3.26

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and age of head of household, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Age of head of household (in years)				
	12 to19 (N=924,120)	20 to 34 (N=26,525,820)	35 to 49 (N=26,162,310)	50 to 64 (N=18,956,040)	65 years and older (N=19,195,650)
Household crimes	378.3	239.0	187.4	137.1	80.0
Completed	320.4	199.1	160.7	114.6	68.2
Attempted	57.9	39.9	26.7	22.5	11.8
Burglary	173.5	85.0	65.5	45.1	33.2
Completed	138.1	62.5	51.4	33.8	26.4
Forcible entry	48.6	31.2	22.1	15.5	11.3
Unlawful entry without force	89.5	31.3	29.2	18.3	15.1
Attempted forcible entry	35.4	22.6	14.2	11.3	6.8
Household larceny	160.8	131.6	105.0	76.4	41.1
Completed	152.9	122.0	97.4	71.1	38.7
Less than $50	63.6	53.7	38.8	31.0	19.5
$50 or more	81.1	63.1	52.9	35.0	14.9
Amount not available	8.2[b]	5.3	5.7	5.2	4.3
Attempted	8.0[b]	9.6	7.6	5.2	2.4
Motor vehicle theft	44.0	22.3	16.8	15.6	5.7
Completed	29.4	14.6	11.9	9.7	3.1
Attempted	14.6[b]	7.7	4.9	5.9	2.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 23.

Table 3.27

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and race of head of household, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	All races (N=91,763,950)	White (N=79,543,810)	Black (N=10,229,530)	Other (N=1,990,600)
Household crimes	171.4	163.6	232.0	169.3
Completed	144.5	139.0	189.7	135.5
Attempted	26.8	24.7	42.3	33.9
Burglary	61.3	57.0	94.4	62.6
Completed	46.6	44.0	66.1	50.3
Forcible entry	21.4	18.9	39.3	28.8
Unlawful entry without force	25.2	25.1	26.8	21.5
Attempted forcible entry	14.7	13.0	28.3	12.3
Household larceny	94.0	91.4	116.2	82.2
Completed	87.4	84.8	110.2	74.7
Less than $50	37.7	37.7	40.1	26.5
$50 or more	44.5	42.3	61.5	44.7
Amount not available	5.2	4.8	8.5	3.6[b]
Attempted	6.6	6.7	6.0	7.5[b]
Motor vehicle theft	16.1	15.2	21.4	24.5
Completed	10.6	10.2	13.4	10.4
Attempted	5.6	5.0	8.0	14.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.17. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 20.

Table 3.28

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and family income, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Family income: Less than $7,500 (N=13,696,300)[b]	$7,500 to $9,999 (N=4,837,900)[b]	$10,000 to $14,999 (N=11,322,600)[b]	$15,000 to $24,999 (N=17,577,100)[b]	$25,000 to $29,999 (N=7,294,200)[b]	$30,000 to $49,999 (N=17,623,500)[b]	$50,000 or more (N=9,410,300)[b]
Household crimes	197.5	179.2	172.7	170.7	174.0	164.3	170.1
Completed	163.5	150.2	146.2	147.1	143.8	138.3	145.4
Attempted	34.0	29.0	26.6	23.7	30.2	26.0	24.7
Burglary	86.3	73.6	70.6	56.9	55.7	49.5	51.6
Completed	63.4	58.0	53.2	44.1	42.7	37.8	40.8
Forcible entry	26.0	26.8	26.8	19.1	23.4	19.6	15.8
Unlawful entry without force	37.4	31.2	26.4	25.1	19.2	18.2	25.0
Attempted forcible entry	22.9	15.6	17.5	12.8	13.1	11.7	10.8
Household larceny	98.9	90.1	89.3	97.3	102.0	96.7	96.4
Completed	91.3	82.6	84.5	91.3	90.9	90.3	89.3
Less than $50	44.6	34.0	39.7	37.9	40.3	38.8	34.6
$50 or more	41.8	40.3	40.8	48.8	46.2	45.3	49.5
Amount not available	4.9	8.3	4.1	4.6	4.4	6.2	5.2
Attempted	7.7	7.5	4.8	6.0	11.0	6.5	7.1
Motor vehicle theft	12.3	15.6	12.8	16.5	16.3	18.1	22.2
Completed	8.8	9.6	8.5	11.6	10.2	10.2	15.4
Attempted	3.5	6.0	4.3	4.9	6.1	7.8	6.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Excludes families whose family income level was not ascertained.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 24.

Table 3.29

Respondents reporting whether anyone illegally entered their home during the past year

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-88[a]

Question: "During the last year--that is, between March and now--did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home)?"

	1974			1975			1977			1980			1982			1984			1985			1987			1988		
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
National	8%	92%	(b)	7%	93%	(b)	7%	93%	(b)	8%	92%	(b)	8%	92%	(b)	7%	93%	(b)	7%	93%	(b)	6%	93%	(b)	7%	93%	0
Sex																											
Male	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	8	92	0%	8	92	0%	5	94	(b)	6	94	0%	5	94	(b)	7	93	0
Female	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	93	(b)	9	91	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	0
Race																											
White	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	0
Black/other	16	84	1%	9	91	0%	8	92	0%	15	85	0	14	86	(b)	12	87	(b)	9	90	1	8	91	(b)	9	91	0
Education																											
College	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	9	90	(b)	9	91	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	0%	7	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	94	0
High school	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	9	91	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0%	7	93	0
Grade school	8	92	0	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0	4	95	1	5	94	1	8	92	0
Occupation																											
Professional/business	9	91	0	8	92	0	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	8	92	0	5	95	0	7	93	0	4	96	(b)	6	94	0
Clerical	5	94	1	5	95	0	9	91	0	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	(b)	9	91	0	9	91	0
Manual	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	8	92	0
Farmer	7	93	0	2	98	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	6	94	0
Income																											
$15,000 and over	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	0	5	95	(b)	6	94	0
$10,000 to $14,999	6	94	0	5	95	0	9	91	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	0	10	90	0	9	91	0	6	94	0	10	90	0
$7,000 to $9,999	9	90	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	14	86	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	10	90	0	8	92	0
$5,000 to $6,999	9	91	0	5	94	1	6	94	0	10	90	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	90	3	8	92	0	8	92	0
$3,000 to $4,999	6	94	0	12	88	0	9	91	0	8	91	1	15	85	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	15	85	0	7	93	0
Under $3,000	12	88	0	10	90	0	4	96	0	15	85	0	5	95	0	8	90	2	5	95	0	12	85	2	14	86	0
Age																											
18 to 20 years	11	89	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	18	82	0	8	92	0	13	87	0	8	92	0	12	88	0	11	89	0
21 to 29 years	8	91	1	10	90	(b)	8	92	(b)	12	88	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	11	89	0	10	90	0	5	95	0
30 to 49 years	8	92	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	10	90	0
50 years and older	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	95	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	4	96	(b)	5	95	(b)	4	96	0
Region																											
Northeast	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	9	91	0	4	95	1	5	95	0
Midwest	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	94	0	4	96	0	4	96	0	7	93	0
South	8	92	(b)	5	95	0	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	1	8	91	(b)	8	92	0
West	10	90	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	12	88	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	9	91	0	8	92	0
Religion																											
Protestant	9	91	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	5	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	0
Catholic	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	7	93	0	7	93	0	3	96	(b)	6	94	0
Jewish	2	98	0	11	89	0	3	97	0	3	97	0	5	95	0	7	93	0	6	94	0	5	95	0	0	100	0
None	8	92	0	14	85	1	6	94	0	11	89	0	10	90	0	12	88	0	16	84	0	6	94	0	9	91	0
Politics																											
Republican	8	92	0	6	94	0	5	95	(b)	7	93	1	6	94	0	5	94	(b)	6	94	0	6	94	0	5	95	0
Democrat	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	5	94	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	0
Independent	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	10	89	(b)	7	93	0	9	91	(b)	6	93	(b)	9	91	0

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 3.30

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households and per 1,000 vehicles owned) of motor vehicle theft

By age, race of head of household, and form of tenure, United States, 1987

	Households			Vehicles owned		
	Number	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000	Number	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000
Race of head of household						
All races	91,763,950	1,478,750	16.1	165,528,650	1,575,760	9.5
White	79,543,810	1,210,840	15.2	149,881,430	1,304,220	8.7
Black	10,229,530	219,120	21.4	12,393,100	222,750	18.0
Other	1,990,600	48,790	24.5	3,254,120	48,790	15.0
Age of head of household						
12 to 19 years	924,120	40,630	44.0	1,053,950	50,510	47.9
20 to 34 years	26,525,820	592,660	22.3	46,665,050	623,550	13.4
35 to 49 years	26,162,310	440,110	16.8	55,486,140	468,070	8.4
50 to 64 years	18,956,040	296,500	15.6	38,99 ,690	313,110	8.0
65 years and older	19,195,650	108,840	5.7	23,325,820	120,500	5.2
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	58,715,510	746,900	12.7	122,190,740	813,830	6.7
Rented	33,048,430	731,850	22.1	43,337,900	,761,930	17.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.17. The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is equal to or higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of the event; personal crimes of contact and burglary occurring in conjunction with motor vehicle thefts take precedence in determining the final classification based on the number of households.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 22.

Table 3.31

Estimated rate of motor vehicle theft victimization

By household characteristics, United States, 1973-85 (aggregate)

Characteristics	Motor vehicle theft victimization rate per: 1,000 households	Motor vehicle theft victimization rate per: 1,000 registered motor vehicles	Number of vehicles per household
Total	18.6	11.3	1.7
Race of head of household			
White	17.7	10.3	1.7
Black	26.1	24.2	1.1
Other	19.0	12.6	1.5
Ethnicity of head of household			
Hispanic	29.8	21.6	1.4
Non-Hispanic	18.1	10.8	1.7
Age of head of household			
12 to 19 years	40.0	36.4	1.1
20 to 24 years	35.0	22.9	1.5
25 to 29 years	26.9	16.2	1.7
30 to 39 years	20.3	11.2	1.8
40 to 54 years	21.2	10.2	2.1
55 to 64 years	13.1	7.6	1.7
65 years and older	5.9	5.7	1.0
Marital status of head of household			
Married	18.3	9.1	2.0
Widowed	7.5	8.9	0.8
Separated/divorced	24.8	20.9	1.2
Never married	25.4	22.2	1.1
Income of household			
Less than $10,000	13.9	13.9	1.0
$10,000 to $19,999	19.4	11.2	1.7
$20,000 to $29,999	18.9	8.9	2.1
$30,000 and above	19.7	8.2	2.4
Not ascertained	19.3	11.5	1.7
Number of household members			
One	12.8	15.6	0.8
Two	16.6	10.1	1.6
Three to five	22.3	10.8	2.1
Six or more	28.8	13.4	2.2
Household structure			
One male	21.2	18.0	1.2
One female	7.5	10.9	0.7
One adult with children under 12	17.3	21.6	0.8
Married couple	12.1	6.6	1.8
Married couple with children, other adults, etc.	20.6	9.0	2.3
Two persons, both 12 and older, who are not married	25.9	17.6	1.5
Other	32.1	17.8	1.8
Home ownership			
Own	14.7	7.7	1.9
Rent	25.7	21.7	1.2
Number of housing units			
One	15.5	8.1	1.9
Two	25.4	20.8	1.2
Three or more	27.6	27.2	1.0
Mobile home, other	14.1	9.3	1.5
Residence			
Central city	27.2	21.0	1.3
Suburb	19.5	10.7	1.8
Nonmetropolitan area	9.3	5.2	1.8

Note: These data are based on all motor vehicle thefts reported in the National Crime Survey (NCS) conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Estimates presented here are higher than other NCS data because: (1) motor vehicle thefts occurring during other, more serious crimes, are included, and (2) series crimes--three or more incidents about which the victim is unable to provide separate detail--are counted as three incidents each. Approximately 7.7 percent of motor vehicle thefts reported in these tables involved a rape, robbery, or burglary and 3.6 percent constituted series crimes.

Motor vehicle thefts were weighted to represent both households and incidents, since for crimes defined as household crimes, the households as a whole is considered the victim, with one household per theft. (Source, p. 9.)

For definitions of terms and survey methodology used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Motor Vehicle Theft, Special Report NCJ-109978 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1988), p. 6.

Table 3.32

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived age of offender, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)							
			Under 12	12 to 20				21 to 29	30 and older	Not known and not available
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 20			
Crimes of violence	4,175,130	100.0%	0.7%	27.9%	5.1%	10.9%	12.0%	35.3%	32.6%	3.9%
Completed	1,459,690	100.0	1.1[b]	30.9	5.6	11.0	14.2	34.5	29.6	3.9
Attempted	2,715,450	100.0	0.5[b]	26.4	4.7	10.8	10.8	35.7	34.2	3.3
Rape	131,090	100.0	0.0[b]	20.0	1.4[b]	10.3[b]	8.3[b]	25.3	50.0	4.7[b]
Robbery	567,460	100.0	0.4[b]	25.2	2.8	8.1	14.3	42.3	24.4	7.7
Completed	355,580	100.0	0.6[b]	21.8	3.1[b]	5.9	12.8	45.1	24.3	8.2
With injury	143,840	100.0	1.4[b]	22.7	1.3[b]	5.3[b]	16.0	50.0	15.8	10.1[b]
Without injury	211,740	100.0	0.0[b]	21.2	4.4[b]	6.3[b]	10.5	41.8	30.2	6.8[b]
Attempted	211,880	100.0	0.0[b]	30.9	2.3[b]	11.7	16.9	37.6	24.6	6.8[b]
With injury	62,330	100.0	0.0[b]	21.6[b]	2.2[b]	9.2[b]	10.2[b]	49.8	28.5	0.0[b]
Without injury	149,550	100.0	0.0[b]	34.8	2.4[b]	12.8	19.7	32.5	23.0	9.7[b]
Assault	3,476,580	100.0	0.7	28.7	5.6	11.4	11.8	34.5	33.2	2.8
Aggravated	1,090,700	100.0	1.0[b]	28.3	4.0	11.5	12.8	31.4	36.4	2.8
Simple	2,385,880	100.0	0.6[b]	28.9	6.3	11.3	11.3	35.9	31.8	2.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 40.

Table 3.33

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived sex of offender, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived sex of lone offender		
			Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	4,175,130	100.0%	85.6%	13.7%	0.7%
Completed	1,459,690	100.0	85.2	14.0	0.8[b]
Attempted	2,715,450	100.0	85.8	13.5	0.7
Rape	131,090	100.0	98.3	0.0[b]	1.7[b]
Robbery	567,460	100.0	92.7	6.8	0.5[b]
Completed	355,580	100.0	90.2	9.0	0.8[b]
With injury	143,840	100.0	91.2	6.9[b]	1.9[b]
Without injury	211,740	100.0	89.5	10.5	0.0[b]
Attempted	211,880	100.0	97.0	3.0[b]	0.0[b]
With injury	62,330	100.0	96.4	3.6[b]	0.0[b]
Without injury	149,550	100.0	97.2	2.8[b]	0.0[b]
Assault	3,476,580	100.0	84.0	15.3	0.7
Aggravated	1,090,700	100.0	86.6	12.7	0.7[b]
Simple	2,385,880	100.0	82.8	16.5	0.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 39.

Table 3.34

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived race of offender, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived race of lone offender			
			White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	4,175,130	100.0%	67.6%	25.4%	5.6%	1.4%
Completed	1,459,690	100.0	66.0	27.1	5.6	1.2
Attempted	2,715,450	100.0	68.4	24.4	5.6	1.5
Rape	131,090	100.0	56.4	32.0	11.6[b]	0.0[b]
Robbery	567,460	100.0	39.6	51.0	7.1	2.3[b]
Completed	355,580	100.0	37.8	53.5	6.8	1.9[b]
With injury	143,840	100.0	43.5	49.0	5.6[b]	1.9[b]
Without injury	211,740	100.0	33.9	56.5	7.7	1.9[b]
Attempted	211,880	100.0	42.6	46.9	7.6	3.0[b]
With injury	62,330	100.0	53.3	43.6	3.1[b]	0.0[b]
Without injury	149,550	100.0	38.1	48.2	9.5[b]	4.2[b]
Assault	3,476,580	100.0	72.5	20.9	5.2	1.4
Aggravated	1,090,700	100.0	65.9	26.3	6.4	1.3[b]
Simple	2,385,880	100.0	75.6	18.5	4.6	1.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.17. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 41.

Table 3.35

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived race of offender, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization and race of victim	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived race of lone offender: White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence						
White	3,454,930	100.0%	78.5%	15.2%	5.0%	1.4%
Black	638,430	100.0	11.7	82.0	4.5[b]	1.8[b]
Completed						
White	1,180,040	100.0	78.9	14.9	5.0	1.2[b]
Black	239,220	100.0	7.2	89.9	1.1[b]	1.8[b]
Attempted						
White	2,274,880	100.0	78.2	15.3	5.0	1.5
Black	399,210	100.0	14.3	77.3	6.6	1.8[b]
Rape						
White	81,350	100.0	78.4	14.4[b]	7.2[b]	0.0[b]
Black	40,260	100.0	11.1[b]	70.4	18.5[b]	0.0[b]
Robbery						
White	396,770	100.0	53.4	37.9	6.9	1.8[b]
Black	157,400	100.0	8.1[b]	86.0	3.0[b]	3.0[b]
Completed						
White	241,260	100.0	52.1	40.3	5.6[b]	2.0[b]
Black	102,330	100.0	8.4[b]	87.2	2.5[b]	1.9[b]
With injury						
White	102,540	100.0	57.4	36.2	3.7[b]	2.7[b]
Black	37,020	100.0	9.8[b]	90.2	0.0[b]	0.0[b]
Without injury						
White	138,720	100.0	48.2	43.2	7.1[b]	1.5[b]
Black	65,310	100.0	7.6[b]	85.5	4.0[b]	2.9[b]
Attempted						
White	155,510	100.0	55.3	34.2	9.0[b]	1.4[b]
Black	55,070	100.0	7.5[b]	83.7	3.9[b]	5.0[b]
With injury						
White	38,800	100.0	75.1	20.0[b]	4.9[b]	0.0[b]
Black	23,530	100.0	17.5[b]	82.5	0.0[b]	0.0[b]
Without injury						
White	116,710	100.0	48.8	39.0	10.3[b]	1.9[b]
Black	31,540	100.0	0.0[b]	84.5	6.7[b]	8.7[b]
Assault						
White	2,976,810	100.0	81.8	12.2	4.7	1.4
Black	440,780	100.0	13.0	81.7	3.8[b]	1.5[b]
Aggravated						
White	877,390	100.0	78.4	14.3	6.2	1.1[b]
Black	188,260	100.0	9.4	83.7	4.3[b]	2.6[b]
Simple						
White	2,099,420	100.0	83.2	11.3	4.0	1.5
Black	252,520	100.0	15.7	80.1	3.4[b]	0.8[b]

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.17. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 43.

Table 3.36

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Offender's relationship to victim: Total related	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Brother or sister	Other relative	Well-known not related[b]	Casual acquaintance
Crimes of violence	2,060,050	100.0%	20.3%	6.8%	4.2%	1.3%	1.9%	2.9%	3.6%	78.3%	1.4%
Completed	812,450	100.0	27.0	12.5	4.1	1.7[c]	1.8[c]	3.3	3.6	71.8	1.2[c]
Attempted	1,247,600	100.0	15.9	3.1	4.3	1.1[c]	1.3	2.6	3.6	82.6	1.5
Rape	55,670	100.0	30.5	13.0[c]	6.6[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	10.9[c]	69.5	0.0[c]
Robbery	158,750	100.0	25.2	7.3[c]	7.4[c]	1.1[c]	2.3[c]	4.5[c]	2.7[c]	73.5	1.2[c]
Completed	121,800	100.0	26.5	9.6[c]	6.1[c]	1.5[c]	1.4[c]	4.4[c]	3.5[c]	71.9	1.6[c]
Attempted	36,960	100.0	21.3[c]	0.0[c]	11.4[c]	0.0[c]	5.0[c]	4.9[c]	0.0[c]	78.7	0.0[c]
Assault	1,845,620	100.0	19.5	6.6	3.9	1.4	1.5	2.8	3.4	79.0	1.4
Aggravated	486,880	100.0	18.3	5.0	3.9	2.5[c]	0.7[c]	1.3[c]	4.9	80.6	1.1[c]
Simple	1,358,750	100.0	20.0	7.1	3.9	1.0[c]	1.7	3.4	2.9	78.5	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Includes offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

[c] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 45.

Table 3.37

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived ages of offenders, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Perceived ages of multiple offenders (in years): Total	All under 12	All 12 to 20	All 21 to 29	All 30 and older	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,378,240	100.0%	0.9%[b]	34.0%	17.7%	5.3%	33.0%	8.9%
Completed	597,460	100.0	0.3[b]	30.1	20.9	5.8	33.0	9.6
Attempted	780,790	100.0	1.3[b]	37.0	15.3	4.9	33.0	8.3
Rape	9,810	100.0[b]	0.0[b]	62.3[b]	0.0[b]	0.0[b]	37.7[b]	0.0[b]
Robbery	441,780	100.0	0.0[b]	25.5	22.6	8.3	28.5	14.7
Completed	303,490	100.0	0.0[b]	22.3	27.2	10.2	27.5	12.1
With injury	125,640	100.0	0.0[b]	18.2	18.9	19.9	34.5	8.5[b]
Without injury	177,840	100.0	0.0[b]	25.2	33.1	3.3[b]	22.5	14.6
Attempted	138,290	100.0	0.0[b]	32.4	12.4	4.0[b]	30.8	20.3
With injury	34,760	100.0	0.0[b]	11.7[b]	26.5[b]	11.4[b]	16.4[b]	34.1[b]
Without injury	103,530	100.0	0.0[b]	39.4	7.7[b]	1.5[b]	35.7	15.7[b]
Assault	926,660	100.0	1.3[b]	37.8	15.6	3.9	35.0	6.2
Aggravated	396,730	100.0	0.5[b]	32.9	11.4	5.2	41.2	8.8
Simple	529,930	100.0	1.9[b]	41.4	18.8	2.9[b]	30.4	4.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 47.

Table 3.38

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived sex of offenders, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived sex of multiple offenders: All male	All female	Male and female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,378,240	100.0%	76.1%	5.4%	17.0%	1.4%
Completed	597,460	100.0	77.9	4.5	16.4	1.2[b]
Attempted	780,790	100.0	74.8	6.1	17.4	1.6[b]
Rape	9,810	100.0[b]	100.0[b]	0.0[b]	0.0[b]	0.0[b]
Robbery	441,780	100.0	84.0	3.6[b]	11.5	0.9[b]
Completed	303,490	100.0	83.4	3.2[b]	12.1	1.3[b]
With injury	125,640	100.0	85.9	0.0[b]	12.7[b]	1.4[b]
Without injury	177,840	100.0	81.6	5.4[b]	11.7	1.3[b]
Attempted	138,290	100.0	85.5	4.4[b]	10.1[b]	0.0[b]
With injury	34,760	100.0	83.1	5.1[b]	11.7[b]	0.0[b]
Without injury	103,530	100.0	86.3	4.1[b]	9.5[b]	0.0[b]
Assault	926,660	100.0	72.1	6.4	19.8	1.7[b]
Aggravated	396,730	100.0	71.8	0.9[b]	25.1	2.2[b]
Simple	529,930	100.0	72.3	10.5	15.8	1.3[b]

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 46.

Table 3.39

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived races of offenders, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived races of multiple offenders: All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,378,240	100.0%	46.2%	33.9%	6.7%	10.8%	2.4%
Completed	597,460	100.0	40.8	42.3	5.2	10.3	1.4[b]
Attempted	780,790	100.0	50.4	27.4	7.8	11.2	3.1
Rape	9,810	100.0[b]	0.0[b]	100.0[b]	0.0[b]	0.0[b]	0.0[b]
Robbery	441,780	100.0	27.9	53.2	5.4	11.6	1.9[b]
Completed	303,490	100.0	28.1	59.3	1.7[b]	10.1	0.7[b]
With injury	125,640	100.0	45.3	41.7	0.0[b]	13.1	0.0[b]
Without injury	177,840	100.0	16.0	71.8	3.0[b]	8.0[b]	1.2[b]
Attempted	138,290	100.0	27.6	39.6	13.6	14.8	4.4[b]
With injury	34,760	100.0	30.0[b]	40.1[b]	0.0[b]	12.5[b]	17.4[b]
Without injury	103,530	100.0	26.8	39.5	18.1	15.6	0.0[b]
Assault	926,660	100.0	55.4	24.0	7.4	10.6	2.6
Aggravated	396,730	100.0	54.1	27.1	5.7	10.4	2.8
Simple	529,930	100.0	56.4	21.7	8.6[b]	10.7	2.5[b]

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.17. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 48.

Table 3.40

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived races of offenders, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization and race of victim	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived races of multiple offenders				
			All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence[b]							
White	1,094,190	100.0%	56.9%	23.9%	6.1%	10.4%	2.8%
Black	241,830	100.0	5.1[c]	82.6	0.9[c]	11.4	0.0[c]
Robbery							
White	337,870	100.0	35.7	43.7	6.5	11.6	2.4[c]
Black	101,890	100.0	2.8[c]	85.6	0.0[c]	11.6[c]	0.0[c]
Assault							
White	746,510	100.0	67.2	13.9	6.0	9.9	3.0
Black	139,940	100.0	6.8[c]	80.5	1.6[c]	11.2[c]	0.0[c]

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.17. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[c] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 50.

Table 3.41

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1987[a]

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Offenders' relationship to victim						Some or all well-known, not related[b]	Some or all casual acquaintances
			Total related	Spouses, ex-spouses	Parents	Children	Brothers, sisters	Other relatives		
Crimes of violence	361,440	100.0%	12.1%	6.1%	1.3%[c]	0.0%[c]	1.6%[c]	3.1%[c]	46.4%	41.5%
Completed	144,710	100.0	15.7	11.2	3.2[c]	0.0[c]	1.3[c]	0.0[c]	34.7	49.6
Attempted	216,730	100.0	9.6	2.7[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	1.8[c]	5.1[c]	54.2	36.1
Rape	4,260	100.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	100.0[c]
Robbery	48,470	100.0	21.5[c]	16.6[c]	4.8[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	44.1	34.4
Completed	34,720	100.0	30.0[c]	23.2[c]	6.7[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	40.1[c]	30.0[c]
Attempted	13,750	100.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	54.3[c]	45.7[c]
Assault	308,710	100.0	10.7	4.5[c]	0.7[c]	0.0[c]	1.9[c]	3.6[c]	47.4	41.9
Aggravated	114,620	100.0	12.0[c]	7.0[c]	2.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	3.0[c]	37.1	50.9
Simple	194,100	100.0	10.0	3.0[c]	0.0[c]	0.0[c]	3.1[c]	4.0[c]	53.5	36.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Includes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.
[c] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 51.

Table 3.42

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household incidents

By type of incident and time of occurrence, United States, 1987[a]

Type of incident	Number of incidents	Total	Daytime 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	Nighttime				Not known and not available
				Total	6 p.m. to midnight	Midnight to 6 a.m.	Not known	
Crimes of violence	5,032,110	100.0%	47.1%	52.3%	38.3%	13.5%	0.5%	0.7%
Completed	1,868,430	100.0	44.6	54.9	38.2	16.2	0.5[b]	0.5[b]
Attempted	3,163,690	100.0	48.5	50.7	38.4	12.0	0.4[b]	0.7
Rape	134,880	100.0	32.4	67.6	35.0	30.5	2.1[b]	0.0[b]
Robbery	946,030	100.0	40.6	58.7	42.2	15.8	0.7[b]	0.8[b]
Completed	622,480	100.0	42.0	57.1	41.2	15.3	0.6[b]	0.9[b]
With injury	260,900	100.0	39.2	60.8	43.0	16.9	0.8[b]	0.0[b]
From serious assault	120,760	100.0	39.7	60.3	38.4	20.2	1.7[b]	0.0[b]
From minor assault	140,140	100.0	38.8	61.2	47.0	14.2	0.0[b]	0.0[b]
Without injury	361,580	100.0	44.1	54.4	39.9	14.1	0.4[b]	1.5[b]
Attempted	323,550	100.0	37.7	61.7	44.1	16.7	1.0[b]	0.6[b]
With injury	92,810	100.0	43.0	57.0	35.5	21.5	0.0[b]	0.0[b]
From serious assault	42,650	100.0	30.0[b]	70.0	44.6	25.5[b]	0.0[b]	0.0[b]
From minor assault	50,160	100.0	54.2	45.8	27.7[b]	18.1[b]	0.0[b]	0.0[b]
Without injury	230,740	100.0	35.6	63.6	47.5	14.7	1.3[b]	0.8[b]
Assault	3,951,210	100.0	49.1	50.2	37.5	12.4	0.3[b]	0.6
Aggravated	1,283,490	100.0	44.4	55.2	41.9	13.0	0.3[b]	0.4[b]
Completed with injury	408,550	100.0	39.0	60.8	46.4	13.8	0.5[b]	0.2[b]
Attempted with weapon	874,940	100.0	46.9	52.6	39.7	12.6	0.2[b]	0.5[b]
Simple	2,667,720	100.0	51.4	47.8	35.3	12.1	0.4[b]	0.8
Completed with injury	774,930	100.0	50.7	48.8	31.8	16.8	0.2[b]	0.5[b]
Attempted without weapon	1,892,790	100.0	51.7	47.5	36.8	10.2	0.4[b]	0.9
Crimes of theft	13,288,070	100.0	46.8	36.1	18.1	10.2	7.7	17.1
Completed	12,463,260	100.0	47.5	35.1	17.7	10.0	7.5	17.4
Attempted	824,810	100.0	37.6	50.2	25.2	14.5	10.5	12.3
Personal larceny with contact	479,490	100.0	61.8	37.3	26.4	10.6	0.4[b]	0.9[b]
Purse snatching	180,010	100.0	56.1	43.9	37.7	6.3[b]	0.0[b]	0.0[b]
Pocket picking	299,480	100.0	65.2	33.4	19.6	13.1	0.6[b]	1.4[b]
Personal larceny without contact	12,808,580	100.0	46.3	36.0	17.8	10.2	8.0	17.7
Completed	12,044,750	100.0	46.9	35.1	17.4	9.9	7.8	18.0
Less than $50	5,312,420	100.0	53.7	27.7	14.6	6.0	7.0	18.6
$50 or more	6,151,030	100.0	40.8	42.3	20.1	13.7	8.5	16.8
Amount not available	581,300	100.0	49.9	25.6	13.6	5.7	6.3	24.5
Attempted	763,830	100.0	35.9	50.8	24.5	15.0	11.3	13.3
Household crimes	15,726,260	100.0	27.0	44.8	14.3	17.5	13.1	28.1
Completed	13,263,270	100.0	27.6	43.6	13.7	16.8	13.1	28.8
Attempted	2,462,990	100.0	23.9	51.6	17.0	21.6	13.0	24.5
Burglary	5,623,160	100.0	35.2	34.9	16.4	11.5	7.0	29.9
Completed	4,276,620	100.0	37.5	34.1	16.7	10.8	6.5	28.4
Forcible entry	1,963,280	100.0	41.1	36.3	19.4	10.1	6.8	22.6
Unlawful entry without force	2,313,330	100.0	34.5	32.2	14.5	11.4	6.3	33.3
Attempted forcible entry	1,346,540	100.0	28.0	37.5	15.4	13.6	8.5	34.5
Household larceny	8,624,360	100.0	22.0	48.0	1[illegible].8	19.1	17.1	29.9
Completed	8,017,840	100.0	22.5	46.2	11.2	18.2	16.8	31.3
Less than $50	3,458,690	100.0	22.0	43.2	10.3	15.6	17.3	34.8
$50 or more	4,080,310	100.0	22.4	50.0	12.2	21.0	16.7	27.6
Amount not available	478,830	100.0	27.0	36.5	9.1	13.9	13.5	36.5
Attempted	606,520	100.0	15.8	71.9	19.6	30.9	21.4	12.3
Motor vehicle theft	1,478,750	100.0	24.9	64.1	20.3	31.2	12.6	11.0
Completed	968,820	100.0	26.0	63.6	21.3	31.0	11.4	10.3
Attempted	509,930	100.0	22.6	65.0	18.4	31.8	14.8	12.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. The number of incidents of personal crime is lower than that of victimizations, because some crimes are simultaneously committed against more than one individual. (Source, p. 14.) For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 55.

Table 3.43

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household incidents

By type of incident and place of occurrence, United States, 1987[a]

			Place of occurrence										
Type of incident	Number of incidents	Total	Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home	Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, inside station	On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Other location
Crimes of violence	5,032,110	100.0%	15.9%	11.6%	4.2%	6.9%	1.1%	21.7%	9.2%	3.1%	9.2%	10.8%	6.3%
Completed	1,868,430	100.0	21.9	9.1	4.3	3.9	1.2	20.7	9.4	2.1	8.5	13.1	5.9
Attempted	3,163,690	100.0	12.3	13.2	4.1	8.7	1.0	22.4	9.1	3.6	9.6	9.5	6.6
Rape	134,880	100.0	40.5	5.2[b]	1.6[b]	1.8[b]	3.1[b]	13.4	5.0[b]	0.0[b]	1.3[b]	17.6	10.5[b]
Robbery	946,030	100.0	18.4	10.8	1.0	3.5	3.2	33.9	10.1	2.3	3.9	7.7	5.2
Completed	622,480	100.0	20.8	11.7	0.9[b]	3.5	3.2	33.7	9.6	1.0[b]	3.6	7.4	4.4
With injury	260,900	100.0	20.4	14.3	1.1[b]	2.2[b]	2.1[b]	31.7	13.6	2.2[b]	3.1[b]	3.4[b]	5.8[b]
Without injury	361,580	100.0	21.1	9.9	0.8[b]	4.4	4.0[b]	35.1	6.7	0.1[b]	4.0[b]	10.3	3.4[b]
Attempted	323,550	100.0	13.6	9.1	1.1[b]	3.4[b]	3.3[b]	34.3	11.0	4.8[b]	4.4[b]	8.2	6.7
With injury	92,810	100.0	20.3	7.6[b]	2.4[b]	3.3[b]	3.9[b]	20.0	16.4	3.8[b]	2.0[b]	16.0[b]	4.5[b]
Without injury	230,740	100.0	10.9	9.7	0.6[b]	3.5[b]	3.1[b]	40.1	8.9[b]	5.2[b]	5.4[b]	5.0[b]	7.6
Assault	3,951,210	100.0	14.4	12.1	5.0	7.9	0.5[b]	19.1	9.2	3.4	10.8	11.3	6.4
Aggravated	1,283,490	100.0	12.9	13.9	4.5	5.7	0.8[b]	20.5	9.6	4.8	5.9	15.5	6.0
Simple	2,667,720	100.0	15.2	11.2	5.3	8.9	10.3[b]	18.4	8.9	2.7	13.1	9.3	6.6
Personal larceny with contact	479,490	100.0	1.3[b]	5.2	7.3	20.6	12.7	27.4	6.4	0.8[b]	6.4	4.4	7.5
Motor vehicle theft	1,478,750	100.0	2.0	38.2	0.0[b]	0.6[b]	0.1[b]	12.1	33.3	0.7[b]	2.5	8.3	2.2
Completed	968,820	100.0	2.6	35.6	0.0[b]	0.4[b]	0.0[b]	14.0	31.9	1.1[b]	2.7	9.3	2.4
Attempted	509,930	100.0	1.1[b]	43.2	0.0[b]	1.1[b]	0.4[b]	8.3	36.0	0.0[b]	2.0[b]	6.4	1.7[b]

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.42. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 58.

Table 3.44

Estimated percent distribution of type of weapon used in personal incidents by armed offenders

By type of incident, victim-offender relationship, and type of weapon, United States, 1987[a]

Relationship and type of incident	Number of weapons used[b]	Total	Firearm			Knife	Other	Type unknown
			Total	Hand gun	Other gun			
All incidents								
Crimes of violence	1,774,440	100.0%	36.6%	29.8%	6.8%	24.6%	36.5%	2.3%
Completed	650,200	100.0	28.1	24.5	3.5	24.4	44.0	3.5
Attempted	1,124,230	100.0	41.5	32.8	8.7	24.7	32.1	1.6
Rape	43,210	100.0	25.2[c]	25.2[c]	0.0[c]	43.9	30.9[c]	0.0[c]
Robbery	458,580	100.0	36.4	33.0	3.4[c]	32.3	29.3	2.0[c]
Completed	273,780	100.0	42.8	39.1	3.7[c]	29.9	24.0	3.3[c]
With injury	110,780	100.0	26.4	26.4	0.0[c]	27.0	39.0	7.7[c]
Without injury	162,980	100.0	54.0	47.8	6.3[c]	31.9	13.8	0.3[c]
Attempted	184,810	100.0	26.9	24.0	2.9[c]	35.8	37.3	0.0[c]
With injury	40,850	100.0	4.7[c]	4.7[c]	0.0[c]	53.3	42.0	0.0[c]
Without injury	143,950	100.0	33.2	29.4	3.8[c]	30.9	36.0	0.0[c]
Aggravated assault	1,272,650	100.0	37.0	28.8	8.2	21.2	39.2	2.5
Completed with injury	352,530	100.0	16.5	12.9	3.6[c]	19.0	60.6	4.0[c]
Attempted with weapon	920,120	100.0	44.9	34.9	10.0	22.1	31.1	2.0
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence	1,182,990	100.0	39.6	31.8	7.8	23.0	35.2	2.2
Rape	25,870	100.0	31.2[c]	31.2[c]	0.0[c]	37.7[c]	31.1[c]	0.0[c]
Robbery	378,970	100.0	37.1	33.5	3.6[c]	32.7	27.8	2.4[c]
Aggravated assault	778,140	100.0	41.1	31.0	10.0	17.8	39.0	0.4
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	591,460	100.0	30.6	25.7	4.9	27.8	39.0	2.6[c]
Rape	17,350	100.0	16.3[c]	16.3[c]	0.0[c]	53.2[c]	30.5[c]	0.0[c]
Robbery	79,590	100.0	33.2[c]	30.7	2.6[c]	30.1	36.7	0.0[c]
Aggravated assault	494,510	100.0	30.6	25.2	5.4	26.5	39.7	3.2[c]

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.42. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

[b] Some respondents may have cited more than one weapon present.

[c] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 66.

Table 3.45

Self-protective measures used by violent crime victims

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987[a,b]

	When self-protective measures were used, the estimated percent of victims who:										
	Attacked offender		Threatened offender		Resisted or captured offender	Scared or warned offender	Persuaded or appeased offender	Ran away or hid	Got help or gave alarm	Screamed from pain or fear	Took other measures
Type of victimization	With weapon	Without weapon	With weapon	Without weapon							
Violent crimes	3%	20%	4%	5%	32%	15%	26%	26%	18%	4%	12%
Rape	(c,d)	23	(c,d)	7[d]	43	35	54	37	26	23	7[d]
Robbery	3[d]	24	3[d]	4	36	18	19	24	20	5	11
Aggravated assault	4	19	7	5	29	13	23	32	18	2	14
Simple assault	2	19	2	5	32	14	28	24	17	4	12

Note: See Note, table 3.7. For incidents with more than one offender, the data reflect incidents in which at least one offender was under the influence.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

[a] These data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations for the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

[b] Percents total to more than 100 because victims may have taken more than one self-protective measure.

[c] Less than 0.5 percent.

[d] Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The Redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected New Data, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 3.46

Perceived outcomes of self-protective measures used by violent crime victims

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987[a]

	Estimated percent of victims taking self-protective measures who perceived that their actions:					
Type of victimization	Total[b]	Helped	Hurt	Both helped and hurt	Neither helped nor hurt	Outcome not known
Crimes of violence	100%	63%	7%	6%	13%	11%
Rape	100	55	5[c]	10[c]	13[c]	16[c]
Robbery	100	54	9	7	16	14
Aggravated assault	100	70	6	4	11	10
Simple assault	100	63	8	6	12	10

Note: See Note, table 3.7. The data above exclude cases where the victim did not report the outcome of self-protective measures.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

[a] These data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations for the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

[b] Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

[c] Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The Redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected New Data, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 3.47

Respondents reporting whether they have been hit by another person

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1975-88[a]

Question: "Have you ever been punched or beaten by another person?"

	1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984			1986			1987			1988		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	32%	68%	0%	28%	72%	0%	35%	65%	(b)	33%	67%	0%	46%	54%	(b)	40%	60%	(b)	36%	64%	0%	36%	64%	0%	35%	64%	(b)
Sex																											
Male	51	49	0	46	54	0	55	45	0%	51	49	0	68	32	0%	60	40	0%	55	45	0	54	46	0	52	48	(b)
Female	16	84	0	14	86	0	21	79	(b)	20	80	0	28	71	(b)	26	74	(b)	23	77	0	21	79	0	22	77	(b)
Race																											
White	32	68	0	28	72	0	34	66	(b)	33	67	0	45	55	(b)	40	60	(b)	37	63	0	36	64	0	35	64	(b)
Black/other	31	69	0	31	69	0	40	60	0	35	65	0	48	52	0	38	62	0	32	68	0	37	63	0	36	64	0%
Education																											
College	39	61	0	35	65	0	38	62	0	39	61	0	47	53	(b)	42	58	(b)	39	61	0	38	62	0	38	62	(b)
High school	30	70	0	27	73	0	36	64	(b)	33	67	0	47	53	0	40	60	0	37	63	0	35	65	0	36	64	(b)
Grade school	25	75	0	22	78	0	27	72	(b)	23	77	0	35	65	0	28	72	0	24	76	0	29	71	0	22	78	0
Occupation																											
Professional/business	36	64	0	33	67	0	37	63	0	34	66	0	48	52	0	39	61	0	38	62	0	36	64	0	36	64	(b)
Clerical	23	77	0	14	86	0	22	78	0	21	79	0	33	67	0	35	64	(b)	26	74	0	19	81	0	27	73	0
Manual	36	64	0	35	65	0	41	59	(b)	39	61	0	53	47	0	44	56	0	41	59	0	44	56	0	39	61	(b)
Farmer	33	67	0	30	70	0	32	68	0	24	76	0	49	51	0	29	71	0	31	69	0	32	68	0	25	75	0
Income																											
$15,000 and over	34	66	0	31	69	0	36	64	(b)	35	65	0	49	51	0	40	60	(b)	38	62	0	36	64	0	36	64	(b)
$10,000 to $14,999	32	68	0	27	73	0	39	61	0	35	65	0	45	55	0	36	64	0	32	68	0	35	65	0	35	64	1
$7,000 to $9,999	35	65	0	26	74	0	33	67	0	37	63	0	38	62	0	38	62	0	32	68	0	38	62	0	30	70	0
$5,000 to $6,999	32	68	0	26	74	0	34	66	1	30	70	0	46	54	0	49	51	0	31	69	0	33	67	0	33	67	0
$3,000 to $4,999	28	72	0	31	69	0	28	72	0	31	69	0	39	61	0	51	49	0	41	59	0	38	62	0	36	64	0
Under $3,000	26	74	0	27	73	0	32	68	0	34	66	0	46	52	2	43	57	0	38	62	0	42	58	0	42	58	0
Age																											
18 to 20 years	31	69	0	47	53	0	47	53	0	41	59	0	58	42	0	64	36	0	45	55	0	50	50	0	61	39	0
21 to 29 years	41	59	0	42	58	0	48	52	0	45	55	0	54	46	0	49	51	0	45	55	0	47	53	0	46	54	0
30 to 49 years	39	61	0	30	70	0	38	62	(b)	40	60	0	52	48	(b)	45	55	(b)	43	57	0	43	57	0	43	57	(b)
50 years and older	20	80	0	18	82	0	23	77	(b)	21	79	0	34	66	0	26	74	0	24	76	0	21	79	0	20	80	(b)
Region																											
Northeast	33	67	0	26	74	0	39	61	(b)	32	68	0	44	56	(b)	41	59	0	36	64	0	36	64	0	37	62	(b)
Midwest	32	68	0	28	72	0	32	68	0	36	64	0	46	54	0	40	60	0	37	63	0	35	65	0	35	65	(b)
South	27	73	0	25	75	0	32	68	(b)	27	73	0	42	58	0	36	64	0	30	70	0	34	66	0	33	67	0
West	39	61	0	39	61	0	42	58	0	43	57	0	54	46	0	44	55	(b)	47	53	0	40	60	0	38	62	0
Religion																											
Protestant	28	72	0	26	74	0	32	67	(b)	31	69	0	44	56	0	38	62	(b)	34	66	0	33	67	0	33	67	0
Catholic	36	64	0	26	74	0	34	66	(b)	32	68	0	45	55	(b)	40	60	0	38	62	0	37	63	0	36	64	(b)
Jewish	13	87	0	22	78	0	45	55	0	41	59	0	42	58	0	48	52	0	47	53	0	55	45	0	30	65	4
None	51	49	0	50	50	0	56	44	0	47	53	0	62	38	0	57	43	0	51	49	0	52	48	0	53	47	(b)
Politics																											
Republican	22	78	0	22	78	0	28	72	0	23	77	0	38	62	0	37	63	0	30	70	0	33	67	0	30	70	0
Democrat	31	69	0	26	74	0	35	65	(b)	31	69	0	44	56	(b)	36	64	0	31	69	0	32	68	0	34	66	0
Independent	39	61	0	34	66	0	40	60	(b)	42	58	0	53	47	0	45	55	(b)	48	52	0	44	56	0	41	58	1

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 3.48

Respondents reporting whether something was taken from them by force during the last year

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-88[a]

Question: "During the last year, did anyone take something directly from you by
using force--such as a stickup, mugging, or threat?"

	1974			1976			1977			1980			1982			1984			1985			1987			1988		
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
National	4%	96%	1%	2%	98%	(b)	2%	98%	(b)	2%	98%	(b)	2%	98%	(b)	2%	98%	(b)	2%	98%	(b)	2%	98%	(b)	2%	98%	(b)
Sex																											
Male	3	96	1	1	98	1%	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	3	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0%	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)
Female	4	95	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	0%
Race																											
White	3	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0
Black/other	9	88	3	1	99	1	3	97	0%	4	96	0%	3	97	0%	2	98	(b)	5	94	1	4	96	1%	1	98	1
Education																											
College	3	96	(b)	1	98	(b)	1	98	(b)	3	97	(b)	3	97	(b)	2	98	0%	3	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0
High school	3	96	1	2	97	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	1	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	99	(b)
Grade school	5	94	(b)	2	98	(b)	3	97	0	1	99	0	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	2	97	1	3	96	1	4	96	0
Occupation																											
Professional/business	2	98	(b)	2	98	1	1	99	(b)	2	97	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	3	97	0	1	99	0	1	99	0
Clerical	4	95	1	1	99	0	3	96	1	1	99	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	C	1	98	(b)	1	98	1	2	98	0
Manual	4	95	1	2	98	(b)	2	97	(b)	3	97	0	3	97	0	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	97	(b)	2	98	(b)
Farmer	7	93	0	0	98	2	0	100	0	0	100	0	4	96	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	5	95	0	0	100	0
Income																											
$15,000 and over	2	97	1	1	98	(b)	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	99	(b)	2	98	(b)
$10,000 to $14,999	2	98	0	1	98	1	2	98	0	1	98	(b)	2	98	0	(b)	100	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	0	100	0
$7,000 to $9,999	4	96	0	2	98	(b)	2	97	1	4	96	0	5	95	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	3	97	0	2	98	0
$5,000 to $6,999	2	96	2	1	99	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	1	99	0	3	97	0	2	95	3	3	97	0	2	98	0
$3,000 to $4,999	6	94	0	5	95	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	3	97	0	6	94	0	0	100	0
Under $3,000	6	94	0	2	98	1	4	96	0	4	96	0	2	98	0	6	92	2	10	90	0	5	95	0	0	100	0
Age																											
18 to 20 years	4	96	0	3	97	0	6	94	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	4	96	0	2	98	0	5	95	0	3	97	0
21 to 29 years	4	95	1	3	97	0	4	96	(b)	3	97	0	3	97	0	2	98	0	4	96	0	3	96	(b)	0	100	0
30 to 49 years	4	95	1	1	98	1	(b)	100	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	99	(b)	3	97	(b)
50 years and older	3	96	(b)	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	(b)	2	98	(b)	(b)	100	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	0
Region																											
Northeast	5	95	1	2	96	1	2	98	(b)	3	97	(b)	3	97	(b)	2	97	(b)	5	95	0	2	98	(b)	3	97	0
Midwest	3	97	0	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	1	99	0	1	99	0	2	98	(b)	1	99	(b)
South	4	94	2	1	98	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	3	97	(b)	1	99	(b)	1	98	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	0
West	3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	2	98	0
Religion																											
Protestant	4	96	1	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	(b)	99	(b)
Catholic	4	96	0	2	97	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	3	97	0	2	98	(b)	3	97	0
Jewish	4	93	2	0	96	4	0	100	0	0	100	0	8	92	0	0	100	0	9	91	0	0	100	0	12	88	0
None	5	95	0	4	95	1	0	100	0	0	100	0	3	97	0	2	98	0	1	99	0	1	99	0	0	100	0
Politics																											
Republican	5	95	(b)	1	98	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	99	(b)	2	98	0	1	99	0	1	99	0
Democrat	3	97	1	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	97	(b)	3	97	(b)	2	98	(b)
Independent	4	95	1	2	97	1	2	98	0	3	97	(b)	3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[b] One-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 3.49

Number and percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-87

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Households, total (in thousands)	73,123	74,528	75,904	77,578	78,964	80,622	82,797	85,178	86,146	87,791	88,352	90,014	91,365
Households touched by crime (in thousands)	23,377	23,504	23,741	24,277	24,730	24,222	24,863	24,989	23,621	22,806	22,191	22,201	22,254
Percent of households touched by[a]													
Any NCS crime	32.0%	31.5%	31.3%	31.3%	31.3%	30.0%	30.0%	29.3%	27.4%	26.0%	25.0%	24.7%	24.4%
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Robbery	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Assault	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7
Personal theft	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.2	15.4	14.2	13.9	13.9	13.0	12.3	11.5	11.2	11.0
Burglary	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.4	6.9	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2
Household theft	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.8	10.4	10.2	9.6	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.0	7.9
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. The data presented for the years 1975-80 are weighted estimates based on 1970 population figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data for 1981 are weighted estimates based on a composite figure developed from 1970 and 1980 population figures. Data for 1982-87 are weighted estimates based on 1980 population figures. "Households touched by crime" includes households experiencing burglary or theft, or those in which a household member was a victim of personal crimes of violence or theft. In 1986, the National Crime Survey changed its classification of crimes occurring during commercial robberies. Prior to 1986, persons injured during a commercial robbery but who lost no property themselves were considered to have been victimized by robbery. Such incidents are now counted as assaults. Additionally, persons threatened in commercial robberies are also now counted as victims of attempted assault. Previously these incidents were excluded. Estimates for 1985 have been adjusted to be equivalent to the 1986 estimates. (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Households Touched by Crime, 1986, Bulletin NCJ-105289 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1987), p. 5.) For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

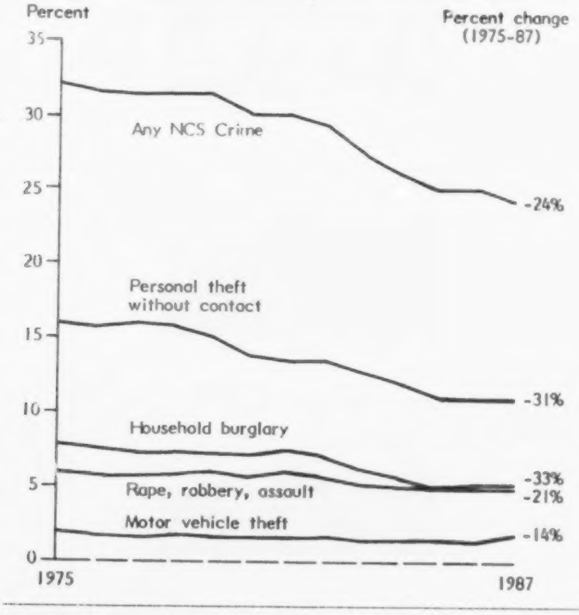
[a] Detail does not add to total because of overlap in households touched by different crimes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Households Touched by Crime, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-111240 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1988), p. 3, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.1

Percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-87



Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.49. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

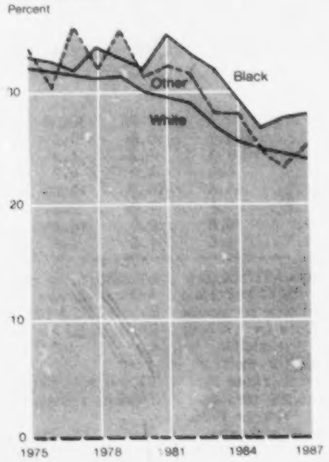
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Households Touched by Crime, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-111240 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1988), p. 1.

Figure 3.2

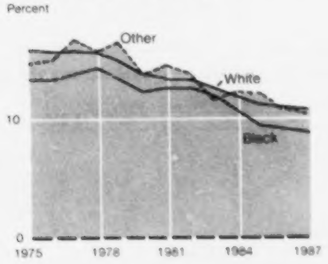
Percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months

By type of victimization and race of head of household, United States, 1975-87

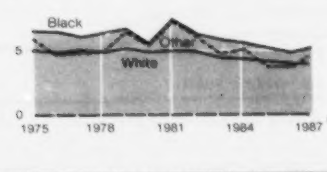
Any NCS crime



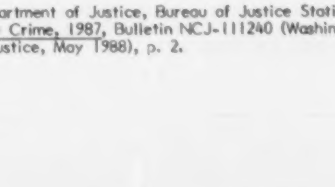
Personal theft without contact



Household burglary



Rape, robbery, assault



Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.49. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Households Touched by Crime, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-111240 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1988), p. 2.

Table 3.50

Percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, race of head of household, family income, and place of residence, United States, 1987[a]

	Race of head of household			Annual family income				Place of residence[b]		
	White	Black	Other	Under $7,500	$7,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 and over	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Any crime	23.9%	27.8%	25.0%	23.9%	22.7%	24.0%	26.9%	28.6%	24.2%	18.5%
Violent crime	4.4	5.8	5.3	6.3	5.2	4.3	4.1	5.8	4.1	3.7
Rape	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Robbery	0.8	2.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.5
Assault	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.8	4.3	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.4	3.3
Aggravated	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.3
Simple	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.3
Total theft	17.2	16.8	16.4	14.9	14.9	17.4	20.1	19.2	17.7	13.0
Personal	11.2	9.6	11.3	8.6	8.8	10.8	14.0	11.9	12.0	8.0
Household	7.7	9.4	7.4	8.2	7.8	8.3	8.2	9.9	7.4	6.2
Burglary	4.8	7.9	6.0	7.3	5.6	4.7	4.8	6.3	4.7	4.3
Motor vehicle theft	1.4	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.5	0.6
Serious violent crime[c]	2.2	3.8	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.2	2.0	3.5	1.8	1.8
Crimes of high concern[d]	7.0	10.4	8.8	9.8	7.9	6.9	7.0	9.4	6.8	5.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.49. The entries for white "households touched by crime" are computed as a percent of the total number of white households and the entries for black "households touched by crime" are computed as a percent of the total number of black households, and the entries for other "households touched by crime" are computed as a percent of the total number of other households. "Other" households refer to those headed by an individual whose racial identification is other than white or black. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

[a] Detail does not add to total because of overlap in households touched by different crimes.

[b] Estimates of households in urban, suburban, and rural areas for 1986 and 1987 are not comparable to those of previous years. Geographic codes for 1986 and 1987 estimates are based upon 1980 Census defintions, and estimates for earlier years are based upon 1970 Census definitions.

[c] Rape, robbery, aggravated assault.

[d] Rape, robbery, assault by stranger, or burglary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Households Touched by Crime, 1987, Bulletin NCJ-111240 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1988), p. 3, Tables 3 and 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.51

Characteristics of victims of State prison inmates incarcerated for violent crimes

By current offense and victim characteristics, United States, 1986 (estimated)

		Current offense							
Victim characteristics	Total[a]	Murder[b]	Negligent man-slaughter	Kid-naping	Rape	Other sexual assault	Robbery	Assault	Other violent
Sex									
Male	53.0%	69.2%	74.5%	28.8%	4.6%	17.0%	55.6%	68.3%	42.1%
Female	39.0	27.4	22.7	62.5	93.9	80.5	29.4	24.7	47.3
Both[c]	8.1	3.3	2.8	8.7	1.5	2.4	14.9	7.0	10.7
Race									
White	64.6	62.9	48.0	74.3	69.4	77.5	66.7	55.6	70.8
Black	27.5	32.7	47.4	18.5	26.0	17.5	20.7	37.2	26.8
Other	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.4	3.0	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.0
Mixed[c]	4.7	1.4	1.3	4.8	1.7	0.9	8.8	4.6	0.3
Age									
Less than 18 years	15.2	8.7	8.9	17.2	30.8	74.1	4.3	7.4	66.2
18 to 24 years	22.5	21.2	20.6	32.3	31.4	12.5	23.0	23.8	7.7
25 to 39 years	41.7	38.1	46.6	37.1	28.0	10.8	48.7	55.6	18.8
40 years and older	20.5	32.0	23.9	13.4	9.8	2.7	23.9	13.2	7.4
Relationship to offender									
Well known	26.1	35.7	49.6	18.5	33.3	61.2	5.5	31.8	58.2
Casual acquaintance	11.2	12.8	13.8	10.7	15.3	11.2	7.6	14.9	10.9
Known by sight only	5.8	6.4	6.3	3.4	4.5	3.1	5.0	9.7	3.4
Stranger	56.9	45.2	30.3	67.3	46.9	24.5	81.8	43.5	27.5
Offense involved multiple victims	26.0	14.4	11.6	25.4	14.9	19.9	38.3	26.8	21.4

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics through the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. This survey employs a stratified probability sampling design with the probabilities proportional to the size of the correctional facility. In 1986, 13,711 interviews were conducted at 275 prisons from a sample of approximately 15,000 inmates. The estimated prison population for 1986 was 450,416.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[c] Cases involving multiple victims.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 7.

Table 3.52

Characteristics of victims of juveniles held for violent offenses in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By type of current offense, United States, yearend 1987[a]

(Estimated percent)

Victim characteristics	Type of violent offense					
	All violent	Homicide[b]	Sexual assault[c]	Robbery	Assault	Other violent
Sex						
Male	58.1%	73.4%	14.7%	50.9%	77.1%	52.2%
Female	27.8	16.4	77.7	25.6	16.1	26.1
Both[d]	14.1	10.2	7.7	23.5	6.8	21.7
Race						
White	61.6	57.3	62.2	68.3	54.6	69.1
Black	24.8	31.9	31.4	13.9	33.9	11.8
Other	9.7	9.4	5.1	13.0	8.1	8.3
Mixed[d]	3.9	1.4	1.3	4.7	3.4	10.8
Age[e]						
Less than 12 years	11.3	9.2	46.1	5.7	3.8	24.2
12 to 14 years	9.9	1.4	18.0	6.0	11.8	15.3
15 to 17 years	23.8	18.9	24.8	18.4	32.1	6.3
18 to 20 years	9.2	20.6	4.3	7.4	10.8	7.4
21 to 29 years	17.2	16.2	1.7	23.5	16.2	18.9
30 years and older	28.5	33.6	5.1	39.1	25.2	27.8
Relationship to offender[f]						
Well known	37.7	34.3	66.4	22.5	41.8	57.4
Relative	12.1	19.4	30.0	4.1	10.3	31.7
Nonrelative	25.6	14.9	36.4	18.4	31.5	25.7
Casual acquaintance	11.2	12.7	18.7	5.7	13.8	13.7
Known by sight only	9.4	9.7	1.9	8.9	13.6	1.2
Stranger	41.7	43.3	13.0	62.8	30.9	27.6
Offense involved multiple victims	30.8	22.2	16.1	38.8	27.9	37.4

Note: This information was obtained from a survey of juveniles and young adults in custody conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. This survey was based on personal interviews with a nationally representative sample of 2,621 juveniles and young adults. Interviews were conducted in 50 institutions in 26 States, representing 1 in 4 long-term, State-operated institutions. Data presented are estimates of characteristics of the 18,226 juveniles and 6,798 young adults represented by the sample. Participation in the survey was voluntary and the response rate was 89 percent.

The sample design was a stratified sample based on the size of the correctional facility. Facilities that were long-term and State-operated with institutional environments were included in the sampling frame. The majority of these institutions described themselves as training schools. Excluded from the survey were institutions that were locally operated, State facilities not designed for secure custody and all short-term or privately-operated facilities and institutions.

Primarily as a result of the inclusion of California's Youth Authority facilities, more than a quarter of the sample was made up of young adults who are age 18 and older (up to 25 years of age). This older population is referred to as young adults, while those less than the age of 18 will be referred to as juveniles. All residents regardless of age are referred to as youth. (Source, pp. 1, 9.)

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Includes murder and all forms of manslaughter.
[c] Includes rape and other sexual assaults.
[d] For cases with multiple victims.
[e] Age of youngest victim for cases with multiple victims.
[f] Closest relationship for cases with multiple victims.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 6, Table 8.

Table 3.53

Families and children reported in child abuse and neglect cases

By jurisdiction, 1986

Jurisdiction	Number of families reported	Number of children reported	Jurisdiction	Number of families reported	Number of children reported
Total	1,334,733	2,086,112	Montana	7,098	8,081[c]
			Nebraska	7,919	12,670[a]
Alabama	18,558[a]	29,693[b]	Nevada	7,282	13,909[f]
Alaska	5,384[c]	9,171[c]	New Hampshire	2,439[a]	3,902[b]
Arizona	25,248	38,861	New Jersey	31,508[a]	50,413
Arkansas	14,159	22,241	New Mexico	5,104[a]	8,166
California	263,354[b]	341,756[b]	New York	95,626	157,027
Colorado	8,440[d]	13,410[d]	North Carolina	23,542	34,959
Connecticut	11,898[c]	18,552[c]	North Dakota	3,083[d]	4,719[d]
Delaware	3,082	4,931[a]	Ohio	74,935[b]	123,643[f]
District of Columbia	3,416[d]	5,390[d]	Oklahoma	13,804[a]	22,087
Florida	82,184[a]	131,495	Oregon	19,834	31,734[a]
Georgia	31,108	49,773[a]	Pennsylvania	12,917[a]	20,667
Hawaii	3,313	4,750	Rhode Island	5,687[c]	6,592[c]
Idaho	8,064[c,e]	12,902[a,c]	South Carolina	13,069[e]	16,075[f]
Illinois	46,711	80,797	South Dakota	6,308[a]	10,093
Indiana	23,571	33,771	Tennessee	27,799[a,c]	44,478[c]
Iowa	16,690	26,068	Texas	72,251	116,846
Kansas	13,107	24,174	Utah	11,390	18,224[a]
Kentucky	23,960[c]	39,486[c]	Vermont	2,594	3,813[f]
Louisiana	26,950[e]	43,120[a]	Virginia	29,957[a]	47,931
Maine	5,627	12,380	Washington	30,324	42,747
Maryland	11,688[a]	18,700	West Virginia	8,065[a]	12,904[e]
Massachusetts	33,655	51,759	Wisconsin	18,024[a]	28,838
Michigan	42,982[d]	95,114[d]	Wyoming	2,428	3,695
Minnesota	19,041[b]	27,306[b]	Guam	560[b]	866[c]
Mississippi	9,908	15,853[a]	Puerto Rico	5,526[d]	11,831[d]
Missouri	43,099	76,727	Virgin Islands	264	422[a]

Note: These data were collected through a survey conducted by the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting. Child protective service agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam and the Marianas were surveyed regarding both the number of families and number of children reported in neglect and abuse cases. Data include cases that have been substantiated upon further investigation as well as cases that were determined to be unfounded. A particular child may be reported more than once in a given year and unless otherwise noted the totals presented here reflect that duplication. Rates are based on provisional child population estimates (ages 0 to 17) for each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The National Study defines an abuse report as a report of intentional, nonaccidental injury, harm or sexual abuse inflicted on a child. A neglect report is a report of the responsible caretaker's improvision of care essential to a child, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical attention, education, or supervision. It should be noted, however, that definitions of abuse and neglect, and reporting procedures vary from State to State.

[a] Estimate computed on a nationally derived ratio of children to families or families to children. The conversion factor from families to children is 1.60 and from children to families is 0.62.

[b] Number based on a hand count of reports at the State level.

[c] Figure excludes duplicate reports.

[d] Estimate is based on 1985 data.

[e] Number based on counts of reports made by local jurisdictions, e.g. counties.

[f] Estimate computed based on the ratio of children to families or families to children from case reports available to the national study.

Source: American Humane Association, American Association for Protecting Children, Inc., Highlights of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1986 (Denver, CO: American Humane Association, 1988), pp. 10, 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.54

Abused and neglected children named in substantiated reports in 30 jurisdictions

1986

Jurisdiction	Number of children associated with substantiated reports	Percent of all children reported associated with substantiated reports
Total	408,276	40%
Arkansas	7,333	33
Florida	51,890	39
Hawaii	2,546	54
Illinois	35,956	45
Indiana	9,647	29
Iowa	6,372	24
Kansas	5,470	23
Kentucky	19,488	46
Louisiana	20,714	48
Maine	6,188	50
Maryland	5,524[a]	30
Massachusetts	20,214	39
Minnesota	10,040[b]	37
Missouri	32,745	43
Nevada	6,081	44
New Hampshire	1,338[b]	34
New Jersey	17,982	36
New Mexico	2,985	37
North Carolina	12,379	35
Oklahoma	8,533	39
Oregon	13,350	42
Pennsylvania	7,127	34
Rhode Island	3,140[c]	48
South Dakota	4,606	46
Texas	61,854	53
Utah	5,127	28
Virginia	11,055	23
West Virginia	8,278[d]	64
Wisconsin	9,794	34
Guam	520[c]	60

Note: See Note, table 3.53. Data on substantiated reports are available from the above States accounting for 52 percent of the U.S. child population in 1986. Although definitions vary from State to State, substantiated cases generally imply a degree of certainty that the involved child is at risk of abuse or neglect.

[a] Estimate computed on a nationally derived ratio of children to families or families to children. The conversion factor from families to children is 1.60 and from children to families is 0.62.

[b] Number based on a hand count of reports at the State level.

[c] Figure excludes duplicate reports.

[d] Number based on counts of reports made by local jurisdictions, e.g. counties.

Source: American Humane Association, American Association for Protecting Children, Inc., Highlights of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1986 (Denver, CO: American Humane Association, 1988), p. 12. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.55

Rate (per 1,000 children)[a] of child abuse and neglect reports

By jurisdiction, 1982-86

Jurisdiction	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	20.1	23.6	27.3	30.6	32.8
Alabama	21.2	21.0	26.0	28.1	26.6
Alaska	22.6	32.4	43.5	47.3	53.6
Arizona	NA	NA	23.1	45.4	42.7
Arkansas	23.3	25.9	32.2	31.1	34.5
California	33.7	35.2	37.6	43.2	48.1
Colorado	NA	NA	15.7	15.5	15.5
Connecticut	15.5	18.6	22.8	22.2	24.5
Delaware	NA	52.7	50.9	39.0	30.8
District of Columbia	39.7	49.3	28.9	45.4	43.7
Florida	33.2	39.3	34.8	55.2	50.0
Georgia	18.6	21.7	22.2	25.7	29.1
Hawaii	10.8	11.2	13.8	14.0	16.6
Idaho	20.0	NA	35.3	39.2	41.5
Illinois	19.6	20.6	21.7	22.5	26.4
Indiana	15.5	18.2	19.2	22.5	22.9
Iowa	28.1	29.5	32.0	33.0	34.9
Kansas	29.6	32.7	35.0	35.5	37.4
Kentucky	29.2	31.5	31.8	34.3	39.1
Louisiana	28.1	24.6	25.6	35.8	32.0
Maine	28.1	38.5	44.2	31.0	41.0
Maryland	NA	13.3	7.4	17.4	16.8
Massachusetts	20.4	26.3	34.0	34.5	38.6
Michigan	32.1	34.3	36.4	38.3	38.5
Minnesota	12.6	14.4	21.1	19.4	24.6
Mississippi	NA	NA	8.7	16.4	19.8
Missouri	42.3	49.1	55.1	57.2	58.6
Montana	18.8	18.6	21.7	43.8	35.0
Nebraska	13.3	12.3	18.6	28.6	29.7
Nevada	36.1	32.0	37.6	55.9	58.0
New Hampshire	NA	NA	26.6	24.0	15.0
New Jersey	10.1	14.1	23.9	25.3	27.5
New Mexico	NA	NA	32.2	25.5	18.4
New York	NA	21.7	30.7	31.8	35.9
North Carolina	16.8	17.0	16.4	17.4	21.5
North Dakota	19.4	19.3	22.4	24.0	24.8
Ohio	NA	NA	32.9	23.0	43.3
Oklahoma	16.7	16.5	19.7	21.9	24.6
Oregon	NA	NA	23.3	41.7	46.3
Pennsylvania	5.2	5.4	6.9	7.3	7.2
Rhode Island	NA	NA	37.6	46.3	29.0
South Carolina	25.4	16.8	25.8	24.2	17.2
South Dakota	25.2	27.3	49.2	45.8	51.0
Tennessee	25.8	29.7	33.0	38.2	35.6
Texas	20.2	21.4	22.4	22.6	23.7
Utah	NA	NA	24.0	27.5	29.4
Vermont	NA	18.9	22.1	27.0	27.2
Virginia	28.2	30.1	30.0	34.5	33.3
Washington	36.4	32.0	36.5	33.9	37.0
West Virginia	NA	NA	32.7	33.6	25.6
Wisconsin	6.9	7.5	13.5	19.0	22.7
Wyoming	16.3	20.3	21.9	14.5	24.0

Note: See Note, table 3.53. Although the number of States participating in the National Study varies from year to year, the Source has determined that participating States do not differ from nonparticipating States in terms of overall reporting rates (Source, p. 3).

[a] Based on provisional child population estimates (ages 0 to 17) from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for each year.

Source: American Humane Association, American Association for Protecting Children, Inc., Highlights of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1986 (Denver, CO: American Humane Association, 1988), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.56

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1978-88

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)
Has something of yours (worth under $50) been stolen?											
Not at all	57.1%	55.6%	56.1%	56.3%	54.8%	52.4%	56.0%	55.6%	52.7%	52.2%	52.9%
Once	24.4	24.8	24.4	24.9	27.4	27.2	25.8	26.9	28.6	28.4	28.5
Twice	11.4	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.2	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.5
3 or 4 times	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3
5 or more times	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3
Has something of yours (worth over $50) been stolen?											
Not at all	86.7	84.8	84.7	83.3	83.8	83.7	83.6	85.1	82.5	79.7	78.0
Once	10.5	11.6	12.0	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.0	10.7	13.5	15.2	15.9
Twice	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.8
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5
5 or more times	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?											
Not at all	67.9	65.1	64.7	65.8	66.4	66.9	69.1	68.9	67.9	66.2	65.7
Once	19.1	21.4	20.9	21.2	21.1	19.9	18.7	19.4	21.7	21.5	21.1
Twice	8.3	8.6	9.6	8.7	7.8	8.8	6.8	7.6	7.0	8.4	8.6
3 or 4 times	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5
5 or more times	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?											
Not at all	95.4	95.1	95.4	95.1	95.2	94.8	94.8	95.2	95.3	95.0	95.5
Once	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.0
Twice	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
5 or more times	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?											
Not at all	83.7	83.7	83.4	82.1	83.7	82.7	83.4	83.8	84.2	83.2	82.8
Once	10.0	11.1	10.6	12.1	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8
Twice	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7
5 or more times	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?											
Not at all	84.6	86.2	84.8	85.7	84.9	83.6	83.4	83.6	84.4	82.8	84.1
Once	9.5	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	9.2
Twice	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.3
5 or more times	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.1
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?											
Not at all	72.9	71.9	72.3	72.4	71.7	70.8	72.4	71.8	71.7	70.3	69.3
Once	12.5	14.3	12.7	13.0	14.5	14.5	13.3	13.3	15.2	14.1	14.7
Twice	5.8	5.4	6.5	6.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	7.1
3 or 4 times	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.8
5 or more times	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.1

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1988 by the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, pp. 102, 103; 1981, pp. 102, 103; 1983, pp. 103, 104; 1985, pp. 102, 103 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 101, 102; 1980, pp. 102, 103; 1982, pp. 103, 104; 1984, pp. 102, 103; 1986, pp. 105, 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.57

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1978-88

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982	
	Male (N=1,737)	Female (N=1,867)	Male (N=1,621)	Female (N=1,596)	Male (N=1,600)	Female (N=1,605)	Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)
Has something of yours (worth under $50) been stolen?										
Not at all	52.5%	61.8%	51.4%	60.0%	49.6%	62.6%	50.4%	62.0%	50.8%	59.1%
Once	26.5	22.8	24.9	24.7	26.7	21.7	26.8	23.3	28.3	26.3
Twice	13.1	9.6	13.4	9.4	13.5	10.5	13.3	9.5	13.4	9.0
3 or 4 times	5.6	4.4	6.9	4.6	6.5	4.1	6.4	3.9	4.8	4.1
5 or more times	2.3	1.4	3.3	1.2	3.5	1.3	3.0	1.3	2.7	1.5
Has something of yours (worth over $50) been stolen?										
Not at all	83.3	90.8	79.9	90.5	80.6	89.2	80.3	87.1	80.5	87.5
Once	12.8	7.6	15.3	7.3	15.2	8.9	14.0	10.3	14.8	10.4
Twice	2.6	1.5	3.7	1.2	2.9	1.5	4.2	1.5	2.8	1.3
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.6
5 or more times	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	58.8	76.6	56.4	73.6	57.3	72.3	57.9	73.5	59.3	73.5
Once	24.0	14.7	25.4	17.8	23.4	18.4	26.6	16.0	25.0	17.0
Twice	10.2	6.2	11.0	6.1	12.7	6.5	10.5	6.9	9.8	5.8
3 or 4 times	5.4	2.2	5.6	1.4	4.7	1.6	3.0	2.7	4.2	2.7
5 or more times	1.6	0.3	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.8	0.8
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	92.4	98.5	92.1	98.3	92.9	98.3	92.8	97.6	93.0	97.8
Once	4.9	1.2	5.9	1.5	5.5	1.3	5.5	1.8	5.1	1.6
Twice	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.5
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	77.4	89.8	77.5	90.3	76.8	90.5	74.8	89.9	78.5	89.1
Once	12.8	7.0	14.9	7.0	14.1	6.6	16.5	7.2	13.4	7.3
Twice	5.8	1.5	3.8	1.6	4.7	1.8	4.8	1.8	4.9	1.8
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.5	2.6	0.6	2.3	0.9	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.4
5 or more times	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.6	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	83.6	85.8	84.6	87.7	83.0	86.6	84.4	87.1	82.7	87.4
Once	10.5	8.3	9.9	6.8	10.1	7.2	9.9	7.6	10.8	7.4
Twice	3.5	2.0	3.1	3.0	4.0	2.6	3.3	2.5	3.6	2.6
3 or 4 times	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3
5 or more times	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	65.4	80.0	63.9	80.2	63.4	81.2	64.8	79.7	63.9	79.4
Once	14.1	11.0	17.3	11.2	15.6	9.8	14.9	11.2	17.3	11.5
Twice	7.8	3.9	6.6	4.2	9.1	3.7	8.8	4.2	7.3	3.8
3 or 4 times	6.2	2.9	5.8	2.3	4.8	2.5	5.3	2.7	5.1	2.3
5 or more times	6.4	2.1	6.4	2.2	7.0	2.9	6.3	2.2	6.5	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.56. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Less than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, pp. 102, 103; 1981, pp. 102, 103; 1983, pp. 103, 104; 1985, pp. 102, 103 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 101, 102; 1980, pp. 102, 103; 1982, pp. 103, 104; 1984, pp. 102, 103; 1986, pp. 105, 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,682)	Female (N=1,651)
47.9%	56.8%	51.7%	61.0%	50.7%	60.7%	47.7%	57.4%	47.0%	57.1%	46.5%	58.8%
27.3	27.1	25.9	25.2	28.2	25.3	29.8	27.7	30.4	26.4	30.3	26.2
14.4	10.1	12.5	9.3	12.6	8.7	12.3	9.8	12.9	10.2	13.1	10.0
8.1	4.6	7.1	3.5	6.2	3.8	7.1	3.8	6.1	4.5	6.7	3.9
2.2	1.4	2.8	1.0	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.3	3.6	1.8	3.4	1.1
79.8	88.0	79.5	88.5	81.9	88.3	77.9	86.9	75.1	84.2	72.4	84.0
14.9	9.5	14.6	9.2	12.7	8.8	16.8	10.5	18.5	12.0	19.6	11.9
3.5	2.0	3.8	1.5	4.4	1.6	3.5	1.8	4.2	2.1	4.7	3.0
1.4	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.9
0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1
58.1	76.1	62.1	76.4	62.5	75.3	61.1	74.0	62.0	70.6	59.7	72.1
24.9	14.9	22.0	15.0	23.3	15.7	25.2	18.5	23.6	19.6	24.8	17.7
11.6	6.0	8.7	5.2	9.6	5.5	8.8	5.5	9.9	6.6	9.7	7.2
4.2	1.9	4.9	2.4	3.4	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.5	2.3	4.3	2.4
1.3	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.6
92.2	97.8	92.4	97.7	93.3	97.3	93.3	97.4	92.5	97.6	92.7	98.2
4.8	1.2	5.3	1.9	4.2	2.0	4.6	1.9	5.6	2.1	5.0	1.2
1.9	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	(a)	1.3	0.5
0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.4	(a)
77.1	89.4	77.2	90.7	78.9	89.2	79.4	89.2	76.7	89.6	76.7	88.9
14.0	7.5	13.9	6.2	12.6	7.2	12.6	8.1	14.4	6.8	14.1	7.8
4.2	2.0	4.8	1.5	4.5	2.7	4.9	1.6	4.7	1.9	5.0	1.9
2.8	0.6	2.3	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.9
1.9	0.6	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.4
82.5	85.3	81.8	85.7	82.9	84.9	83.8	85.4	81.2	84.5	83.4	84.9
10.6	8.2	9.9	9.0	9.5	8.8	10.4	9.5	11.9	8.7	9.5	8.8
3.6	3.8	4.0	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.6
2.1	1.4	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.5
1.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.3
63.4	78.6	65.4	80.0	65.1	79.1	65.6	77.8	65.2	75.0	62.1	76.7
17.1	12.0	14.6	11.7	15.2	10.9	16.9	13.3	14.9	13.2	17.8	11.5
7.5	3.4	6.9	3.7	8.1	4.4	7.4	4.4	7.4	5.3	8.8	5.3
5.1	3.1	6.1	2.8	5.4	2.6	5.3	2.6	6.5	3.0	5.9	3.6
7.0	2.9	6.9	1.8	6.2	3.1	4.8	1.8	6.0	3.4	5.4	2.9

Table 3.58

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1978-88

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982	
	White (N=2,960)	Black (N=430)	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=439)	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)
Has something of yours (worth under $50) been stolen?										
Not at all	56.6%	60.2%	56.3%	54.2%	55.8%	58.7%	56.2%	55.4%	55.1%	53.9%
Once	24.9	21.3	24.5	26.4	24.4	22.6	25.1	26.0	26.9	27.8
Twice	11.5	11.3	11.4	10.9	12.4	10.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	8.4
3 or 4 times	5.2	5.3	5.5	7.4	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.2	5.8
5 or more times	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.1	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.8	4.0
Has something of yours (worth over $50) been stolen?										
Not at all	87.6	83.6	85.8	83.4	86.1	80.8	85.1	76.6	85.7	79.3
Once	10.0	11.4	11.3	10.0	11.2	14.8	11.2	18.6	11.4	15.7
Twice	1.8	3.6	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.3	1.9	2.8
3 or 4 times	0.5	1.2	0.5	2.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.7
5 or more times	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	67.5	72.2	64.5	74.5	65.1	65.9	65.4	68.7	66.2	68.5
Once	19.5	18.4	21.9	16.9	21.0	18.8	21.5	17.8	21.5	19.7
Twice	8.0	6.7	8.7	5.7	9.6	7.4	8.7	8.9	7.7	7.7
3 or 4 times	4.0	1.7	3.8	2.0	3.1	4.9	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.3
5 or more times	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.3	3.0	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.8
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	96.0	94.2	95.5	94.8	96.0	94.7	95.6	93.9	95.8	94.8
Once	2.9	3.6	3.4	4.3	3.2	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.0	4.1
Twice	0.4	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	84.6	80.0	84.8	80.8	83.9	82.7	83.8	75.6	85.2	76.6
Once	9.1	13.2	10.2	14.0	10.1	11.8	10.6	16.8	9.4	16.1
Twice	3.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	5.4	2.9	5.3
3 or 4 times	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.6	0.6
5 or more times	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	84.8	84.9	86.2	87.6	84.2	89.1	85.8	87.4	85.2	85.7
Once	9.2	9.6	8.2	9.8	8.9	6.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	10.1
Twice	2.7	3.1	3.2	1.4	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.3
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.6
5 or more times	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	72.6	75.8	71.7	76.8	71.5	77.6	71.0	75.8	70.7	74.2
Once	12.3	14.1	14.4	13.2	12.6	11.3	13.1	13.5	14.4	14.8
Twice	5.9	6.2	5.6	3.4	6.6	6.0	7.1	3.9	5.9	6.1
3 or 4 times	4.9	1.9	4.2	3.7	4.1	1.4	4.3	3.1	4.1	0.9
5 or more times	4.4	1.9	4.1	3.2	5.2	3.5	4.5	3.7	4.8	3.9

Note: See Note, table 3.56. Data are given for those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or Afro-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise less than 3 percent of the sample in any given year (Source, 1982, p. 9). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, pp. 102, 103; 1981, pp. 102, 103; 1983, pp. 103, 104; 1985, pp. 102, 103 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 101, 102; 1980, pp. 102, 103; 1982, pp. 103, 104; 1984, pp. 102, 103; 1986, pp. 105, 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)
52.2%	51.9%	57.6%	47.5%	56.8%	52.6%	53.0%	53.8%	52.1%	54.8%	53.7%	47.8%
27.5	25.0	24.8	30.6	26.3	29.3	28.2	27.8	28.1	31.5	27.9	29.7
12.2	13.1	10.5	13.1	10.4	8.5	11.1	10.7	12.1	8.2	11.2	11.8
6.5	6.8	5.2	7.0	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	6.2
1.5	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.2	4.6
85.3	78.1	86.2	75.6	86.2	79.5	84.2	79.8	80.8	79.2	81.3	67.1
11.1	15.0	10.3	18.2	10.3	14.0	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.5	13.7	22.6
2.4	5.2	2.0	5.1	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	6.8
0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3
0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.4	2.2
66.0	71.3	69.6	69.7	68.8	72.5	67.8	72.6	66.0	71.4	66.3	67.5
20.7	16.0	18.7	18.3	19.9	16.7	22.1	18.5	22.1	17.4	21.6	18.0
9.1	7.4	6.8	6.7	7.8	5.3	7.3	5.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.9
3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.8	5.8
1.1	2.0	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7
95.3	93.2	95.6	94.3	95.4	94.0	96.1	94.8	95.8	91.8	96.3	92.7
2.8	4.4	3.3	4.2	3.0	4.9	2.6	4.1	3.4	7.1	2.7	4.7
1.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8
0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6
0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.1
84.1	76.5	84.8	77.9	85.7	74.9	85.8	78.4	84.4	75.0	84.0	78.0
10.2	15.1	9.5	14.7	8.7	16.5	9.8	12.9	9.8	16.8	10.7	12.6
2.9	4.7	3.2	4.2	3.2	5.9	2.8	4.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.7
1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.6
1.0	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	3.2	0.9	2.0
83.0	86.1	83.4	86.0	83.6	86.5	83.9	88.7	81.9	88.3	84.1	87.3
9.9	8.2	9.7	9.5	9.3	7.5	10.7	8.3	11.0	9.4	9.4	6.7
3.9	3.6	3.4	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	1.5	3.8	0.5	3.2	3.6
1.8	1.0	2.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0
1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.3
70.2	71.8	72.4	74.1	71.1	75.5	71.3	72.4	69.4	71.9	68.9	73.3
14.6	17.5	13.3	13.5	13.3	12.0	15.4	15.2	14.3	14.9	14.8	14.2
5.5	4.5	5.1	6.2	6.6	3.9	5.9	5.1	6.6	5.0	7.4	5.4
4.5	1.9	4.7	3.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.8	2.8
5.1	4.3	4.4	3.0	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.3

Table 3.59

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1978-88

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)
Has something of yours (worth under $50) been stolen?											
Not at all	64.2%	68.2%	67.8%	64.1%	64.6%	63.7%	64.8%	64.0%	63.0%	60.5%	61.7%
Once	23.3	21.8	21.6	24.5	24.1	25.5	25.9	23.1	24.3	26.8	24.5
Twice	8.9	6.5	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.1	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.0
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6
5 or more times	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2
Has something of yours (worth over $50) been stolen?											
Not at all	91.9	92.0	90.9	87.4	89.0	88.0	88.2	87.9	85.9	86.2	84.7
Once	6.5	6.1	6.6	10.2	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	11.2	11.4	11.3
Twice	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9
5 or more times	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?											
Not at all	74.8	75.8	74.9	69.5	74.3	74.5	75.8	73.1	74.1	73.4	72.5
Once	16.6	16.0	17.1	20.7	17.0	17.9	16.3	18.2	18.5	18.1	19.0
Twice	6.0	5.5	4.6	6.5	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.5
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1
5 or more times	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?											
Not at all	95.4	95.2	95.6	93.4	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.3
Once	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.7	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3
Twice	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?											
Not at all	88.4	88.1	89.1	85.2	88.1	87.0	88.1	86.5	86.8	87.6	87.5
Once	6.8	7.7	6.8	9.5	8.3	8.9	7.8	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.7
Twice	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0
3 or 4 times	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1
5 or more times	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?											
Not at all	87.8	87.9	88.9	85.4	87.9	86.0	87.5	85.8	86.2	84.5	86.5
Once	7.5	7.7	6.8	8.9	8.0	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.5	10.3	8.4
Twice	2.8	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4
3 or 4 times	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7
5 or more times	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?											
Not at all	80.0	79.8	80.7	76.3	78.9	75.7	77.1	75.4	75.2	75.2	76.3
Once	10.4	11.4	11.1	12.0	12.0	13.1	12.3	13.0	13.4	13.9	13.0
Twice	4.2	3.3	3.8	5.0	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2
3 or 4 times	2.4	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
5 or more times	3.0	2.8	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8

Note: See Note, table 3.56. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, pp. 194, 195; 1981, pp. 199, 200; 1983, pp. 140, 141; 1985, pp. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 137, 138; 1980, pp. 198, 199; 1982, pp. 140, 141; 1984, pp. 140, 141; 1986, pp. 142, 143 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.60

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1978-88

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

	Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982	
Type of victimization	Male (N=1,711)	Female (N=1,917)	Male (N=1,538)	Female (N=1,650)	Male (N=1,519)	Female (N=1,626)	Male (N=1,803)	Female (N=1,741)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,751)
Has something of yours (worth under $50) been stolen?										
Not at all	59.8%	68.2%	64.4%	71.9%	64.1%	71.0%	60.8%	67.2%	60.4%	69.1%
Once	25.4	21.2	22.8	21.0	22.5	20.7	26.3	22.8	26.8	21.2
Twice	10.2	7.7	7.8	5.0	8.3	5.4	8.5	7.1	9.0	6.2
3 or 4 times	3.4	2.2	3.8	1.7	3.1	2.3	3.2	1.9	2.7	2.9
5 or more times	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.6
Has something of yours (worth over $50) been stolen?										
Not at all	89.5	94.2	88.6	95.2	88.6	93.0	83.8	90.9	86.1	92.1
Once	8.1	4.9	8.5	4.0	7.9	5.3	12.6	7.7	10.3	6.3
Twice	1.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.6	2.6	0.9	2.4	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5
5 or more times	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	67.9	80.5	67.2	83.3	67.4	81.8	59.6	79.1	67.9	80.9
Once	20.6	13.2	21.6	11.6	21.0	13.7	27.1	14.4	20.7	13.5
Twice	7.9	4.5	7.2	3.8	7.1	2.5	8.9	4.0	8.2	4.1
3 or 4 times	2.7	1.4	2.7	1.0	3.4	1.4	3.4	1.5	2.6	1.2
5 or more times	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	93.1	97.7	92.5	97.8	92.8	97.9	90.5	96.6	93.2	97.7
Once	4.4	1.5	4.5	1.7	4.2	1.7	7.1	2.0	3.9	1.7
Twice	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.6	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1
5 or more times	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	(a)
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	82.9	93.1	82.6	93.1	83.3	94.4	79.7	90.6	83.9	92.4
Once	9.8	4.4	10.2	5.4	10.0	4.0	12.9	6.1	10.7	5.7
Twice	3.8	1.7	3.6	0.9	3.6	0.9	3.9	2.0	3.1	1.3
3 or 4 times	2.0	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.5	0.6	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.4
5 or more times	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.2
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	85.7	89.8	84.4	91.3	85.4	91.8	81.6	89.3	84.7	91.2
Once	9.0	6.1	9.4	6.0	8.7	5.1	11.5	6.1	10.5	5.5
Twice	3.1	2.6	2.4	1.6	2.9	1.0	4.2	2.1	2.9	1.6
3 or 4 times	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9
5 or more times	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	73.0	85.9	71.6	87.1	72.3	88.1	67.7	84.8	71.7	85.8
Once	13.1	8.2	14.1	8.9	14.5	8.4	16.1	7.9	14.5	9.3
Twice	5.3	3.2	4.8	1.9	6.1	1.7	6.5	3.4	6.6	2.8
3 or 4 times	3.8	1.3	4.4	1.4	3.2	0.9	4.6	1.7	3.8	1.2
5 or more times	4.7	1.6	5.1	0.8	3.7	0.9	5.0	2.2	3.5	0.9

Note: See Note, table 3.56. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Less than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, pp. 194, 195; 1981, pp. 199, 200; 1983, pp. 140, 141; 1985, pp. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 137, 138; 1980, pp. 198, 199; 1982, pp. 140, 141; 1984, pp. 140, 141; 1986, pp. 142, 143 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
Male (N=1,575)	Female (N=1,660)	Male (N=1,532)	Female (N=1,632)	Male (N=1,549)	Female (N=1,638)	Male (N=1,456)	Female (N=1,581)	Male (N=1,558)	Female (N=1,691)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,658)
60.7%	66.7%	61.4%	68.1%	62.8%	65.6%	59.9%	65.8%	58.0%	63.1%	58.8%	64.1%
27.2	23.6	27.0	25.2	22.4	23.6	25.7	23.4	26.9	26.8	25.2	24.0
7.5	7.1	6.9	5.0	10.0	8.1	8.4	8.3	10.4	7.6	11.0	9.2
3.3	2.1	3.2	1.2	3.3	2.0	4.4	1.9	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.3
1.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.4
86.5	90.3	86.3	90.5	86.1	89.9	82.1	89.5	82.8	89.9	81.2	88.3
9.8	7.3	9.8	7.5	9.7	7.8	13.1	9.4	13.6	9.0	13.3	9.4
2.8	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.2	1.7
0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.3
0.2	0.2	0.7	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3
67.2	81.7	68.9	82.4	65.8	79.9	68.5	78.9	68.8	77.8	66.1	78.8
23.1	13.1	19.4	13.1	23.1	14.0	20.6	17.1	20.9	15.3	22.8	15.4
6.7	3.8	7.6	3.1	7.1	4.4	6.7	2.7	6.6	5.2	7.3	3.7
1.9	1.0	3.0	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.0	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.6
1.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.5
92.9	97.6	93.5	98.5	91.2	97.4	91.4	97.6	92.3	98.2	92.2	98.2
4.3	1.5	4.5	1.0	5.6	1.5	4.4	1.7	5.2	1.2	5.3	1.6
2.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.7	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.1
0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	(a)
0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
82.8	91.8	82.4	93.2	80.5	92.4	79.8	93.3	82.6	92.9	81.0	93.5
11.2	5.7	10.5	5.5	11.6	5.6	12.1	4.8	10.3	5.2	12.4	5.1
3.4	1.6	4.0	0.9	3.5	1.2	4.0	1.1	3.9	1.1	3.2	0.8
1.4	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.3
1.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2
83.0	89.0	84.2	91.0	81.6	90.0	82.8	89.2	81.2	87.9	83.3	89.6
10.8	7.3	9.5	5.7	11.5	5.9	10.3	7.2	12.2	8.5	9.7	7.0
3.1	2.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.3	3.3	1.7	4.3	1.8	3.5	1.5
1.4	0.8	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.4
1.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.5
68.6	82.3	68.8	85.0	67.5	82.8	67.0	82.3	68.5	81.9	68.1	83.5
14.9	11.0	15.6	8.9	16.4	9.7	15.7	11.5	16.7	11.0	16.4	10.1
7.3	3.5	5.8	3.0	6.6	3.6	8.0	2.6	5.9	4.1	5.1	3.4
4.3	1.9	3.9	2.3	5.4	2.3	3.9	2.0	4.1	1.8	4.0	1.5
4.7	1.3	5.9	0.7	4.1	1.6	5.4	1.5	4.8	1.2	6.4	1.5

Table 3.61

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1978-88

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982	
	White (N=2,973)	Black (N=417)	White (N=2,605)	Black (N=351)	White (N=2,549)	Black (N=439)	White (N=2,820)	Black (N=459)	White (N=2,837)	Black (N=424)
Has something of yours (worth under $50) been stolen?										
Not at all	62.9%	71.7%	67.1%	74.7%	67.4%	70.0%	63.7%	64.2%	64.9%	60.3%
Once	24.6	16.9	23.3	13.4	22.3	17.1	24.9	21.6	24.4	21.7
Twice	8.9	7.6	6.5	7.5	6.4	10.0	7.5	10.9	7.0	12.2
3 or 4 times	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.8	4.0
5 or more times	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.8
Has something of yours (worth over $50) been stolen?										
Not at all	92.9	85.9	92.7	89.7	92.3	83.1	88.1	84.4	90.1	84.7
Once	5.8	10.6	5.8	6.3	5.9	10.1	9.7	12.1	7.6	11.2
Twice	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.4	4.7	1.5	3.2	1.5	2.0
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1
5 or more times	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	74.3	78.7	75.5	79.4	74.7	78.3	69.6	70.3	74.4	74.6
Once	17.2	12.3	16.6	15.0	17.5	13.9	20.9	19.2	17.3	15.1
Twice	5.9	4.5	5.4	3.6	4.8	3.9	6.2	7.5	6.1	4.2
3 or 4 times	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.3	3.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	5.4
5 or more times	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.6
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	96.1	92.9	96.0	91.7	96.5	89.9	94.9	86.6	95.8	95.5
Once	2.6	4.5	2.5	4.7	2.5	6.2	3.5	11.0	2.5	2.8
Twice	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
5 or more times	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	88.8	87.0	88.9	83.8	90.6	82.0	86.6	76.4	88.9	84.1
Once	6.8	7.2	7.3	11.1	6.4	7.8	8.5	15.8	7.7	11.7
Twice	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.8	1.9	5.1	2.7	3.9	2.1	2.3
3 or 4 times	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.7	3.0	1.2	2.1	0.7	1.4
5 or more times	0.7	2.6	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.5	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.5
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	88.5	85.7	88.3	90.1	89.7	85.2	86.2	81.0	88.2	88.3
Once	7.1	9.4	7.3	6.7	6.8	7.4	8.1	13.4	7.8	7.8
Twice	2.9	1.6	2.0	0.8	1.7	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.7
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	4.5	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.6
5 or more times	0.7	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.6
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	79.6	82.4	79.7	82.1	81.0	80.1	76.4	75.1	78.7	80.5
Once	10.6	10.1	11.2	11.9	11.1	11.3	11.6	14.5	12.0	11.5
Twice	4.4	2.6	3.4	1.2	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.9	4.7	4.4
3 or 4 times	2.5	1.3	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.8
5 or more times	2.9	3.6	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.4	3.8	2.1	2.2	0.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.56 and 3.58. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Less than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, pp. 194, 195; 1981, pp. 199, 200; 1983, pp. 140, 141; 1985, pp. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 137, 138; 1980, pp. 198, 199; 1982, pp. 140, 141; 1984, pp. 140, 141; 1986, pp. 142, 143 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
White (N=2,571)	Black (N=403)	White (N=2,482)	Black (N=442)	White (N=2,464)	Black (N=407)	White (N=2,348)	Black (N=342)	White (N=2,484)	Black (N=339)	White (N=2,445)	Black (N=424)
63.1%	64.8%	64.0%	69.9%	63.8%	66.9%	61.8%	68.3%	60.6%	61.2%	62.3%	58.0%
26.3	24.5	26.7	19.2	23.8	19.6	25.1	21.4	27.4	26.8	24.0	28.4
7.2	7.4	6.3	6.1	8.6	8.4	8.7	6.7	8.3	9.0	10.1	8.5
2.5	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6
0.8	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.5
89.4	81.1	89.9	80.6	89.4	83.7	86.8	84.3	87.6	80.8	86.7	78.2
8.3	13.1	7.7	13.0	8.2	8.2	10.9	11.0	10.6	14.9	10.1	14.6
1.7	3.5	1.6	4.0	1.3	4.8	1.3	3.0	1.3	3.7	2.2	4.4
0.4	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4
0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	(a)	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5
75.0	76.9	75.7	78.2	73.4	72.0	74.3	75.5	73.0	75.0	72.6	74.2
18.1	14.6	15.9	16.4	18.5	17.0	18.6	16.5	18.3	19.0	19.2	16.6
5.1	5.0	5.6	2.4	5.4	6.3	4.5	6.2	5.9	4.1	5.4	5.4
1.2	3.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.9
0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.9
95.7	94.4	96.8	94.0	94.6	91.1	95.1	93.1	95.6	94.4	96.1	91.0
2.8	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.2	5.6	2.6	4.8	2.8	4.5	2.7	6.8
1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.5
0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5
88.1	85.2	89.1	83.3	88.4	77.4	87.4	84.3	88.8	82.5	88.7	77.8
8.0	10.2	7.3	10.6	7.0	14.0	7.9	9.6	6.9	12.0	8.1	13.6
2.4	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.9	1.8	3.7
0.8	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.4
0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.6
86.6	86.8	87.9	86.7	86.4	81.8	85.5	87.2	84.6	84.6	86.5	83.4
8.5	8.8	7.6	7.0	7.7	12.5	8.8	9.1	10.3	12.5	8.3	11.2
2.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.8
1.1	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.6
1.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
76.1	75.5	77.0	75.6	75.5	74.8	74.3	77.3	74.6	79.8	75.7	72.3
12.7	13.9	12.3	12.1	12.0	14.9	13.5	11.8	14.1	10.2	12.9	16.6
5.4	4.9	4.4	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	4.8	3.7
2.8	3.6	2.8	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	1.1
3.0	2.1	3.5	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.8	2.8	3.2	3.9	6.2

Table 3.62

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1977-88

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1977 (N=3,197)	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	14.0%	12.9%	13.1%	13.8%	13.7%	12.5%	11.3%	12.5%	11.1%	11.1%	8.8%	9.7%
Once	10.6	10.5	9.2	10.5	10.0	9.4	11.0	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.2
Twice	11.8	13.1	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.8	11.6	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.1	11.0
3 or 4 times	22.4	23.8	25.0	23.6	22.7	24.6	24.4	24.3	23.6	24.2	23.1	23.7
5 or more times	41.3	39.7	41.2	40.6	41.8	40.7	41.8	41.7	43.8	44.3	47.5	47.5
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	96.7	96.9	96.9	96.8	97.0	97.3	96.6	96.6	96.9	96.9	97.6	97.3
Once	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4
Twice	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
5 or more times	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	86.0	85.9	84.8	84.2	84.6	82.7	82.4	82.6	81.8	82.8	82.1	81.8
Once	8.2	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5	11.2	10.7	10.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.6
Twice	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.2
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0
5 or more times	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	85.5	85.0	82.8	82.4	83.2	81.9	82.1	82.1	79.4	80.5	80.4	80.5
Once	8.4	9.2	10.3	10.5	9.5	10.0	10.1	10.1	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.1
Twice	2.7	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4
5 or more times	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	91.3	90.3	90.3	88.3	90.4	88.6	88.9	89.4	88.5	88.9	88.3	89.6
Once	5.8	6.1	6.2	7.6	6.0	7.5	7.2	6.3	6.9	7.0	7.6	6.2
Twice	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8
3 or 4 times	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4
5 or more times	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	97.2	97.2	97.4	97.1	97.5	97.7	97.0	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.2
Once	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4
Twice	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
5 or more times	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Taken something not belonging to you worth under $50?												
Not at all	69.4	69.2	66.6	66.9	69.0	68.7	69.3	69.7	69.9	68.0	66.1	66.6
Once	12.6	13.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	13.9	14.8	13.3	14.2	16.2	15.9	15.1
Twice	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.4	6.0	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.2
3 or 4 times	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3
5 or more times	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.9	5.9
Taken something not belonging to you worth over $50?												
Not at all	95.2	94.4	93.1	93.4	92.9	93.1	93.6	93.3	93.0	93.4	91.5	91.5
Once	2.4	2.6	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1
Twice	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9
5 or more times	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5

See note at end of table.

Table 3.62

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1977-88--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1977 (N=3,197)	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	69.8%	69.9%	68.2%	69.2%	71.4%	71.2%	73.9%	73.2%	73.9%	72.1%	70.3%	69.6%
Once	12.7	12.0	13.5	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.4	11.7	12.8	13.5	12.9
Twice	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.5	6.4
3 or 4 times	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9
5 or more times	5.8	5.4	5.7	6.4	5.1	5.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	6.9	6.1
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	95.9	95.7	95.7	95.2	96.1	95.9	94.5	94.2	94.4	94.9	94.4	94.4
Once	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.6
Twice	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
5 or more times	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	93.7	94.0	93.2	92.9	94.7	94.3	94.3	93.6	93.3	94.4	93.3	94.1
Once	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3
Twice	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6
5 or more times	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	77.9	75.9	75.9	74.9	77.1	75.5	76.5	74.8	73.8	75.5	73.0	72.7
Once	10.1	11.8	11.8	12.1	11.4	12.6	11.5	12.3	13.4	12.1	12.4	12.7
Twice	5.9	5.9	6.7	5.5	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.3	7.9	6.9
3 or 4 times	3.3	3.2	3.0	4.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.0
5 or more times	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.8
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	98.3	98.3	98.8	98.5	98.3	98.8	98.7	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.4	98.3
Once	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Twice	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
5 or more times	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	87.6	87.7	85.8	86.8	86.7	87.6	85.9	85.9	86.2	86.8	84.9	85.8
Once	6.4	6.9	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.8	8.2	7.8
Twice	3.0	2.4	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6
5 or more times	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	94.5	93.8	91.9	93.0	93.5	94.2	94.5	95.0	94.5	94.8	94.7	94.0
Once	2.4	2.9	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.3
Twice	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
5 or more times	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?												
Not at all	80.6	80.7	79.2	77.6	78.2	78.2	78.7	79.5	77.7	78.6	75.9	77.5
Once	11.9	11.0	12.3	13.4	12.9	13.7	13.8	13.2	14.1	13.2	15.3	12.8
Twice	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.0	4.3	5.1	4.5	6.2
3 or 4 times	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.4
5 or more times	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1

Note: See Note, table 3.56. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1977, pp. 99, 101; 1979, pp. 100-102; 1981, pp. 100-102; 1983, pp. 100-102; 1985, pp. 99-101 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 99-101; 1980, pp. 100-102; 1982, pp. 100-102; 1984, pp. 99-101; 1986, pp. 102-104 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.63

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1977-88

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of
	Male (N=1,485)	Female (N=1,586)	Male (N=1,737)	Female (N=1,867)	Male (N=1,621)	Female (N=1,596)	Male (N=1,600)	Female (N=1,605)	Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?											
Not at all	16.7%	11.0%	14.9%	10.1%	15.5%	10.0%	14.3%	12.4%	16.6%	10.4%	14.5%
Once	11.6	9.5	11.6	9.1	9.9	8.4	11.9	8.9	10.3	9.2	11.3
Twice	12.3	11.6	13.5	13.0	12.0	10.6	12.0	11.0	13.0	10.7	14.4
3 or 4 times	21.6	23.3	24.6	23.4	26.0	24.6	24.5	23.1	23.0	22.1	24.9
5 or more times	37.9	44.6	35.5	44.4	36.5	46.4	37.2	44.7	37.1	47.5	34.9
Hit an instructor or supervisor?											
Not at all	95.2	98.4	94.6	99.1	95.5	98.6	94.5	99.0	95.1	99.0	95.6
Once	3.3	0.9	3.5	0.5	2.6	1.1	3.4	0.6	3.3	0.6	2.8
Twice	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?											
Not at all	81.5	90.9	80.6	91.3	80.6	89.1	78.9	89.5	79.1	90.1	79.2
Once	9.9	6.3	11.6	5.7	10.8	7.1	11.0	7.6	12.6	6.5	13.0
Twice	5.1	1.8	3.9	1.7	4.1	2.7	6.1	1.8	4.2	2.2	3.6
3 or 4 times	2.3	0.8	2.7	1.0	3.3	0.9	2.4	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.2
5 or more times	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.5	0.3	2.0
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?											
Not at all	81.2	89.6	82.0	88.1	78.1	87.4	75.8	89.4	77.9	88.7	77.6
Once	10.1	6.9	10.3	8.0	11.3	9.5	13.4	7.4	11.6	7.3	12.0
Twice	4.0	1.5	3.7	2.1	5.6	2.1	5.4	1.8	4.8	2.5	4.9
3 or 4 times	2.8	1.3	2.2	1.7	3.2	0.5	3.0	0.9	3.3	1.1	3.1
5 or more times	1.9	0.8	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.5	2.3	0.4	2.4
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?											
Not at all	85.4	97.3	83.3	97.6	83.8	97.3	79.4	97.2	83.6	97.4	82.1
Once	9.5	2.1	10.4	1.6	10.3	1.6	13.3	2.1	10.0	2.0	11.0
Twice	2.5	0.4	3.1	0.7	3.3	0.6	4.1	0.6	3.9	0.5	3.9
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.3	2.2	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.7
5 or more times	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.3
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?											
Not at all	95.2	99.3	95.7	99.1	95.6	99.2	94.8	99.1	96.2	99.1	96.8
Once	2.3	0.4	2.1	0.4	2.8	0.6	2.8	0.8	2.1	0.7	2.0
Twice	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.4
5 or more times	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4
Taken something not belonging to you worth under $50?											
Not at all	61.2	77.7	60.6	77.7	58.1	74.9	57.5	75.6	60.2	77.7	60.4
Once	14.6	10.2	16.2	10.9	17.3	11.5	17.8	11.8	17.0	11.7	15.7
Twice	9.6	4.6	9.3	4.8	10.3	5.9	9.4	5.3	7.3	4.8	9.2
3 or 4 times	6.8	3.6	6.6	3.5	6.4	4.6	6.7	4.3	7.1	3.5	6.7
5 or more times	7.7	3.8	7.2	3.1	7.8	3.0	8.5	2.9	8.3	2.2	8.1
Taken something not belonging to you worth over $50?											
Not at all	92.1	98.3	90.4	98.5	89.2	97.3	88.3	98.3	88.8	97.2	89.3
Once	3.9	0.8	4.4	0.7	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.2	6.0	1.7	5.4
Twice	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.1	2.5	0.6	2.0
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.3	1.6
5 or more times	1.6	0.4	1.9	0.4	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.7

See notes at end of table.

1982	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)
10.2%	13.3%	8.8%	14.9%	9.7%	14.0%	8.2%	13.0%	8.9%	11.7%	5.5%	10.8%	8.0%
7.7	11.2	10.4	11.1	8.5	11.2	7.4	10.4	7.1	9.5	7.3	9.6	6.7
11.2	10.7	12.5	12.6	10.6	12.6	11.9	12.8	10.4	14.0	10.3	12.6	9.2
23.8	26.2	22.9	23.4	25.7	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.0	23.0	23.3	23.8	23.9
47.1	38.6	45.3	38.1	45.5	38.7	49.1	39.2	49.6	41.9	53.5	43.2	52.2
99.1	94.6	98.7	94.7	98.8	94.9	99.0	95.5	98.3	96.1	98.9	95.8	99.0
0.5	2.9	0.7	3.5	1.1	3.1	0.8	2.7	1.3	2.5	0.6	2.2	0.6
0.2	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	(a)	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3
0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0
87.0	75.3	89.6	78.3	88.0	76.3	87.3	79.5	86.6	78.2	86.1	77.6	86.6
8.9	14.0	7.2	11.9	8.1	13.8	8.6	12.6	9.4	12.4	8.0	12.0	9.1
2.2	5.1	1.6	4.4	2.3	4.5	2.8	4.6	2.2	5.3	4.0	5.8	2.5
1.3	4.1	1.3	3.2	1.2	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.3	2.9	1.2
0.6	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.7
86.5	78.5	86.1	76.5	88.7	73.9	85.1	76.5	84.6	76.3	84.3	75.6	85.5
8.2	11.1	9.0	12.7	7.0	13.2	10.5	12.4	10.2	12.7	9.9	12.8	9.7
3.2	5.3	3.1	4.6	3.0	6.5	3.0	6.1	2.7	5.5	3.5	5.4	3.4
1.6	3.0	1.3	3.6	1.0	3.8	1.0	3.2	1.7	3.4	1.8	3.6	1.0
0.5	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.4
95.8	81.4	96.7	82.9	96.7	81.0	96.3	81.0	97.0	79.9	96.4	82.5	96.6
3.4	11.7	2.5	9.8	2.3	11.1	2.7	11.7	2.2	12.8	2.7	10.2	2.2
0.4	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.8	3.7	0.7	4.3	0.4	4.5	0.5	3.0	0.8
(a)	2.5	(a)	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3
0.4	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.1
98.7	95.2	99.0	95.2	98.7	94.7	98.7	95.1	98.5	94.9	98.5	95.6	99.0
1.1	2.2	0.7	2.4	0.7	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.8	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.6
(a)	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.3
0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	(a)
0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2
77.0	61.5	77.2	62.0	78.4	61.4	78.5	62.3	72.8	59.2	72.1	57.8	74.7
12.1	16.6	13.3	15.6	10.2	16.7	11.4	18.5	14.4	17.8	14.2	17.8	12.7
4.5	8.8	4.3	9.1	5.2	8.9	4.5	7.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	9.8	5.0
4.1	6.3	2.9	6.7	3.6	6.3	2.8	5.0	4.0	6.9	3.9	6.6	3.9
2.3	6.8	2.3	6.6	2.7	6.7	2.9	6.9	2.2	8.2	3.8	8.0	3.6
97.2	89.9	97.8	89.2	97.9	88.1	97.9	90.6	96.0	86.4	96.2	86.9	96.3
1.9	5.7	1.0	6.4	1.3	5.7	1.1	4.6	2.5	6.0	2.1	6.3	1.8
0.1	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.7	2.7	0.7	3.0	1.0
0.2	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.5	0.6	1.3	0.4
0.6	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.4	0.4

Table 3.63

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1977-88--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of
	Male (N=1,485)	Female (N=1,586)	Male (N=1,737)	Female (N=1,867)	Male (N=1,621)	Female (N=1,596)	Male (N=1,600)	Female (N=1,605)	Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?											
Not at all	64.0%	75.3%	65.2%	74.9%	62.7%	73.8%	61.8%	76.6%	64.6%	78.7%	65.2%
Once	14.5	11.2	11.9	11.9	14.3	12.3	14.6	11.1	14.7	10.5	13.4
Twice	7.9	4.3	7.3	5.9	7.8	5.4	7.6	4.9	7.0	5.1	7.1
3 or 4 times	6.2	5.1	7.3	5.0	7.7	4.6	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.7	6.2
5 or more times	7.3	4.1	8.2	2.7	7.5	3.9	8.8	3.8	8.3	2.1	8.1
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?											
Not at all	93.8	98.0	93.8	97.5	94.2	97.5	92.7	97.9	94.5	97.8	94.6
Once	2.8	1.1	3.5	1.5	3.1	1.3	3.4	1.1	3.1	1.8	3.1
Twice	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.9
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6
5 or more times	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?											
Not at all	89.6	98.2	89.4	98.2	88.6	98.0	87.3	98.6	90.3	99.0	90.6
Once	5.6	1.3	5.6	1.2	5.9	1.3	6.9	0.7	5.2	0.8	5.5
Twice	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.5	2.9	0.4	2.8	0.6	2.2	0.1	2.2
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.7
5 or more times	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?											
Not at all	71.0	84.2	68.3	83.1	69.0	82.6	66.5	83.1	69.7	84.6	69.4
Once	12.5	8.0	14.6	9.0	14.6	9.3	14.8	9.7	13.4	9.5	14.2
Twice	7.9	4.2	8.0	4.2	8.9	4.4	7.4	3.6	8.8	3.6	8.7
3 or 4 times	4.1	2.2	4.7	1.7	4.1	1.8	6.8	2.4	4.2	1.2	4.2
5 or more times	4.5	1.3	4.4	2.1	3.5	1.9	4.5	1.2	3.9	1.1	3.5
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?											
Not at all	97.0	99.8	96.9	99.6	98.1	99.6	97.3	99.7	96.9	99.7	98.3
Once	1.7	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	1.1
Twice	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
5 or more times	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Damaged school property on purpose?											
Not at all	81.6	93.7	82.5	92.9	78.8	93.1	81.1	92.4	79.7	93.6	82.3
Once	8.5	4.0	9.5	4.5	11.3	4.8	9.5	5.3	10.8	3.7	9.9
Twice	4.8	1.2	3.5	1.4	5.2	1.3	4.4	1.4	5.2	1.9	4.1
3 or 4 times	2.4	0.8	2.2	0.8	2.6	0.6	2.9	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.9
5 or more times	2.6	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.2	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8
Damaged property at work on purpose?											
Not at all	91.0	98.2	89.2	98.5	86.4	97.7	87.8	98.4	89.1	97.9	90.6
Once	3.9	0.8	4.9	0.8	6.4	1.6	5.8	1.1	4.9	1.1	4.6
Twice	2.2	0.4	2.9	0.4	3.3	0.2	3.2	0.1	2.9	0.5	2.6
3 or 4 times	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.1	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.0
5 or more times	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.2
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?											
Not at all	70.7	90.3	70.7	91.0	67.8	90.7	67.2	88.7	67.7	88.5	68.4
Once	16.4	7.3	15.0	6.8	17.3	7.3	17.9	8.8	17.2	8.5	18.7
Twice	7.4	1.4	7.5	1.7	8.5	1.1	7.2	1.7	8.9	1.7	8.7
3 or 4 times	3.7	0.9	4.5	0.4	4.0	0.6	4.8	0.8	3.2	1.1	3.0
5 or more times	1.7	0.1	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.3	3.0	0.1	3.0	0.1	1.2

Note: See Note, table 3.63. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Less than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1977, pp. 99-101; 1979, pp. 100-102; 1981 pp. 100-102; 1983, pp. 100-102; 1985, pp. 99-101 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 99-101; 1980, pp. 100-102; 1982, p. 100-102; 1984, pp. 99-101; 1986, pp. 102-104 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1982	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)
77.2%	68.4%	79.5%	69.3%	78.6%	68.2%	79.2%	67.2%	76.8%	64.0%	76.4%	63.2%	76.2%
11.5	13.9	11.9	12.8	11.3	12.6	10.5	13.5	12.0	15.5	11.6	13.8	11.9
4.5	6.7	3.4	5.8	4.0	7.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	8.5	4.5
3.1	5.6	2.6	5.9	3.8	5.4	3.2	4.9	4.0	5.8	3.8	6.2	3.5
3.7	5.3	2.6	6.3	2.4	6.2	2.8	6.9	2.6	9.9	4.0	8.4	3.9
97.2	92.3	97.0	92.4	96.3	92.2	96.6	93.3	96.6	91.9	96.9	92.9	96.2
1.8	3.9	2.3	4.0	2.9	3.9	2.3	4.1	2.1	4.0	2.1	4.1	2.7
0.4	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.5
0.3	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2
0.3	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2
98.2	90.9	98.0	89.4	98.3	88.9	97.7	90.6	98.0	88.8	97.6	91.6	96.7
1.3	4.7	1.2	6.2	1.1	5.1	1.5	5.2	1.3	5.8	1.6	4.3	2.4
0.2	2.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.4	2.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.5	0.6
0.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.1
0.3	1.1	(a)	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.2
81.9	69.3	84.2	68.5	81.7	65.5	82.0	70.6	80.1	66.9	78.8	67.1	78.2
10.9	13.6	9.1	13.6	10.7	17.5	9.2	12.2	11.8	13.9	10.8	15.0	10.4
4.3	9.5	4.2	8.5	3.6	8.3	4.8	8.4	4.4	9.9	6.2	8.2	5.4
1.5	4.5	1.6	5.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	4.3	1.9	5.6	2.5	5.4	2.8
1.4	3.1	0.9	4.0	1.5	4.9	1.5	4.4	1.8	3.7	1.7	4.2	3.2
99.3	97.7	99.9	96.7	99.8	97.1	99.4	96.7	99.4	97.3	99.5	97.3	99.4
0.4	1.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.5
0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.1
0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	(a)
0.1	0.4	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.7	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.4	(a)
93.0	78.5	93.3	79.9	92.4	81.1	91.5	81.3	92.4	78.6	90.8	79.8	91.8
3.7	9.9	4.2	9.8	4.6	8.5	4.8	9.0	4.8	11.2	5.4	10.6	5.3
2.3	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.8	5.2	2.0	4.6	1.6	5.0	1.6	4.6	1.6
0.5	4.1	0.5	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.1	3.2	0.7	2.5	1.5	2.4	0.8
0.5	2.7	0.5	3.2	0.4	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.5
98.1	90.1	98.9	91.4	99.0	90.1	99.0	91.0	98.3	90.7	98.3	89.6	98.4
1.3	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.2	1.2	4.3	0.9	5.4	1.1
0.3	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.3
(a)	1.8	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1
0.2	1.2	(a)	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1
88.1	69.6	88.5	72.1	87.2	68.6	87.1	69.5	86.9	65.1	86.3	67.0	87.8
8.9	18.1	9.0	15.8	10.7	18.2	10.1	16.8	10.1	20.5	10.4	16.9	8.4
2.1	7.4	1.3	6.4	1.6	6.8	1.7	8.0	2.2	7.1	2.0	10.3	2.7
0.7	3.0	1.0	3.8	0.4	4.0	1.1	3.7	0.6	4.8	0.8	4.1	0.6
0.2	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.5	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.4	0.5	1.8	0.5

Table 3.64

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1978-88

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982	
	White (N=2,960)	Black (N=430)	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=439)	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?										
Not at all	8.3%	38.4%	9.3%	36.3%	8.6%	38.9%	7.6%	41.8%	8.4%	34.0%
Once	9.6	14.9	8.1	14.6	9.2	15.4	8.9	13.6	7.7	15.3
Twice	13.8	10.7	11.6	11.7	11.2	11.0	12.4	9.3	13.0	12.9
3 or 4 times	25.3	16.4	26.6	16.0	26.1	14.2	24.3	16.4	25.9	15.4
5 or more times	43.1	19.7	44.4	21.1	44.8	20.5	46.8	18.8	44.9	22.4
Hit an instructor or supervisor?										
Not at all	97.1	96.4	97.3	98.0	96.8	97.9	97.5	97.0	97.5	96.9
Once	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.8
Twice	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
5 or more times	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?										
Not at all	86.2	87.4	85.0	88.7	84.2	87.1	84.8	86.2	83.6	83.8
Once	8.7	8.5	9.1	6.2	9.0	9.2	9.2	10.1	10.6	10.2
Twice	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.5	4.1	2.3	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.1
3 or 4 times	1.8	0.9	2.1	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.8
5 or more times	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.0
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?										
Not at all	85.3	86.6	82.7	89.8	82.3	87.5	83.0	87.1	82.4	82.0
Once	9.0	9.3	10.4	7.6	10.8	7.2	9.6	7.1	9.9	10.2
Twice	2.9	2.6	4.0	1.4	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.0	4.4	2.5
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.0	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.9
5 or more times	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.4
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?										
Not at all	91.0	90.2	91.3	89.8	88.2	90.5	90.7	90.3	89.8	86.8
Once	5.6	6.9	5.4	8.8	7.4	7.4	6.1	5.0	6.8	9.0
Twice	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.1	2.7	0.7	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.6
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4
5 or more times	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.2
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?										
Not at all	97.5	95.9	97.4	97.2	97.3	97.5	98.1	95.9	98.2	97.8
Once	1.2	2.4	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.6
Twice	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
5 or more times	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2
Taken something not belonging to you worth under $50?										
Not at all	68.1	77.3	65.8	76.3	64.8	76.9	67.1	80.4	67.7	77.2
Once	13.9	13.2	14.4	12.9	15.4	10.7	15.1	9.5	14.6	11.2
Twice	7.4	3.3	8.5	5.4	8.0	4.7	6.5	4.1	7.1	4.1
3 or 4 times	5.3	3.3	5.6	4.0	5.8	3.3	5.8	2.6	5.5	4.3
5 or more times	5.2	2.9	5.8	1.7	5.9	4.7	5.5	3.4	5.2	3.2
Taken something not belonging to you worth over $50?										
Not at all	94.8	94.2	93.4	94.2	93.4	96.0	93.0	93.9	94.1	92.7
Once	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	1.4	3.9	3.0	3.3	5.0
Twice	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9
5 or more times	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.1

Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)
7.1%	32.0%	7.4%	33.2%	7.9%	30.1%	7.1%	30.4%	5.3%	25.6%	6.0%	25.4%
8.9	19.0	9.4	11.9	7.2	16.7	7.1	17.1	7.2	14.0	7.4	13.4
12.4	7.5	11.6	10.1	12.7	10.3	10.9	15.3	11.8	14.9	10.6	11.2
25.6	16.4	25.5	22.7	24.9	18.0	25.6	17.2	23.9	21.1	25.0	20.0
46.0	25.1	46.2	22.1	47.7	24.8	49.3	19.9	51.7	24.3	50.9	30.1
96.9	97.2	96.7	98.1	96.9	98.4	97.3	97.1	97.6	98.4	97.8	96.5
1.6	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.9
0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0
0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5
0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
82.3	82.5	82.4	87.4	81.5	83.4	83.3	83.1	83.2	83.0	82.5	84.2
10.4	12.0	10.5	7.8	11.5	11.5	10.9	10.3	9.8	10.7	10.7	8.3
3.8	1.9	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.7
2.8	3.1	2.3	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.9
0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.0
82.2	85.9	83.1	81.9	79.5	80.8	81.3	82.1	80.8	79.2	81.6	78.6
10.0	7.0	9.8	9.8	11.9	10.7	11.3	10.4	11.7	9.2	10.8	11.4
4.0	4.1	3.4	4.9	4.6	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.0	5.9	3.9	5.7
2.6	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8
1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5
89.1	88.3	90.0	91.2	88.9	88.4	89.8	88.8	89.2	87.3	90.3	89.3
7.0	7.9	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	6.4	8.4	7.5	6.2	5.9	6.1
1.8	1.5	2.3	0.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.8	1.6	2.4
1.2	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.0
0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.3
97.9	94.9	97.3	96.1	97.1	95.4	96.9	96.5	97.5	92.1	97.9	96.0
1.0	3.3	1.2	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	4.0	1.2	2.5
0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.8
0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.7
67.2	80.0	67.9	80.8	68.8	78.3	65.2	83.6	64.1	72.4	65.3	73.3
15.4	11.1	13.5	9.5	14.5	9.8	17.5	8.0	16.9	13.1	15.3	12.2
7.4	3.7	8.2	3.5	7.1	4.8	7.7	4.3	6.7	6.1	8.0	5.2
5.0	2.5	5.6	2.7	4.7	3.2	5.0	1.3	6.0	2.9	5.6	4.0
4.9	2.7	4.8	3.4	4.9	3.9	4.6	2.8	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3
94.3	92.7	93.3	95.2	93.4	93.8	93.7	95.0	91.7	91.3	92.6	90.6
3.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	4.7	3.6	5.6
1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1
0.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.4
0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.2

Table 3.64

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1978-88--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982	
	White (N=2,960)	Black (N=430)	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=343)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?										
Not at all	70.5%	70.4%	68.8%	69.5%	68.4%	74.9%	72.1%	74.0%	71.5%	74.7%
Once	11.2	14.7	12.7	14.5	13.1	11.1	12.1	12.9	12.4	12.7
Twice	6.8	6.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	4.4	6.0	5.0	5.9	4.7
3 or 4 times	6.1	4.8	6.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.5	2.1
5 or more times	5.5	4.1	5.9	3.1	6.4	4.4	5.2	4.4	5.7	5.8
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?										
Not at all	95.8	95.7	96.0	95.5	95.5	94.9	96.3	95.9	96.3	95.2
Once	2.2	3.3	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.2	3.1
Twice	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5
5 or more times	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?										
Not at all	93.7	96.2	93.1	96.5	92.6	94.5	94.2	97.2	94.5	94.8
Once	3.4	2.4	3.8	1.7	4.2	3.2	3.4	1.5	3.6	2.9
Twice	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7
5 or more times	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?										
Not at all	75.0	82.0	75.4	84.1	73.5	81.9	76.1	84.0	75.1	80.3
Once	12.4	9.1	11.8	8.8	12.5	10.2	11.9	9.1	12.7	9.3
Twice	6.4	3.4	7.2	2.3	5.8	3.0	6.5	3.9	6.6	6.7
3 or 4 times	3.3	2.2	2.9	2.0	5.3	2.3	2.8	2.2	3.1	1.3
5 or more times	3.0	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	0.9	2.5	2.4
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?										
Not at all	98.5	98.1	98.9	98.6	98.6	98.1	98.3	98.9	99.0	98.7
Once	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4
Twice	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	(a)	0.4
5 or more times	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Damaged school property on purpose?										
Not at all	87.0	92.5	85.3	91.7	85.8	91.4	86.0	90.3	87.4	89.5
Once	7.4	4.1	8.4	4.0	7.8	4.4	7.3	5.4	7.1	7.1
Twice	2.6	1.4	3.6	2.3	3.1	1.6	4.0	2.4	3.4	1.7
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.6	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5
5 or more times	1.6	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1
Damaged property at work on purpose?										
Not at all	93.5	97.1	91.5	94.9	92.8	94.4	92.8	96.1	94.0	95.9
Once	2.9	1.9	4.3	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	3.3	2.4
Twice	1.7	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.9	0.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.6
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4
5 or more times	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?										
Not at all	79.7	89.2	78.1	88.6	75.8	89.1	75.9	90.9	76.3	90.1
Once	11.5	6.9	12.9	8.2	14.4	7.6	14.4	6.3	15.5	6.3
Twice	5.0	3.3	5.1	2.0	5.0	1.4	5.6	2.2	5.7	2.2
3 or 4 times	2.7	0.5	2.5	0.0	3.1	1.2	2.4	0.2	1.9	1.1
5 or more times	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.56 and 3.58. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Less than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, pp.100-102; 1981, pp. 100-102; 1983, pp. 100-102; 1985, pp. 99-101 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 99-101; 1980, pp. 100-102; 1982, pp. 100-102; 1984, pp. 99-101; 1986, pp. 102-104 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)
73.7%	75.8%	74.2%	74.3%	73.5%	79.2%	71.2%	80.8%	70.1%	76.8%	69.1%	75.3%
12.7	13.9	11.3	14.4	11.8	9.7	12.7	10.6	13.1	11.9	13.3	9.7
5.4	4.3	5.1	3.7	6.3	3.2	6.6	3.6	4.5	3.0	6.5	5.1
4.4	2.7	4.8	5.0	3.9	3.9	4.7	2.9	5.2	2.2	5.0	4.8
3.9	3.3	4.6	2.6	4.5	4.1	4.7	2.2	7.2	6.1	6.2	5.1
94.8	95.6	94.5	95.8	94.9	94.7	95.0	96.1	95.1	92.9	94.9	95.0
3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.0
1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.8	0.9	1.3
0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1
0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
94.3	94.8	93.2	96.0	93.4	96.1	94.2	98.0	93.3	92.9	94.5	95.0
3.1	2.1	4.1	2.3	3.2	1.8	3.3	0.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7
1.3	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.8
0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
75.3	83.1	73.8	81.1	72.9	80.7	74.2	82.6	71.7	77.7	71.3	75.8
11.8	10.0	12.6	9.5	13.9	9.8	13.0	7.3	13.0	9.3	13.2	13.4
7.9	2.7	6.3	5.0	6.8	5.3	6.5	5.5	8.4	7.0	7.2	6.1
3.1	2.7	4.5	1.5	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.7	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.7
1.9	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.9	3.8	1.9
99.1	98.2	98.4	97.8	98.3	98.6	98.4	96.2	98.7	97.9	98.8	96.9
0.5	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.0
0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7
0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.8	0.2	0.0
85.3	89.3	85.4	89.2	86.0	91.7	86.7	90.2	85.0	86.0	84.1	93.0
7.4	6.6	7.1	7.3	6.8	5.3	6.8	5.4	8.4	6.5	9.0	3.0
3.5	1.5	3.4	2.1	3.8	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.0
2.5	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.9	2.0	0.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.0
1.3	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0
94.5	95.6	94.9	97.5	94.4	96.5	94.7	95.9	94.9	96.4	93.7	97.0
2.3	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.2
1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.0
0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3
77.1	89.9	77.7	89.3	76.5	86.4	77.4	89.9	74.4	84.4	75.1	88.5
15.1	5.7	14.5	7.6	14.5	10.6	13.9	7.0	16.4	10.6	13.9	8.5
4.6	2.6	4.2	1.5	4.7	2.2	5.3	1.6	5.0	2.1	7.2	1.7
2.2	1.3	2.5	0.7	3.0	0.5	2.1	1.1	2.9	1.5	2.6	1.0
1.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.3

Table 3.65

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

United States, 1978-88

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1978 (N=18,916)	Class of 1979 (N=16,654)	Class of 1980 (N=16,524)	Class of 1981 (N=18,267)	Class of 1982 (N=18,348)	Class of 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)
None	73.2%	71.5%	72.0%	73.3%	75.1%	72.8%	73.5%	72.3%	69.6%	68.1%	68.8%
One	16.6	17.4	17.2	16.6	15.6	17.3	16.7	17.3	18.9	19.0	18.9
Two	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.0
Three	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1
Four or more	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2

Note: See Note, table 3.56. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, p. 22; 1981, p. 22; 1983, p. 22; 1985, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, p. 22; 1980, p. 22; 1982, p. 22; 1984, p. 22; 1986, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.66

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1978-88

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982	
	Male (N=8,779)	Female (N=9,266)	Male (N=7,775)	Female (N=8,228)	Male (N=7,744)	Female (N=8,078)	Male (N=8,725)	Female (N=8,865)	Male (N=8,828)	Female (N=8,788)
None	62.1%	83.6%	59.3%	82.7%	60.3%	82.8%	63.7%	82.7%	65.6%	84.6%
One	21.6	12.1	22.8	12.5	22.1	12.7	20.1	13.1	19.6	11.5
Two	9.0	2.7	9.5	2.9	9.4	3.1	8.6	3.0	8.0	2.7
Three	3.8	0.9	4.5	1.2	4.3	1.0	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7
Four or more	3.6	0.6	3.9	0.7	3.9	0.5	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.56. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, p. 22; 1981, p. 22; 1983, p. 22; 1985, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, p. 22; 1980, p. 22; 1982, p. 22; 1984, p. 22; 1986, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.67

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1978-88

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982	
	White (N=14,847)	Black (N=2,096)	White (N=13,293)	Black (N=1,742)	White (N=12,846)	Black (N=2,098)	White (N=13,985)	Black (N=2,265)	White (N=13,887)	Black (N=2,080)
None	71.3%	87.5%	69.9%	85.3%	70.1%	84.1%	71.4%	83.2%	72.5%	88.7%
One	17.6	8.8	18.2	10.2	18.2	11.1	17.6	12.3	17.1	8.3
Two	6.2	2.6	6.4	3.0	6.6	3.2	6.2	2.9	5.9	2.3
Three	2.6	0.8	3.0	0.6	2.8	1.0	2.8	0.9	2.6	0.5
Four or more	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.9	2.3	0.5	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.56 and 3.58. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, p. 22; 1981, p. 22; 1983, p. 22; 1985, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Backman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, p. 22; 1980, p. 22; 1982, p. 22; 1984, p. 22; 1986, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
Male (N=8,074)	Female (N=8,227)	Male (N=7,800)	Female (N=8,029)	Male (N=7,776)	Female (N=8,164)	Male (N=7,261)	Female (N=7,855)	Male (N=7,912)	Female (N=8,340)	Male (N=7,861)	Female (N=8,342)
63.0%	82.3%	63.5%	83.1%	62.6%	81.5%	59.2%	79.0%	58.3%	77.5%	59.7%	77.2%
21.4	13.5	21.2	12.4	21.3	13.5	23.7	14.7	22.7	15.5	21.9	16.0
8.7	3.0	8.8	3.2	9.1	3.2	9.2	4.0	10.1	4.8	9.8	4.5
3.6	0.9	3.2	0.8	4.2	1.2	4.4	1.5	5.1	1.5	4.8	1.6
3.2	0.4	3.2	0.5	2.8	0.6	3.4	0.8	3.8	0.8	3.9	0.7

Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
White (N=12,806)	Black (N=2,066)	White (N=12,337)	Black (N=2,244)	White (N=12,291)	Black (N=1,995)	White (N=11,713)	Black (N=1,649)	White (N=12,478)	Black (N=1,708)	White (N=12,051)	Black (N=2,063)
70.0%	87.8%	70.7%	89.2%	69.8%	86.7%	66.5%	84.6%	64.9%	85.3%	65.5%	82.3%
19.1	8.8	18.3	7.9	19.0	9.1	20.6	10.9	20.9	9.8	20.8	12.0
6.4	2.3	6.7	2.0	6.5	2.9	7.1	3.4	8.2	3.0	7.6	4.1
2.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	2.9	1.0	3.3	0.7	3.6	0.8	3.6	1.1
2.0	0.2	2.0	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.4	0.5	2.4	1.0	2.6	0.5

Table 3.68

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1978-88

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . .?"

Type of drug	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988
Drinking alcoholic beverages?											
None	82.4%	81.4%	81.1%	80.3%	80.0%	81.1%	83.1%	84.2%	85.9%	85.6%	86.2%
One	13.4	13.4	13.9	14.5	14.9	14.7	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.2	10.4
Two	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3
Three	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6
Four or more	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Smoking marihuana or hashish?											
None	89.6	89.8	90.3	91.3	91.3	93.5	94.6	94.4	95.1	95.8	96.1
One	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.1	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.6
Two	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8
Three	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Four or more	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Using other illegal drugs?											
None	97.7	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.3	98.0	98.0	97.8	98.7	98.6	98.5
One	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8
Two	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Three	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.1	0.2
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.56. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.65 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Less than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, pp. 22, 23; 1981, pp. 22, 23; 1983, p. 22; 1985, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 22, 23; 1980, pp. 22, 23; 1982, p. 22; 1984, pp. 22, 23; 1986, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.69

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug and sex, United States, 1978-88

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . .?"

Type of drug	Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drinking alcoholic beverages?										
None	79.5%	88.5%	79.0%	86.9%	78.2%	87.6%	76.5%	87.3%	77.5%	85.3%
One	15.2	9.6	14.9	10.3	15.7	10.2	16.6	10.7	16.2	12.1
Two	3.6	1.5	4.1	2.4	4.3	1.5	5.1	1.4	4.2	1.8
Three	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2
Four or more	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.7
Smoking marihuana or hashish?										
None	87.9	93.7	88.6	92.5	89.3	92.9	89.7	94.7	89.9	94.3
One	8.6	4.7	8.0	5.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	4.3	7.0	4.2
Two	2.5	1.0	2.3	1.1	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.6
Three	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4
Four or more	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5
Using other illegal drugs?										
None	97.3	98.7	97.8	97.9	97.3	98.3	96.5	98.8	96.9	97.9
One	1.8	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.3
Two	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
Three	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0
Four or more	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.56. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.66 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Less than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, pp. 22, 23; 1981, pp. 22, 23; 1983, p. 22; 1985, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 22, 23; 1980, pp. 22, 23; 1982, p. 22; 1984, pp. 22, 23; 1986, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.70

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug and race, United States, 1978-88

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . . ?"

Type of drug	Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?										
None	81.7%	93.6%	80.7%	93.7%	80.0%	93.6%	79.1%	92.6%	79.6%	92.6%
One	14.1	5.0	14.2	3.9	14.8	3.9	15.7	4.9	15.4	6.6
Two	3.0	0.5	3.5	1.0	3.6	1.1	4.0	1.5	3.5	0.3
Three	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0
Four or more	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5
Smoking marihuana or hashish?										
None	89.3	93.4	89.8	91.1	90.1	95.2	91.0	94.6	91.5	95.2
One	7.7	5.2	7.2	5.4	6.9	2.6	6.3	3.5	6.1	4.0
Two	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.5	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.0
Three	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3
Four or more	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Using other illegal drugs?										
None	97.9	98.6	97.9	98.5	97.6	98.9	97.3	98.1	97.5	99.2
One	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.3
Two	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0
Three	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Four or more	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.56 and 3.58. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.67 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Less than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, pp. 22, 23; 1981, pp. 22, 23; 1983, p. 22; 1985, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 22, 23; 1980, pp. 22, 23; 1982, p. 22; 1984, pp. 22, 23; 1986, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
79.0%	85.8%	80.7%	87.9%	82.2%	87.7%	84.1%	88.8%	83.7%	89.1%	83.5%	90.7%
15.9	12.5	14.5	9.3	13.3	10.1	12.1	9.5	12.3	9.1	11.7	8.2
3.0	1.3	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.8
1.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2
0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2
92.6	95.5	93.8	96.4	93.2	96.8	94.5	96.2	95.0	97.5	94.8	98.2
5.1	3.9	4.4	2.7	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	1.9	3.3	1.5
1.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.3
0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)
0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0
97.4	99.1	97.9	98.5	97.4	98.7	98.6	99.0	98.4	99.1	98.0	99.3
1.8	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.5
0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1
0.1	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0

Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
80.4%	93.1%	82.6%	92.5%	83.2%	94.3%	85.2%	96.1%	84.9%	96.8%	85.5%	93.0%
15.4	4.6	13.2	5.6	12.8	3.6	11.7	3.0	11.7	2.8	10.9	5.7
2.6	1.8	2.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.2	0.4	2.5	1.1
1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2
0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
93.3	95.0	94.5	96.7	94.3	97.0	94.9	98.1	96.1	98.1	95.9	96.7
4.9	3.6	4.1	2.1	4.0	1.3	4.0	1.3	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.6
1.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0
0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7
0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
97.9	98.0	98.2	99.0	98.1	98.0	98.8	99.6	98.8	100.0	98.6	97.5
1.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.3
0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8
(a)	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3

Table 3.71

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months

United States, 1978-88

Question: "During the last 12 months, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?"

Number of accidents	Class of 1978 (N=18,916)	Class of 1979 (N=16,654)	Class of 1980 (N=16,524)	Class of 1981 (N=18,267)	Class of 1982 (N=18,348)	Class of 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)
None	73.6%	72.9%	74.8%	76.6%	77.8%	77.8%	77.3%	75.6%	74.9%	74.4%	73.9%
One	19.8	20.0	19.4	18.3	17.0	17.3	17.6	18.5	18.8	19.5	19.9
Two	4.9	5.5	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6
Three	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2
Four or more	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.56. Respondents were informed that "accident" refers to "a collision involving property damage or personal injury - not bumps or personal scratches in parking lots" (Source, 1982, p. 22). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, p. 23; 1981, p. 23; 1983, p. 23; 1985, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, p. 23; 1980, p. 23; 1982, p. 23; 1984, p. 23; 1986, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.72

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of drugs in last 12 months

By type of drug, United States, 1978-88

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were. . .?"

Type of drug	Class of 1978	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988
Drinking alcoholic beverages?											
None	86.5%	86.4%	84.6%	84.4%	85.3%	86.2%	87.8%	89.0%	91.2%	90.2%	91.6%
One	11.6	11.0	13.1	13.1	12.5	12.1	10.4	9.4	7.4	8.7	7.0
Two	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Three	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Four or more	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Smoking marihuana or hashish?											
None	92.4	91.8	91.8	93.2	93.8	94.8	96.0	95.4	96.5	97.3	96.9
One	6.0	6.5	6.7	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.6
Two	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Three	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?											
None	98.2	98.3	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.9	98.7
One	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Two	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.2
Three	0.0	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.2
Four or more	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.56 and 3.71 The following question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.71 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Less than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1979, pp. 23, 24; 1981, pp. 23, 24; 1983, p. 23; 1985, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Monitoring the Future 1978, pp. 23, 24; 1980, pp. 23, 24; 1982, p. 23; 1984, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.73

Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1987 and 1988

Questions: "On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink in your lifetime? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 12 months? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 30 days?"

	1987					988				
			Most recent use					Most recent use		
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors (N=16,300)	7.8%	92.2%	66.4%	19.3%	6.5%	8.0%	92.0%	63.9%	21.4%	6.7%
Sex										
Male	7.6	92.4	69.9	16.4	6.1	7.9	92.1	68.0	17.7	6.4
Female	7.8	92.2	63.1	22.2	6.9	8.0	92.0	59.9	25.1	7.0
Region										
Northeast	6.0	94.0	69.1	19.7	5.2	6.1	93.9	66.7	21.3	5.9
North Central	6.4	93.6	70.7	17.8	5.1	6.2	93.8	67.9	20.2	5.7
South	10.5	89.5	60.7	19.3	9.5	10.7	89.3	58.6	22.3	8.4
West	7.2	92.8	66.7	21.1	5.0	7.5	92.5	65.0	21.5	6.0
Population density										
Large SMSA	7.9	92.1	66.3	19.6	6.2	7.8	92.2	63.8	22.3	6.1
Other SMSA	7.3	92.7	66.9	19.2	6.6	7.7	92.3	64.1	21.6	6.6
Non-SMSA	8.7	91.3	65.5	19.1	6.7	8.7	91.3	63.8	20.1	7.4
College plans										
None or under 4 years	6.8	93.2	68.6	17.9	6.7	7.8	92.2	65.0	20.5	6.7
Complete 4 years	7.9	92.1	65.7	20.0	6.4	7.8	92.2	63.6	22.1	6.5

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1988. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 66 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 84 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to the approximate number (i.e., rounded to the nearest hundred) of unweighted cases. These data were derived from the questions indicated above. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 36, 38, 40; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.74

Reported marihuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1987 and 1988

Questions: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 30 days?"

	Marihuana					Cocaine[a]					Heroin				
			Most recent use					Most recent use					Most recent use		
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
1987															
All seniors (N=16,300)	49.8%	50.2%	21.0%	15.3%	13.9%	84.8%	15.2%	4.3%	6.0%	4.9%	98.8%	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
Sex															
Male	48.0	52.0	23.1	15.5	13.4	83.5	16.5	4.9	6.4	5.2	98.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.9
Female	52.0	48.0	18.6	15.2	14.2	86.4	13.6	3.7	5.5	4.4	99.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5
Region															
Northeast	44.3	55.7	25.3	15.9	14.5	81.5	18.5	5.4	7.9	5.2	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
North Central	49.9	50.1	21.1	16.3	12.7	88.9	11.1	3.0	4.5	3.6	98.7	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
South	56.4	43.6	17.3	12.9	13.4	88.7	11.3	2.9	4.1	4.3	98.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.8
West	44.9	55.1	22.3	17.3	15.5	76.3	23.7	7.4	9.0	7.3	98.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.6
Population density															
Large SMSA	46.8	53.2	23.1	16.2	13.9	82.0	18.0	5.7	7.2	5.1	98.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
Other SMSA	48.0	52.0	21.3	15.6	15.1	84.3	15.7	4.1	6.0	5.6	98.7	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
Non-SMSA	56.5	43.5	18.2	14.0	11.3	88.7	11.3	3.4	4.7	3.2	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.7
College plans															
None or under 4 years	43.0	57.0	25.1	15.5	16.4	81.6	18.4	5.3	7.1	6.0	98.5	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.0
Complete 4 years	53.6	46.4	18.5	15.5	12.4	86.8	13.2	3.6	5.4	4.2	99.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.6
1988															
All seniors (N=16,300)	52.8	47.2	18.0	15.1	14.1	87.9	12.1	3.4	4.5	4.2	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Sex															
Male	50.2	49.8	20.7	15.1	14.0	86.4	13.6	4.2	4.9	4.5	98.6	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.7
Female	55.5	44.5	15.2	15.1	14.2	89.6	10.4	2.6	3.9	3.9	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.6
Region															
Northeast	50.4	49.6	20.2	16.5	12.9	86.8	13.2	3.8	5.6	3.8	99.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
North Central	52.0	48.0	18.6	15.7	13.7	90.6	9.4	2.5	3.6	3.3	99.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5
South	57.6	42.4	15.8	12.9	13.7	90.3	9.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
West	48.0	52.0	18.9	16.7	16.4	81.0	19.0	5.2	6.9	6.9	98.3	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.0
Population density															
Large SMSA	52.2	47.8	19.4	14.9	13.5	85.7	14.3	4.2	5.1	5.0	99.0	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.6
Other SMSA	50.3	49.7	19.3	15.4	15.0	87.2	12.8	3.8	4.7	4.3	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Non-SMSA	58.1	41.9	14.3	14.7	12.9	91.4	8.6	2.1	3.2	3.3	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
College plans															
None or under 4 years	46.4	53.6	20.4	15.8	17.4	84.2	15.8	4.6	5.1	6.1	98.3	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.9
Complete 4 years	56.0	44.0	16.4	14.9	12.7	90.0	10.0	2.8	3.9	3.3	99.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.73. These data were derived from the questions indicated above. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Based on five questionnaire forms.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 36, 38, 40; and data provided by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.75

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use within last 12 months among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1977-88

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 12 months?"

(Percent who used in last 12 months)

Type of drug	Class of 1977 (N=17,100)	Class of 1978 (N=17,800)	Class of 1979 (N=15,500)	Class of 1980 (N=15,900)	Class of 1981 (N=17,500)	Class of 1982 (N=17,700)	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)
Marihuana/hashish	47.6%	50.2%	50.8%	48.8%	46.1%	44.3%	42.3%	40.0%	40.6%	38.8%	36.3%	33.1%
Inhalants[a]	3.7	4.1	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5
Adjusted	NA	NA	9.2	7.8	6.0	6.6	6.7	7.9	7.2	8.9	8.1	7.1
Amyl and butyl nitrites[b,c]	NA	NA	6.5	5.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7
Hallucinogens	8.8	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5
Adjusted	NA	NA	12.8	10.6	10.1	9.3	9.3	7.9	7.7	7.6	6.7	5.8
LSD	5.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8
PCP[b,c]	NA	NA	7.0	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2
Cocaine	7.2	9.0	12.0	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9
"Crack"[d]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	4.0	3.1
Other cocaine[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8	7.4
Heroin	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other opiates[e]	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6
Stimulants[e]	16.3	17.1	18.3	20.8	26.0	26.1	24.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted[e]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.3	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9
Sedatives[e]	10.8	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7
Barbiturates[e]	9.3	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2
Methaqualone[e]	5.2	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3
Tranquilizers[e]	10.8	9.9	9.6	8.7	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8
Alcohol	87.0	87.7	88.1	87.9	87.0	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.73. Data for the categories "inhalants" and "hallucinogens" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug categories. Since 1979, the survey addresses this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form. The results of this survey are used to adjust for underreporting in these drug categories. Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. "Other cocaine" refers to noncrack forms of this drug. In 1987, only one-fifth of respondents were asked about cocaine use separate from crack use. These two categories approximate, but do not total to the figure for cocaine because two-fifths of respondents were asked about crack and one-fifth of respondents were asked about other cocaine in 1987. Readers interested in responses to this queston for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous edtions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Data based on four questionnaire forms. N is four-fifths of N indicated.
[b] Data based on a single questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated.
[c] Question text changed slightly in 1987.
[d] Data based on a single questionnaire form in 1986 (N is one-fifth of N indicated), and on two questionnaire forms in 1987 and 1988 (N is two-fifths of N indicated).
[e] Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989) p. 49; and data provided by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.76

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use within last 30 days among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1977-88

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 30 days?"

(Percent who used in last 30 days)

Type of drug	Class of 1977 (N=17,100)	Class of 1978 (N=17,800)	Class of 1979 (N=15,500)	Class of 1980 (N=15,900)	Class of 1981 (N=17,500)	Class of 1982 (N=17,700)	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)
Marihuana/hashish	35.4%	37.1%	36.5%	33.7%	31.6%	28.5%	27.0%	25.2%	25.7%	23.4%	21.0%	18.0%
Inhalants[a]	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6
Adjusted	NA	NA	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.0
Amyl and butyl nitrates[b,c]	NA	NA	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6
Hallucinogens	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2
Adjusted	NA	NA	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.3
LSD	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
PCP[b,c]	NA	NA	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3
Cocaine	2.9	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4
"Crack"[c,d]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5	1.6
Other cocaine[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.2
Heroin	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other opiates[e]	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6
Stimulants[e]	8.8	8.7	9.9	12.1	15.8	13.7	12.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted[e]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.7	8.9	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6
Sedatives[e]	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4
Barbiturates[e]	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2
Methaqualone[e]	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
Tranquilizers[e]	4.6	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5
Alcohol	71.2	72.1	71.8	72.0	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9
Cigarettes	38.4	36.7	34.4	30.5	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7

Note: See Notes, tables 3.73 and 3.75. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 and 1976 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] Data based on four questionnaire forms. N is four-fifths of N indicated.
[b] Data based on a single questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated.
[c] Question text changed slightly in 1987.
[d] Data based on two questionnaire forms. N is two-fifths of N indicated.
[e] Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 50; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.77

Reported recency of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-87

	Most recent use															
	Daily within last 30 days								Within last 30 days							
Type of drug	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Marihuana	7.2%	5.6%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.1%	2.1%	2.3%	34.0%	33.2%	26.8%	26.2%	23.0%	23.6%	22.3%	20.3%
Inhalents[a]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4
Cocaine	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.9	7.3	7.9	6.4	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6
"Crack"[b]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other opiates[c]	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.8
Stimulants[c]	0.5	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.4	12.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted[c]	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	NA	NA	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3
Sedatives[c]	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
Barbiturates[c]	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5
Methaqualone[c]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tranquilizers	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.0
Alcohol	6.5	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.0	4.6	6.0	81.8	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4
Five or more drinks in a row in last two weeks	43.9	43.6	44.0	43.1	45.5	44.6	45.0	42.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cigarettes	18.3	17.1	16.2	15.3	14.8	14.3	12.7	13.9	25.8	25.9	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0
Half pack or more per day in past 30 days	12.7	11.9	10.5	9.6	10.2	9.4	8.3	8.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.73. These data are from a follow-up survey of respondents 1 to 4 years past high school who are presently enrolled in college. Included are those registered as full-time students in March of the year in question and who report they are enrolled in a two- or four-year college. Those individuals previously in college and those who have already completed college are excluded. The number of respondents for each year is as follows: 1980, 1,040; 1981, 1,130; 1982, 1,150; 1983, 1,170; 1984, 1,110; 1985, 1,080; 1986, 1,190; 1987, 1,220.

Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. "Stimulants adjusted" is based on the data obtained from these new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms. N is four-fifths of N indicated.

[b] This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986 (N is one-fifth of N indicated), and two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987 (N is two-fifths of N indicated).

[c] Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 254-256. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Within last 12 months							
1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
51.2%	51.3%	44.7%	45.2%	40.7%	41.7%	40.9%	37.0%
3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.7
6.1	4.6	6.3	4.2	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.0
16.9	15.9	17.2	17.2	16.4	17.3	17.1	13.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.0
0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
5.1	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0	3.1
22.4	22.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	21.1	17.3	15.8	11.9	10.3	7.2
8.3	7.9	8.0	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.6	1.7
2.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2
7.2	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8
6.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.8
90.5	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0	91.5	90.9
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.78

Reported alcohol use among college students

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine, or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

	Yes	No, abstainer	No opinion
National	72%	27%	1%
Sex			
Male	74	25	1
Female	71	28	1
Age			
18 years and under	70	28	2
19 to 20 years	70	29	1
21 to 22 years	80	20	(a)
23 years and over	73	27	(a)
Class			
Freshman	65	34	1
Sophmore	76	23	1
Junior	77	23	(a)
Senior	77	23	(a)
Race			
White	77	23	(a)
Nonwhite	47	50	3
Region			
East	76	23	1
Midwest	83	17	(a)
South	68	30	2
West	61	39	(a)
Parents' income			
$45,000 and over	82	17	1
$25,000 to $44,999	77	22	1
Under $25,000	58	41	1
Drug use			
Yes	85	15	(a)
No	58	42	(a)

Note: This survey was conducted by The Gallup Organization, Inc. for "Newsweek on Campus." For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Less than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 265 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1987), p. 46. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.79

Reported recency of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986 and 1987

	Most recent use					
	Daily within last 30 days		Within last 30 days		Within last 12 months	
Type of drug	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
Marihuana	4.1%	4.2%	22.0%	20.7%	36.5%	34.8%
Inhalents[a]	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.9	2.1
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	3.0	2.9
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	8.2	6.0	19.7	15.7
"Crack"[b]	NA	0.0	NA	1.0	3.2	3.1
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other opiates[c]	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	3.1	3.1
Stimulants, adjusted[c]	0.2	0.2	4.0	3.2	10.6	8.7
Sedatives[c]	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	3.0	2.5
Barbiturates[c]	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	2.3	2.1
Methaqualone[c]	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.9
Tranquilizers	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.6	5.4	5.1
Alcohol	6.1	6.6	75.1	75.4	88.6	89.4
Five or more drinks in a row in last two weeks	36.1	36.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cigarettes	25.2	24.8	31.1	30.9	NA	NA
Half pack or more per day in past 30 days	20.2	19.8	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Notes, tables 3.73 and 3.77. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 10 years beyond high school. These data present the prevalence for 1986 and 1987 for young adults combined. The number of respondents for 1986 is 6,860 and for 1987 is 6,840. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

[a] This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms. N is four-fifths of N indicated.

[b] This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986 (N is one-fifth of N indicated), and two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987 (N is two-fifths of N indicated).

[c] Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 192-194. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.80

Respondents reporting drug use

By type of drug, United States, 1985 and 1986[a]

	Question A: "First, have you ever used...?"						Question B: "Are you using...these days?"[b]					
	1985			1986			1985			1986		
Type of drug	Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion
Marihuana/hashish	28%	72%	(c)	23%	77%	(c)	15%	85%	(c)	13%	87%	1%
Cocaine	9	91	(c)	8	92	(c)	15	85	0%	11	89	0
Crack[d]	NA	NA	NA	1	99	(c)	NA	NA	NA	0	100	0
Heroin/Morphine	1	99	(c)	3	97	(c)	17	92	0	17	83	0
LSD/other hallucinogens	5	95	(c)	6	94	(c)	6	94	0	6	94	0
Amphetamines	10	89	1%	11	88	1%	9	91	0	4	95	1
Sedatives/tranquilizers	28	72	(c)	29	71	(c)	11	89	0	12	88	0

Note: For a discussion of public opinion sampliing procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] This question was asked of the subsamples of respondents who answered "yes" for each drug type presented in question A.

[c] Less than 1 percent.
[d] "Crack" is a highly potent and ardictive form of cocaine.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the ABC News Polling Unit. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.81

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of inhalants, hallucinogens, and stimulants

By sex, race, age, and region, United States, 1985

	Inhalants					Hallucinogens					Stimulants				
			Most recent use					Most recent use					Most recent use		
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
Total (N=8,038)	93.2%	6.8%	0.9%	0.6%	5.3%	93.3%	6.7%	(c)	NA	5.3%	90.8%	9.2%	1.3%	2.8%	5.1%
Sex															
Male	90.9	9.1	1.3	0.9	6.9	91.0	9.0	0.8%	1.4%	6.8	88.9	11.1	1.9	3.6	5.6
Female	95.3	4.7	0.5	(a)	3.9	95.4	4.6	(a)	NA	4.0	92.5	7.5	0.8	1.9	4.8
Race															
White	92.8	7.2	1.0	0.6	5.6	92.4	7.6	0.6	0.9	6.1	89.7	10.3	1.5	3.0	5.8
Black	95.1	4.9	(a)	NA	4.0	97.6	2.4	(a)	NA	NA	95.3	4.7	(a)	NA	2.6
Hispanic	95.5	4.5	(a)	NA	3.6	96.8	3.2	(a)	NA	2.5	95.4	4.6	0.6	1.3	2.7
Age															
12 to 17 years	90.9	9.1	3.4	1.6	4.1	96.8	3.2	1.1	1.5	0.6	94.5	5.5	1.6	2.6	1.3
18 to 25 years	87.2	12.8	0.9	1.3	10.6	88.5	11.5	1.6	2.0	7.9	82.7	17.3	3.6	6.3	7.2
26 to 34 years	90.1	9.9	1.0	0.5	8.4	83.2	16.8	(a)	NA	14.5	81.8	18.2	2.2	5.0	11.0
35 and over	96.8	3.2	(a)	NA	NA	97.7	2.3	(a)	NA	NA	95.8	4.2	(a)	NA	3.2
Region															
Northeast	92.4	7.6	1.1	0.6	5.9	93.2	6.8	(a)	NA	5.4	92.1	7.9	1.0	2.5	4.4
North Central	92.8	7.2	0.5	0.6	6.1	92.9	7.1	0.6	0.7	5.8	90.6	9.4	1.8	2.9	4.7
South	94.5	5.5	1.0	(a)	4.2	95.1	4.9	(a)	NA	3.9	93.2	6.8	0.9	2.1	3.8
West	92.6	7.4	1.0	0.9	5.5	90.5	9.5	0.7	1.3	7.5	85.1	14.9	2.0	3.8	9.1

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the contiguous United States from June to December during selected years from 1971 to 1985 Survey is the eighth in this series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to unweighted cases.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 18-25, 30-33. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol, marihuana, cocaine, and hallucinogens

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

	Alcohol					Marihuana					Cocaine				
			Most recent use					Most recent use					Most recent use		
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
Total (N=8,038)	13.9%	86.1%	59.1%	14.3%	12.7%	67.6%	32.4%	9.4%	5.9%	17.1%	88.4%	11.6%	2.9%	3.4%	5.3%
Sex															
Male	9.3	90.7	67.8	10.8	12.1	61.7	38.3	12.3	7.2	18.8	84.7	15.3	3.9	4.5	6.9
Female	18.2	81.8	51.1	17.7	13.0	73.0	27.0	6.8	4.7	15.5	91.8	8.2	2.0	2.4	3.8
Race/ethnicity															
White	11.1	88.9	61.8	14.5	12.6	66.5	33.5	9.1	6.3	18.1	87.6	12.4	3.0	3.4	6.0
Black	25.3	74.7	47.5	11.5	15.7	67.0	33.0	13.1	4.8	15.1	90.1	9.9	3.2	3.0	3.7
Hispanic	26.8	73.2	50.5	13.5	9.2	76.5	23.5	7.4	4.1	12.0	92.7	7.3	2.4	2.7	2.2
Age															
12 to 17 years	44.5	55.5	31.0	20.7	3.8	76.4	23.6	12.0	7.7	3.9	95.1	4.9	1.5	2.5	0.9
18 to 25 years	7.4	92.6	71.4	15.8	5.4	39.7	60.3	21.8	15.1	23.4	74.8	25.2	7.6	8.7	8.9
26 to 34 years	6.9	93.1	70.0	14.0	9.1	41.5	58.5	16.9	8.3	33.3	75.9	24.1	6.1	6.5	11.5
35 years and older	12.0	88.0	57.3	12.6	18.1	84.1	15.9	2.3	1.6	12.0	95.8	4.2	0.5	0.7	3.0
Population density															
Large metro	16.3	83.7	59.4	13.3	11.0	62.6	37.4	12.3	7.7	17.4	85.0	15.0	4.6	4.6	5.8
Small metro	11.6	88.4	62.3	14.9	11.2	66.0	34.0	10.0	5.8	18.2	87.8	12.2	2.8	3.7	5.7
Nonmetro	15.6	84.4	55.2	14.1	15.1	71.8	28.2	7.4	5.1	15.7	90.6	9.4	2.3	2.2	4.9
Region															
Northeast	9.9	90.1	66.0	15.2	8.9	64.4	35.6	10.2	6.4	19.0	86.9	13.1	3.5	4.2	5.4
North Central	11.4	88.6	64.8	13.4	10.4	66.5	33.5	9.4	6.1	18.0	89.8	10.2	2.6	2.3	5.3
South	19.1	80.9	47.1	15.4	18.4	73.4	26.6	8.0	5.1	13.5	90.6	9.4	1.4	2.8	5.2
West	13.0	87.0	64.9	12.4	9.7	62.7	37.3	10.9	6.6	19.8	84.7	15.3	5.2	4.2	5.9
Education															
Less than high school	19.9	80.1	41.5	15.6	23.0	79.6	20.4	6.4	3.5	10.5	93.1	6.9	2.1	1.6	3.2
High school graduate	8.7	91.3	64.2	14.5	12.6	65.7	34.3	9.9	5.3	19.1	87.9	12.1	3.4	3.2	5.5
Some college	5.7	94.3	73.2	12.7	8.4	62.1	37.9	11.3	7.7	18.9	83.1	16.9	4.3	5.5	7.1
College graduate	4.3	95.7	76.4	9.8	9.5	55.4	44.6	8.9	6.9	28.8	83.9	16.1	2.4	4.5	9.2
Current employment															
Full-time	6.0	94.0	72.2	12.0	9.8	57.0	43.0	11.7	6.9	24.4	83.8	16.2	4.0	4.5	7.7
Part-time	16.7	83.3	58.2	16.2	8.9	68.0	32.0	10.2	6.4	15.4	90.4	9.6	2.2	3.1	4.3
Unemployed	13.4	86.6	62.0	13.8	10.8	52.6	47.4	21.5	9.9	16.0	80.0	20.0	6.0	6.4	7.6
Other	24.4	75.6	40.2	17.0	18.4	84.8	15.2	4.0	3.6	7.6	95.5	4.5	1.2	1.3	2.0

Note: See Note, table 3.81. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 35-37, 46-48, 59-61, 78-80. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Hallucinogens				
		Most recent use		
Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
93.3%	6.7%	0.8%	0.9%	5.0%
91.0	9.0	1.1	1.5	6.4
95.4	4.6	(a)	B	3.8
92.4	7.6	0.9	1.0	5.7
97.6	2.4	(a)	B	1.9
96.8	3.2	0.5	0.5	2.2
96.7	3.3	1.2	1.5	0.6
88.7	11.3	1.9	2.1	7.3
83.1	16.9	1.5	1.9	13.5
97.6	2.4	(a)	B	B
91.4	8.6	0.7	1.7	6.2
92.9	7.1	0.8	0.9	5.4
94.7	5.3	0.7	0.6	4.0
93.2	6.8	(a)	B	5.1
93.0	7.0	0.8	0.8	5.4
95.1	4.9	0.7	0.5	3.7
90.5	9.5	1.2	1.3	7.0
95.7	4.3	0.7	0.8	2.8
94.3	5.7	0.6	0.4	4.7
89.0	11.0	1.2	1.3	8.5
90.2	9.8	0.5	1.2	8.1
90.7	9.3	0.7	1.1	7.5
93.1	6.9	1.0	0.9	5.0
89.5	10.5	2.5	2.9	5.1
97.5	2.5	(a)	B	1.7

Table 3.83

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-85

(Percent reporting ever used)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)
Marihuana and hashish	14.0%	23.0%	22.4%	28.0%	30.9%	26.7%	23.6%
Inhalants	6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.8	NA	9.2
Hallucinogens	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	7.1	5.2	3.3
Cocaine	1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.4	6.5	4.9
Heroin	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	(a)	(a)
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3	10.3	12.1
Stimulants	4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.4	6.7	5.6
Sedatives	3.0	5.0	2.8	3.1	3.7	5.8	4.1
Tranquilizers	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.8
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2	4.2	5.8
Alcohol	NA	54.0	53.6	52.6	70.3	65.2	55.5
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)
Marihuana and hashish	47.9%	52.7%	52.9%	59.9%	68.2%	64.1%	60.3%
Inhalants	NA	9.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	NA	12.4
Hallucinogens	NA	16.6	17.3	19.8	25.1	21.1	11.3
Cocaine	9.1	12.7	13.4	19.1	27.5	28.3	25.2
Heroin	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	1.2	1.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.5	28.4	26.0
Stimulants	12.0	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.2	18.0	17.1
Sedatives	10.0	15.0	11.9	18.4	17.0	18.7	11.0
Tranquilizers	7.0	10.0	9.1	13.4	15.8	15.1	12.0
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.8	12.1	11.3
Alcohol	NA	81.6	83.6	84.2	95.3	94.6	92.6
26 years and older	(N=1,613)	(N=2,221)	(N=1,708)	(N=1,822)	(N=3,015)	(N=2,760)	(N=3,979)
Marihuana and hashish	7.4%	9.9%	12.9%	15.3%	19.6%	23.0%	27.2%
Inhalants	NA	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.9	NA	5.0
Hallucinogens	NA	1.3	1.6	2.6	4.5	6.4	6.2
Cocaine	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.6	4.3	8.5	9.5
Heroin	(a)	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2	8.8	13.8
Stimulants	3.0	3.0	5.6	4.7	5.8	6.2	7.9
Sedatives	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.8	5.2
Tranquilizers	5.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	7.2
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7	3.2	5.6
Alcohol	NA	73.2	74.7	77.9	91.5	88.2	89.4

Note: See Note, table 3.81. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1985* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 18-20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.84

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past year

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-85

(Percent reporting use during last year)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)
Marihuana and hashish	NA	18.5%	18.4%	22.3%	24.1%	20.6%	19.7%
Inhalants	2.9%	2.4	2.9	2.2	4.6	NA	5.1
Hallucinogens	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.1	4.7	3.6	2.7
Cocaine	1.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	4.2	4.1	4.0
Heroin	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.6	(a)	(a)	(a)
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6	8.3	8.5
Stimulants	NA	3.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	5.6	4.3
Sedatives	NA	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.9
Tranquilizers	NA	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.4
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	3.7	3.8
Alcohol[b]	NA	51.0	49.3	47.5	53.6	52.4	51.7
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)
Marihuana and hashish	NA	34.2%	35.0%	38.7%	46.9%	40.4%	36.9%
Inhalants	NA	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.8	NA	2.1
Hallucinogens	NA	6.1	6.0	6.4	9.9	6.9	4.0
Cocaine	NA	8.1	7.0	10.2	19.6	18.8	16.3
Heroin	NA	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.8	(a)	0.6
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.3	16.1	15.6
Stimulants	NA	8.0	8.8	10.4	10.1	10.8	9.9
Sedatives	NA	4.2	5.7	8.2	7.3	8.7	5.0
Tranquilizers	NA	4.6	6.2	7.8	7.1	5.9	6.4
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	4.4	6.6
Alcohol[b]	NA	77.1	77.9	79.8	86.6	87.1	87.2
26 years and older	(N=1,613)	(N=2,221)	(N=1,708)	(N=1,822)	(N=3,015)	(N=2.760)	(N=3,979)
Marihuana and hashish	NA	3.8%	5.4%	6.4%	9.0%	10.6%	9.5%
Inhalants	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.0	NA	0.8
Hallucinogens	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.5	0.8	1.0
Cocaine	NA	(a)	0.6	0.9	2.0	3.8	4.2
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	3.1	6.2
Stimulants	NA	(a)	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.6
Sedatives	NA	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.8	1.4	2.0
Tranquilizers	NA	(a)	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.8
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	1.0	2.9
Alcohol[b]	NA	62.7	64.2	65.8	72.4	72.0	73.6

Note: See Note, table 3.81. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a] Less than 0.5 percent.
[b] Prior to 1985, estimates for recency of alcohol use may be underestimated because respondents reporting that they ever used alcohol, but whose recency of use could not be determined, were included in the calculation of percentages for this category as nonusers. In the 1985 survey, these respondents were excluded from the calculation of percentages for recency of use altogether. After rechecking the 1979 and 1982 data, the 1982 estimates were found to be appreciably affected and were recalculated. Revised estimates for 1982 are presented.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 22-24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.85

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-85

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)
Marihuana and hashish	7.0%	12.0%	12.3%	16.6%	16.7%	11.5%	12.0%
Inhalants	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.0	NA	3.4
Hallucinogens	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.2
Cocaine	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5
Heroin	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	3.8	3.0
Stimulants	NA	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.6
Sedatives	NA	1.0	(a)	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0
Tranquilizers	NA	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.7	1.6
Alcohol[b]	NA	34.0	32.4	31.2	37.2	30.2	31.0
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)
Marihuana and hashish	27.8%	25.2%	25.0%	27.4%	35.4%	27.4%	21.8%
Inhalants	NA	(a)	0.5	(a)	1.2	NA	0.8
Hallucinogens	NA	2.5	1.1	2.0	4.4	1.7	1.9
Cocaine	NA	3.1	2.0	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.6
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2	7.0	6.3
Stimulants	NA	3.7	4.7	2.5	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sedatives	NA	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.6
Tranquilizers	NA	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.6
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	1.8
Alcohol[b]	NA	69.3	69.0	70.0	75.9	70.9	71.4
26 years and older	(N=1,613)	(N=2,221)	(N=1,708)	(N=1,822)	(N=3,015)	(N=2,760)	(N=3,979)
Marihuana and hashish	2.5%	2.0%	3.5%	3.3%	6.0%	6.6%	6.1%
Inhalants	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.5	NA	0.5
Hallucinogens	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Cocaine	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.9	1.2	2.0
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1.2	2.5
Stimulants	NA	(a)	(a)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Sedatives	NA	(a)	0.5	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.6
Tranquilizers	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.0
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	(a)	0.9
Alcohol[b]	NA	54.5	56.0	54.9	61.3	59.8	60.6

Note: See Note, table 3.81. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a] Less than 0.5 percent.

[b] Prior to 1985, estimates for recency of alcohol use may be underestimated because respondents reporting that they ever used alcohol, but whose recency of use could not be determined, were included in the calculation of percentages for this category as nonusers. In the 1985 survey, these respondents were excluded from the calculation of percentages for recency of use altogether. After rechecking the 1979 and 1982 data, the 1982 estimates were found to be appreciably affected and were recalculated. Revised estimates for 1982 are presented.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 26-28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.86

Estimated prevalence of heroin use

By age group and other demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

(Percent reporting ever used)

		Age group			
	Total all ages	12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Total (N=8,038)	1.0%	(a)	1.2%	2.6%	0.5%
Sex					
Male	1.6	(a)	1.6	3.6	1.0
Female	0.5	(a)	0.7	1.5	(a)
Race/ethnicity					
White	1.0	(a)	1.1	2.8	(a)
Black	1.4	(a)	1.5	1.6	1.6
Hispanic	0.8	(a)	1.4	2.1	(a)
Population density					
Large metro	1.2	(a)	2.2	2.4	(a)
Small metro	1.1	(a)	0.6	2.7	1.0
Nonmetro	0.8	(a)	1.3	2.4	(a)
Region					
Northeast	1.1	(a)	1.1	2.3	0.8
North Central	1.0	(a)	0.7	2.4	0.7
South	1.1	0.7%	1.8	2.9	(a)
West	0.8	(a)	0.8	2.6	(a)
Adult education					
Less than high school	1.1	NA	3.8	3.1	(a)
High school graduate	0.9	NA	0.9	2.1	(a)
Some college	1.4	NA	(a)	4.4	0.5
College graduate	1.1	NA	(a)	1.3	1.2
Current employment					
Full-time	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.0
Part-time	1.0	(a)	1.5	3.9	(a)
Unemployed	2.3	(a)	2.2	7.6	(a)
Other	0.5	(a)	1.6	1.6	(a)

Note: See Note, table 3.81. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a]Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 63. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.87

Drug thefts

By type of drug and region, 1976-87

(In thousands of dosage units)

Type of drug and region	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983[a]	1984	1985[a]	1986	1987
Narcotics[b]	10,614	10,072	11,732	12,210	10,881	10,770	8,530	4,678	NA	88	6,437	5,352
Northeast	3,891	2,572	3,222	2,587	1,463	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,731	1,251
Southeast	2,147	2,400	2,708	2,988	2,711	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,294	1,163
North Central	2,446	2,675	3,157	2,867	2,762	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,961	1,675
South Central	791	979	1,025	1,497	1,498	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	608	501
West	1,339	1,446	1,626	2,271	2,447	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	843	762
Stimulants	12,315	9,596	11,636	11,268	5,555	6,639	2,883	1,447	NA	79	2,945	1,205
Northeast	5,731	2,863	5,011	5,784	1,013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	834	228
Southeast	1,697	1,826	1,567	1,343	1,198	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	331	267
North Central	2,942	1,980	2,592	1,814	1,489	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	583	374
South Central	838	960	1,191	1,028	706	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	171	158
West	1,107	1,967	1,275	1,299	1,149	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,026	178
Depressants	43,512	24,601	23,349	21,436	18,755	22,363	8,931	1,167	NA	72	5,907	9,007
Northeast	27,809	7,920	5,490	5,436	3,720	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,116	6,784
Southeast	4,454	5,293	4,747	4,967	4,746	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,361	728
North Central	6,515	5,658	7,537	5,635	5,368	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,513	700
South Central	1,965	2,500	2,398	2,359	2,276	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	476	446
West	2,769	3,230	3,177	3,039	2,645	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	441	349
Total	66,441	44,269	46,717	44,914	35,191	39,773	20,344	7,292	NA	239	15,289	15,564

Note: Registered handlers of controlled substances (pharmacies, practitioners, manufacturers, and hospitals) are required, under the Controlled Substances Act, to report the theft of all controlled drugs to the Drug Enforcement Administration. This table includes drug thefts reported by these registered handlers.

The States included in the regions are as follows: Northeast--Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; Southeast--Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia; North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin; South Central--Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming; West--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

Drug theft data for 1981-85 are not available by geographic area.

[a] The drug theft data for 1983 are for January through June; the data for 1985 are for April through December.

[b] Includes methadone, cocaine, and other narcotics.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1979 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), p. 39; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.88

Estimated average illegal market retail drug prices

By type of drug, United States, 1977-87

Type of drug	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Heroin (gm.)[a]	$1,590.00	$2,190.00	$2,290.00	$2,200.00	$2,340.00	$2,130.00	$2,150.00	$2,370.00	$2,300.00	$2,120.00	$2,280.00
Cocaine (gm.)	640.00	650.00	780.00	670.00	690.00	600.00	110.00	112.50	100.00	100.00	100.00
Marihuana (gm.)	.69	.80	1.42	1.66	1.64	1.74	2.50	1.94	2.64	2.93	3.39
Hashish (gm.)	8.67	9.64	5.37	2.61	3.82	7.76	8.00	5.29	5.65	8.04	8.04
LSD (d.u.)	2.06	2.18	3.18	3.23	3.58	4.30	3.00	4.00	3.50	4.50	5.00
PCP (d.u.)	NA	1.59	7.95	8.36	11.60	14.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Methamphetamine[b]	1.14	.93	NA	NA	NA	90.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	90.00	90.00
Barbiturates (d.u.)	.92	1.07	2.99	3.50	3.62	4.50	4.60	5.00	NA	NA	NA
Amphetamine (d.u.)	.74	.93	3.49	3.23	3.23	3.60	NA	5.00	NA	NA	NA
Methadone (d.u.)	3.49	3.79	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.72	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: The estimated average illegal market retail heroin price is calculated from a sample of evidence exhibits removed from the illicit market by the Drug Enforcement Administration. The sample is selected to include "only those exhibits which fall within a certain range of values representative of a retail level of the illicit market." Beginning in 1978, the estimated national average is derived from regional averages weighted for the "intensity of the narcotic problem." That is, through statistical procedures, a large number of transactions in one location are clustered to limit their influence on heroin price and purity statistics in the sample group (Source, 1979, p. 34).

Cocaine prices for 1976-82 were derived from the Cocaine Retail Price Index, which was based upon evidence exhibits purchased by the Drug Enforcement Administration; these are prices per pure gram. Since 1983, the price reflects the cost of a "street gram" of prevailing purity. In 1983 and 1984, a "street gram" was 35 percent pure; in 1985, a "street gram" was 50 percent pure; in 1986, a "street gram" was 60 percent pure; and in 1987, a "street gram" was 70 percent pure.

In 1979 and 1980, prices of dangerous drugs (marihuana, hashish, LSD, PCP, barbiturates, and amphetamines) were based on reports for the last quarter of each year submitted by Drug Enforcement Administration's field offices in 24 large metropolitan areas. These prices are compiled through a newly-initiated collection method, which reflects transaction data at the retail level. Comparison with prices of earlier years is not recommended by the Source (1979, p. 36).

The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

[a] Prices are per pure gram.

[b] Prices are per dosage unit for 1977-81 and per gram for 1982-87.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1976, pp. 33, 35; 1978, pp. 33, 35; 1979, pp. 35, 37 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.89

Reported alcohol use

By sex, United States, selected years 1939-88

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

(Percent of respondents reporting yes)

Year	National	Male	Female
1939	58%	70%	45%
1945	67	75	60
1946	67	NA	NA
1947	63	72	54
1949	58	66	49
1950	60	NA	NA
1951	59	70	46
1952	60	68	53
1956	60	NA	NA
1957	58	67	50
1958	55	66	45
1960	62	NA	NA
1964	63	NA	NA
1966	65	70	61
1969	64	NA	NA
1974	68	77	61
1976	71	NA	NA
1977	71	77	65
1978	71	75	64
1979	69	74	64
1981	70	75	66
1982	65	69	61
1983	65	71	58
1984	64	73	57
1985	67	72	62
1987	65	72	57
1988	63	72	55

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 276 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1988), p. 34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.90

Reported alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "Do you have an occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

	Yes	No, total abstainer
National	63%	37%
Sex		
Male	72	28
Female	55	45
Age		
18 to 29 years	68	32
30 to 49 years	71	29
50 years and older	51	49
Region		
East	68	32
Midwest	59	31
South	53	47
West	67	33
Race		
White	65	35
Nonwhite	48	52
Education		
College graduate	79	21
College incomplete	72	28
High school graduate	60	40
Less than high school graduate	37	63
Politics		
Republican	65	35
Democrat	60	40
Independent	66	34
Income		
$40,000 and over	80	20
$25,000 to $39,999	71	29
$15,000 to $24,999	62	38
Under $15,000	43	57
Religion		
Protestant	57	43
Catholic	75	25

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 276 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1988), p. 34. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.91

Reported frequency of alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

Question: "Some people like to have a drink every day before dinner or at lunch time. Others drink less often and some people don't drink at all. How about you? Would you be the everyday drinker, the sometimes drinker, or the never drinker?"

	Everyday drinker	Sometimes drinker	Never drinker	Don't know
National	7%	56%	37%	0%
Sex				
Male	12	58	30	0
Female	2	53	45	0
Age				
18 to 34 years	6	62	32	0
35 to 54 years	8	58	34	0
55 to 64 years	9	50	40	1
65 years and older	6	35	58	1
Region				
Northeast	8	61	31	0
North Central	8	60	32	0
South	5	48	47	0
West	8	56	36	0
Race				
White	7	57	36	0
Black	4	39	57	0
Other	8	57	35	0
Education				
College graduate	10	67	22	1
College incomplete	9	57	34	0
High school graduate	4	53	43	0
Less than high school graduate	5	38	57	0
Politics				
Republican	6	53	40	1
Democrat	6	57	37	0
Independent	8	57	35	0
Income				
$35,000 and over	12	63	25	0
$20,000 to $34,999	5	60	35	0
Under $20,000	4	47	48	1
Religion				
Protestant	6	51	43	0
Catholic	8	63	29	0
Jewish	7	60	33	0
Other	6	44	50	0
No preference	11	66	22	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.92

Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1987

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?"

	Yes	No
National	29%	71%
Sex		
Male	38	62
Female	19	81
Age		
18 to 29 years	43	57
30 to 49 years	29	71
50 years and older	17	83
Region		
East	25	75
Midwest	33	67
South	27	73
West	29	71
Race		
White	30	70
Nonwhite	22	78
Black	23	77
Education		
College graduate	28	72
College incomplete	34	66
High school graduate	28	72
Less than high school graduate	24	76
Politics		
Republican	32	68
Democrat	24	76
Independent	32	68
Household Income		
$40,000 and over	31	69
$25,000 to $39,999	32	68
$15,000 to $24,999	22	78
Under $15,000	30	70
Religion		
Protestant	27	73
Catholic	29	71

Note: This question was presented to a 66 percent subsample of respondents answering "yes" to the question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine, or beer or are you a total abstainer?" asked in March 1987. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 265 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1987), p. 33. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.93

Respondents reporting problems resulting from alcohol use during the past year

By age group and type of problem, United States, 1985

Type of problem	Total[a] all ages (N=5,351)	Age group: 12 to 17 years (N=1,017)	18 to 25 years (N=1,469)	26 to 34 years (N=1,744)	35 years and older (N=1,121)
Aggressive or cross while drinking	19.8%	21.2%	28.4%	23.6%	14.3%
Unable to remember what happened	14.6	24.7	26.1	16.6	7.5
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	11.9	29.2	21.6	14.0	4.4
Heated argument while drinking	11.5	11.1	18.8	13.8	7.5
Partner told me I should cut down	11.0	11.3	10.4	12.4	10.7
Got high or tight while drinking alone	9.1	9.0	8.0	12.0	8.4
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	8.1	12.7	8.7	10.6	6.1
Difficult for me to stop drinking	7.0	9.5	10.6	10.0	3.7
Keep on drinking after promising myself not to	6.7	8.3	7.9	8.6	5.1
Relative told me I should cut down	6.6	6.0	8.5	7.4	5.6
Stayed away from work or school	4.8	4.8	11.2	6.8	1.3
High or tight on job or at school	4.4	9.5	9.1	4.9	1.6
Quick drink when no one was looking	4.2	17.7	4.0	4.5	2.1
Hands shook after drinking day before	4.2	3.9	7.9	4.3	2.6
Stayed drunk for more than one day	4.0	6.8	7.0	4.6	2.0
Friend told me I should cut down	4.0	5.8	5.2	4.2	3.2
Drink first thing in morning	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Lost or nearly lost job	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.1

Note: See Note, table 3.81. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a] Only respondents who report having had at least one drink in the past 12 months are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 108. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94

Respondents reporting problems resulting from alcohol use during the past year

By type of alcohol use and type of problem, United States, 1985[a]

Type of problem	Type of alcohol use: Drunk at least twice a month (N=560)	Drunk about once a month or less often (N=1,942)	Not drunk in past year (N=2,821)
Aggressive or cross while drinking	49.3%	32.7%	7.0%
Unable to remember what happened	54.1	23.0	3.0
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	39.9	20.2	2.2
Heated argument while drinking	41.4	16.1	3.8
Partner told me I should cut down	36.9	15.2	4.3
Got high or tight while drinking alone	30.0	15.3	2.0
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	26.2	11.6	3.0
Difficult for me to stop drinking	28.7	10.7	1.2
Keep on drinking after promising myself not to	25.1	9.6	1.9
Relative told me I should cut down	27.1	8.3	2.3
Stayed away from work or school	17.8	8.2	0.6
High or tight on job or at school	22.2	5.6	0.8
Quick drink when no one was looking	16.0	4.8	1.9
Hands shook after drinking day before	15.1	6.7	0.8
Stayed drunk for more than one day	23.5	4.2	0.8
Friend told me I should cut down	20.1	4.9	0.9
Drink first thing in morning	11.3	1.6	0.6
Lost or nearly lost job	6.6	1.7	(b)

Note: See Note, table 3.81. "Drunk at least twice a month" includes respondents who reported getting very high or drunk on alcohol in past 12 months at least several times a month or about 25 to 51 days a year. "Drunk about once a month or less often" includes respondents who reported getting very high or drunk on alcohol at least once but no more than 24 days in the past 12 months.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a] Only respondents who report having at least one drink in the past 12 months are included.
[b] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 109. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.95

Respondents reporting problems resulting from alcohol or drug use during the past year

By age group and type of problem, United States, 1985

Type of problem	Total all ages	Age group: 12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Found it difficult to think clearly	7.9%	9.9%	16.7%	10.3%	3.9%
Drove unsafely	7.4	3.1	15.8	12.9	3.6
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	6.7	7.0	13.4	9.5	3.4
Became depressed or lost interest in things	5.8	6.2	10.6	8.4	3.2
At times, I could not remember what happened to me	5.8	7.0	13.6	7.7	2.3
Felt very nervous and anxious	5.6	7.0	11.1	7.1	3.0
Felt irritable and upset	5.1	4.6	9.0	8.0	2.9
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	3.6	4.4	7.8	5.3	1.5
Had health problems	3.1	2.4	3.6	3.3	3.1
Felt completely alone and isolated	3.0	3.3	6.1	3.6	1.8
Felt suspicious and mistrustful of people	2.6	2.7	5.5	3.2	1.4
Skipped four or more regular meals in a row	2.4	1.5	5.9	3.0	1.2
Found it harder to handle my problems	2.3	2.3	4.4	3.3	1.3
Had trouble with the police	2.1	2.4	5.7	2.1	1.0
Had serious money problems	2.1	1.8	4.0	2.7	1.3
Had trouble at school or on the job	2.0	3.2	4.0	2.1	1.0
Had to get emergency medical help	0.8	(a)	1.5	1.1	0.7

Note: See Note, table 3.81. Respondents who did not use alcohol or drugs are coded as not having problems. Respondents who skipped these questions even though they used one or more substances in the past year, are also coded as not having problems. The majority of past year users who failed to answer the problems questions were smokers or occasional (less than weekly) drinkers who most likely did not consider themselves to have any drug problems. These figures, therefore, slightly underestimate the prevalence of perceived problems.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 102. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.96

Respondents reporting problems resulting from use of alcohol, marihuana, or cocaine in the past year

By type of problem, United States, 1985

Type of problem	Drug used in past year Alcohol (N=5,351)	Marihuana (N=1,553)	Cocaine (N=596)
Found it difficult to think clearly	7.6%	10.6%	2.2%
Drove unsafely	8.6	3.4	2.3
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	6.5	4.2	3.4
Became depressed or lost interest in things	4.9	6.4	5.0
At times, I could not remember what happened to me	6.4	2.7	1.2
Felt very nervous and anxious	2.4	5.6	9.8
Felt irritable and upset	3.9	2.5	5.3
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	2.6	5.6	1.3
Had health problems	1.5	1.3	1.5
Felt completely alone and isolated	2.5	2.8	1.6
Felt suspicious and mistrustful of people	1.7	4.4	1.9
Skipped four or more regular meals in a row	1.5	1.1	5.1
Found it harder to handle my problems	2.0	2.3	2.2
Had trouble with police	2.0	1.2	0.8
Had serious money problems	1.2	1.5	3.4
Had trouble at school or on the job	1.4	2.6	0.6
Had to get emergency medical help	0.6	(a)	0.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.81 and 3.95. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

[a] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 103. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.97

Respondents reporting problems resulting from use of marihuana and cocaine

By type of use, age group, and type of problem, United States, 1985

Questions: "Have you ever tried to cut down on your use of any of these drugs? Circle the number next to each drug for which you have needed larger amounts to get the same effect or that you could no longer get high on the amount you used to use. Circle the number next to each drug you have ever used every day or almost daily for two or more weeks in a row. Circle the number next to each drug you felt you needed or were dependent on. Circle the number next to each drug for which you've had withdrawal symptoms, that is, you felt sick because you stopped or cut down on your use of it."

Type of use and age group	Tried to cut down	Needed larger amounts	Used every day	Needed; dependent	Withdrawal symptoms
Used marihuana at least once					
Total all ages (N=2,845)	21.0%	8.5%	17.4%	6.4%	2.6%
12 to 17 years	38.0	16.1	17.6	10.2	4.2
18 to 25 years	25.9	12.6	20.2	7.3	2.7
26 to 34 years	21.9	7.7	20.9	6.7	3.0
35 years and older	8.6	2.2	9.4	3.8	1.5
Used marihuana 11 or more times					
Total all ages (N=1,374)	37.2	17.0	34.8	13.1	5.2
12 to 17 years	61.0	35.8	41.1	23.8	9.7
18 to 25 years	40.9	21.9	35.1	13.0	4.7
26 to 34 years	34.7	13.2	35.4	11.4	5.0
35 years and older	25.0	7.4	29.2	13.0	5.1
Used cocaine at least once					
Total all ages (N=981)	15.0	8.1	7.7	3.7	3.4
12 to 17 years	24.8	13.7	13.7	5.8	7.9
18 to 25 years	14.0	6.8	4.7	2.6	2.1
26 to 34 years	17.1	11.2	8.6	5.4	3.6
35 years and older	10.1	2.8	10.2	1.4	4.3
Used cocaine 11 or more times					
Total all ages (N=324)	31.2	20.8	18.0	9.1	6.7
12 to 17 years	48.5	35.8	38.0	14.6	14.0
18 to 25 years	33.0	20.7	12.4	5.7	4.4
26 to 34 years	32.3	24.5	19.3	12.3	8.2
35 years and older	20.0	5.7	21.7	4.6	4.6

Note: See Note, table 3.81. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 104, 105. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98

Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1987

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
National	24%	76%
Sex		
Male	19	81
Female	29	71
Age		
18 to 29 years	27	73
30 to 49 years	26	74
50 years and older	22	78
Region		
East	19	81
Midwest	22	78
South	28	72
West	30	70
Race		
White	25	75
Nonwhite	21	79
Black	20	80
Education		
College graduate	19	81
College incomplete	26	74
High school graduate	22	78
Less than high school graduate	33	67
Politics		
Republican	24	76
Democrat	25	75
Independent	25	75
Income		
$40,000 and over	16	84
$25,000 to $39,999	24	76
$15,000 to $24,999	28	72
Under $15,000	30	70
Religion		
Protestant	25	75
Catholic	19	81
Alcohol use		
Drinker	23	77
Nondrinker	28	72

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 265 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1987), p. 35. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.99

Reported alcohol use among teenagers

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985 and 1987

Question: "Do you, yourself, drink alcoholic beverages, or not?"

	1985		1987[a]	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	39%	61%	22%	78%
Sex				
Male	39	61	24	76
Female	38	62	21	79
Age				
13 to 15 years	23	77	12	88
16 to 18 years	54	46	38	62
Region				
East	23	77	25	75
Midwest	54	46	17	83
South	33	67	23	77
West	45	55	25	75
Urbanization				
Central city	43	57	NA	NA
Suburb	39	61	NA	NA
Rural area	36	64	NA	NA
City size				
Metropolitan	NA	NA	22	78
Suburban	NA	NA	19	81
Nonmetropolitan	NA	NA	25	75
Race				
White	43	57	24	76
Black	21	79	8	92

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Data for 1987 do not include 18 year olds.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 242, p. 50; Report No. 265, p. 41 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.100

Teenagers reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985 and 1987

Question: "Has liquor ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	1985		1987[a,b]	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	16%	84%	19%	81%
Sex				
Male	15	85	20	79
Female	17	83	18	82
Age				
13 to 15 years	15	85	16	84
16 to 18 years	16	84	24	76
Region				
East	13	87	10	90
Midwest	18	82	22	77
South	19	81	23	77
West	12	88	19	81
Urbanization				
Central city	18	82	NA	NA
Suburb	15	85	NA	NA
Rural area	16	84	NA	NA
City size				
Metropolitan	NA	NA	17	83
Suburban	NA	NA	21	79
Nonmetropolitan	NA	NA	18	81
Race				
White	16	84	20	80
Black	12	88	17	83

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to the exclusion of "no opinion" responses for this year.
[b] Data for 1987 do not include 18 year olds.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 242, p. 51; Report No. 265, p. 42 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

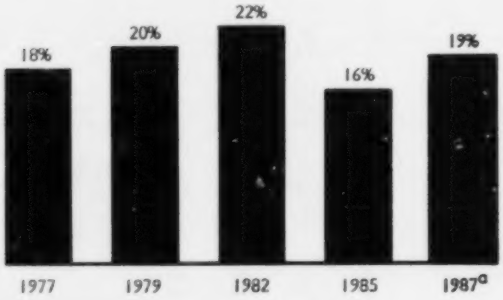
Figure 3.3

Teenagers reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

Selected years 1977-87

Question: "Has liquor ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

(Percent responding "yes")



Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

ªData for 1987 do not include 18 year olds.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 242, p. 51; Report No. 265, p. 42 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.101

Estimated percent distribution of fatally-injured and surviving motor vehicle drivers

By level of blood alcohol concentration, United States, 1982-86

Blood alcohol concentration	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Percent change 1982-86
Fatally-injured drivers						
None (0.00%)	47%	49%	51%	52%	52%	10.6%
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	9	9	9	9	9	0.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	44	42	40	39	39	-11.4
Total number	24,690	24,138	25,589	25,337	26,613	7.8
Surviving drivers						
None (0.00%)	72	74	75	77	77	6.9
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	9	8	8	7	8	-11.1
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	19	18	17	16	15	-21.0
Total number	31,339	30,518	31,923	32,546	33,684	7.5

Note: These data are based on information submitted by all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico to the National Center for Statistics and Analysis maintained by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration uses an estimation procedure to derive national statistics on blood alcohol levels of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal accidents, who were not tested or for whom BAC test results are unknown. The probability of alcohol involvement of each driver for whom there is no BAC data is calculated based on known test results for people in similar accidents using specific driver and crash parameters. This procedure allows national estimates of alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatal Accident Reporting Systems 1986 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1988) p. 2-2, Table 2-2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.102

Estimated percent distribution of blood alcohol concentration levels of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes

By age, United States, 1982-86

Blood alcohol concentration	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Percent change 1982-86
Ages 16 to 19						
None (0.00%)	58%	61%	63%	67%	66%	13.8%
Some and impaired (0.01-0.09%)	13	12	13	11	13	0.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	29	27	24	22	21	-27.6
Total number	7,467	7,050	7,366	7,151	7,854	5.2
Ages 20 to 24						
None (0.00%)	49	49	51	54	53	8.2
Some and impaired (0.01-0.09%)	12	12	12	11	12	0.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	39	39	37	35	35	-10.2
Total number	11,409	10,716	11,401	11,281	11,427	0.2
Ages 25 to 34						
None (0.00%)	56	56	58	59	59	5.4
Some and impaired (0.01-0.09%)	9	9	9	9	8	-11.1
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	35	35	33	32	33	-5.7
Total number	14,787	14,470	15,233	15,757	16,163	9.3
Ages 35 to 54						
None (0.00%)	67	69	70	72	72	7.5
Some and impaired (0.01-0.09%)	7	6	6	6	6	-14.3
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	26	25	24	22	22	-15.4
Total number	12,964	13,060	13,647	14,042	14,305	10.3
Ages 55 to 64						
None (0.00%)	77	78	80	81	81	5.2
Some and impaired (0.01-0.09%)	6	5	5	5	5	0.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	17	17	15	14	14	-17.6
Total number	3,941	3,862	4,059	4,112	4,017	1.9
Age 65 and older						
None (0.00%)	86	88	87	89	89	3.5
Some and impaired (0.01-0.09%)	4	3	4	3	4	0.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	10	9	9	8	7	-30.0
Total number	3,894	4,026	4,316	4,479	4,881	25.4

Note: See Note, table 3.101.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatal Accident Reporting Systems 1986 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1988) p. 2-3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.103

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type, total adolescent population, United States, 1976-83 and 1986

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17 (N=1,719)	1977 Ages 12 to 18 (N=1,655)	1978 Ages 13 to 19 (N=1,626)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	1981 Ages 16 to 22 (N=1,495)	1982 Ages 17 to 23 (N=1,495)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=1,383)
Felony assault									
Aggravated assault	6%	4%	4%	6%	9%	2%	2%	5%	5%
Sexual assault	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Gang fights	12	10	8	8	6	2	1	3	1
Minor assault									
Hit teacher	8	7	7	5	4	1	0	0	NA
Hit parent	6	5	5	4	3	1	1	2	1
Hit student	48	41	33	26	19	5	5	5	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16
Robbery									
Strongarmed students	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	NA
Strongarmed teachers	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Felony theft									
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Stole something over $50	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Broke into building or vehicle	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	2	1
Bought stolen goods	10	8	9	7	6	3	3	6	4
Minor theft									
Stole something under $5	18	18	15	10	10	7	7	8	8
Stole something worth $5 to $50	6	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	3
Joyriding	5	5	5	5	6	2	1	3	2
Damaged property									
Damaged family property	24	NA	13	8	6	1	1	2	1
Damaged school property	16	NA	11	8	7	1	1	2	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Damaged other property	18	NA	14	11	10	2	2	4	3
Drug use									
Alcohol	46	NA	NA	75	81	74	78	88	90
Marihuana	17	27	36	41	44	38	38	43	37
Hallucinogens	2	3	4	6	8	6	6	6	5
Amphetamines	3	5	7	12	12	9	10	13	8
Barbiturates	2	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	1
Heroin	0	0	0	1	0	NA	NA	0	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Cocaine	1	3	5	8	10	9	11	14	15
Illegal services									
Prostitution	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Sold marihuana	4	7	10	10	10	2	7	8	6
Sold hard drugs	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public disorder									
Hitchhiked	9	NA	9	7	7	4	3	6	3
Disorderly conduct	32	32	31	31	28	20	21	26	23
Public drunkenness	14	NA	27	33	37	30	32	41	44
Panhandled	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Obscene calls	11	NA	7	7	4	2	1	1	1
Status offenses									
Runaway	6	6	5	5	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	31	NA	42	42	42	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	27	NA	32	29	27	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	13	20	31	39	44	NA	NA	NA	NA

See note at end of table.

Table 3.103

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type, total adolescent population, United States, 1976-83 and 1986--Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17 (N=1,719)	1977 Ages 12 to 18 (N=1,655)	1978 Ages 13 to 19 (N=1,626)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	1981 Ages 16 to 22 (N=1,495)	1982 Ages 17 to 23 (N=1,495)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=1,383)
Other									
Cheated on school test	49%	NA	42%	36%	29%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	7	6%	5	4	3	2%	1%	2%	NA
School suspension	10	NA	12	11	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	47	NA	35	25	19	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9%
Carried hidden weapon	7	7	6	6	7	4	5	8	9
Stole from family	16	NA	9	6	5	2	1	2	1
Liquor for minor	5	NA	13	13	15	11	12	18	15
Evaded payment	21	NA	16	17	16	8	7	9	5
Didn't return change	29	NA	24	20	18	10	10	16	18
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	1
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	0	1	0
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1	2
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	5	4	1	1	4	2
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA	2
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0

Note: The estimates of delinquent behavior presented above were obtained from the National Youth Survey project which involved a series of annual surveys with a representative national sample of American youth aged 11 to 17 in 1976. This sample of American youth constituted a national youth panel and each member of the youth panel was interviewed in successive years during 1977-81 and in 1984 about their involvement in delinquent activity. The reader should be aware that for 1976-80 and 1983, the recall period is 1 year. For 1981 and 1982, the recall period is 3 and 2 years, respectively, as data for 1981-83 were collected during 1984. Prevalence rates reflect the proportion of persons in the population who reported some involvement in the particular offense during the previous year. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 163-167, 216-220; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.104

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type, total adolescent population, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17 (N=1,719)	1977 Ages 12 to 18 (N=1,655)	1978 Ages 13 to 19 (N=1,626)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=1,383)
Felony assault							
Aggravated assault	.17	.14	.09	.32	.14	.08	.09
Sexual assault	.04	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02
Gang fights	.30	.66	.21	.19	.14	.06	.02
Minor assault							
Hit teacher	.50	.22	.14	.12	.07	.01	NA
Hit parent	1.04	.10	.10	.12	.09	.03	.01
Hit student	6.01	2.78	2.58	2.54	1.04	.18	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.15
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.73
Robbery							
Strongarmed students	.11	.21	.13	.04	.03	.00	NA
Strongarmed teachers	.07	.01	.01	.01	.00	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	.11	.27	.15	.12	.07	.00	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.06
Felony theft							
Stole motor vehicle	.02	.22	.02	.08	.02	.01	.01
Stole something over $50	.06	.10	.07	.15	.11	.10	.07
Broke into building or vehicle	.13	.29	.06	.13	.08	.07	.04
Bought stolen goods	.46	.42	.40	.34	.22	.26	.15
Minor theft							
Stole something under $5	1.28	.97	.69	.84	.53	.40	1.12
Stole something worth $5 to $50	.27	.24	.27	.31	.22	.22	.14
Joyriding	.11	.14	.14	.12	.34	.12	.04
Damaged property							
Damaged family property	.89	NA	.40	.22	.18	.07	.01
Damaged school property	.96	NA	.31	.25	.18	.03	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.04
Damaged other property	.88	NA	.39	.34	.29	.14	.09
Drug use[a]							
Alcohol	2.12	NA	NA	3.59	4.04	4.69	4.79
Marihuana	1.57	1.95	2.30	2.48	2.61	2.54	2.25
Hallucinogens	1.04	1.05	1.08	1.14	1.15	1.12	1.08
Amphetamines	1.07	1.12	1.16	1.30	1.34	1.39	1.23
Barbiturates	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.05
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.02
Crack	1.02	1.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.04
Cocaine	NA	NA	1.08	1.16	1.19	1.30	1.34
Illegal services							
Prostitution	.08	.01	.02	.04	.02	.03	.04
Sold marihuana	.84	1.68	2.33	2.47	3.25	2.91	1.65
Sold hard drugs	.21	.17	.35	.61	1.22	.94	.79
Public disorder							
Hitchhiked	1.22	NA	1.32	1.29	1.31	.91	.34
Disorderly conduct	3.13	3.97	2.79	2.68	2.62	1.42	1.13
Public drunkenness	1.24	NA	3.40	5.09	6.11	5.04	4.67
Panhandled	.14	.10	.03	.06	.02	.01	.09
Obscene calls	.80	NA	.54	.34	.26	.12	.04
Status offenses							
Runaway	.09	.16	.08	.09	.06	NA	NA
Skipped classes	4.11	NA	5.56	5.75	5.97	NA	NA
Lied about age	2.80	NA	3.60	3.74	3.73	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	2.78	3.96	7.74	14.62	17.70	42.95	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.104

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type, total adolescent population, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17 (N=1,719)	1977 Ages 12 to 18 (N=1,655)	1978 Ages 13 to 19 (N=1,626)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=1,383)
Other							
Cheated on school test	2.91	NA	2.64	2.09	1.53	NA	NA
Stole at school	.32	.17	.17	.11	.08	.10	NA
School suspension	.27	NA	.23	.27	.20	NA	NA
Thrown objects	10.59	NA	4.59	2.51	1.43	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.13
Carried hidden weapon	.99	2.62	3.30	3.25	4.26	5.55	8.14
Stole from family	.70	NA	.69	.38	.38	.15	.05
Liquor for minor	.64	NA	1.05	1.54	1.56	1.23	.76
Evaded payment	1.64	NA	1.68	1.00	.94	1.06	.23
Didn't return change	1.40	NA	.66	.56	.42	.33	.36
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	.05	.03	.03	.03	.02
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	.01	.02	.01	.01
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	.02	.04	.26	.05
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	.28	.59	.11	.11
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.01	.00
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.37
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.05
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00

Note: See Note, table 3.103. Incidence rates reflect the average number of offenses reported per person during the previous year. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

[a] Incidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice, 3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 168-172, 178-182; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.105

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and sex of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17		1977 Ages 12 to 18		1978 Ages 13 to 19		1979 Ages 14 to 20		1980 Ages 15 to 21		1981 Ages 16 to 22	
	Males (N=915)	Females (N=804)	Males (N=879)	Females (N=776)	Males (N=863)	Females (N=763)	Males (N=805)	Females (N=738)	Males (N=783)	Females (N=711)	Males (N=769)	Females (N=726)
Felony assault												
Aggravated assault	9%	3%	6%	2%	7%	1%	8%	3%	6%	3%	3%	1%
Sexual assault	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Gang fights	17	7	14	6	11	4	11	4	8	3	3	1
Minor assault												
Hit teacher	10	5	9	4	10	3	8	3	5	2	1	0
Hit parent	6	6	6	4	5	5	4	5	3	3	1	1
Hit student	63	31	58	23	46	18	36	14	28	9	8	1
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery												
Strongarmed students	5	1	4	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Strongarmed teachers	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	4	2	3	0	3	1	3	0	2	0	0	0
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft												
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	0
Stole something over $50	4	1	4	0	4	1	5	1	5	1	3	1
Broke into building or vehicle	6	2	6	1	4	1	6	1	3	1	3	0
Bought stolen goods	13	6	13	3	14	3	10	3	10	3	5	2
Minor theft												
Stole something under $5	22	13	22	13	19	10	14	6	14	6	10	4
Stole something worth $5 to $50	7	4	9	2	8	3	8	3	6	2	5	1
Joyriding	6	3	6	3	7	2	8	3	8	3	2	1
Damaged property												
Damaged family property	30	18	NA	NA	17	8	11	5	8	4	1	1
Damaged school property	21	10	NA	NA	16	7	12	4	10	3	2	1
Damaged employer's propery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	25	10	NA	NA	21	6	17	4	16	4	4	0
Drug use												
Alcohol	49	43	NA	NA	NA	NA	75	75	82	80	77	72
Marihuana	18	16	29	24	38	33	44	38	46	41	43	32
Hallucinogens	2	2	4	1	6	2	9	4	9	7	8	3
Amphetamines	3	4	6	5	9	6	13	10	14	10	12	7
Barbiturates	2	2	3	2	4	2	5	3	4	3	2	1
Heroin	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	2	1	3	2	7	2	10	6	12	7	11	7
Illegal services												
Prostitution	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Sold marihuana	6	3	10	4	15	5	15	5	16	5	11	4
Sold hdrd drugs	1	1	2	0	2	1	3	1	4	1	3	1
Public disorder												
Hitchhiked	12	4	NA	NA	13	4	9	4	9	4	7	1
Disorderly conduct	35	29	36	27	36	26	35	25	34	22	27	13
Public drunkenness	16	11	NA	NA	32	21	37	28	41	33	36	24
Panhandled	3	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Obscene calls	11	11	NA	NA	8	6	7	6	5	4	3	2
Status offenses												
Runaway	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	3	5	NA	NA
Skipped classes	34	29	NA	NA	46	37	44	40	43	41	NA	NA
Lied about age	27	26	NA	NA	32	31	28	29	27	26	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	18	7	26	14	39	21	48	30	52	35	NA	NA

See note at end of table.

1982 Ages 17 to 23		1983 Ages 18 to 24		1986 Ages 21 to 27	
Males (N=769)	Females (N=726)	Males (N=770)	Females (N=726)	Males (N=700)	Females (N=683)
3%	0%	7%	2%	8%	1%
0	0	1	0	1	0
2	1	5	1	2	0
1	0	1	0	NA	NA
1	1	2	2	1	1
8	1	8	2	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	10	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	19	12
0	0	0	0	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	0	1	0	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0
1	0	1	0	1	0
2	1	3	1	3	1
2	0	3	1	1	0
5	1	10	3	6	2
9	3	11	5	10	5
4	1	5	2	5	1
2	1	4	2	2	1
1	0	3	1	1	0
2	1	4	1	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0
4	0	7	1	6	1
81	75	89	87	91	88
43	33	48	39	42	31
8	3	9	4	7	3
12	9	14	11	9	7
3	1	3	2	2	1
NA	NA	0	0	1	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1
14	8	17	11	19	12
0	0	1	0	1	0
11	3	12	2	9	2
3	1	3	1	3	1
5	1	9	2	4	1
29	13	35	16	34	13
39	25	49	32	54	34
1	0	1	0	1	0
2	1	1	2	1	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.105

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and sex of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986--Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1976 Ages 11 to 17		1977 Ages 12 to 18		1978 Ages 13 to 19		1979 Ages 14 to 20		1980 Ages 15 to 21		1981 Ages 16 to 22	
Offense[a]	Males (N=915)	Females (N=804)	Males (N=879)	Females (N=776)	Males (N=863)	Females (N=763)	Males (N=805)	Females (N=738)	Males (N=783)	Females (N=711)	Males (N=769)	Females (N=726)
Other												
Cheated on school test	50%	47%	NA	NA	43%	41%	36%	36%	30%	28%	NA	NA
Stole at school	8	5	8%	4%	6	3	5	3	5	2	2%	1%
School suspension	13	7	NA	NA	16	7	14	8	12	7	NA	NA
Thrown objects	57	35	NA	NA	45	25	33	15	28	10	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	10	2	12	2	11	1	10	3	11	3	7	2
Stole from family	17	13	NA	NA	10	8	7	5	6	4	3	1
Liquor for minor	6	4	NA	NA	17	8	17	9	19	11	15	7
Evaded payment	26	15	NA	NA	22	8	22	10	20	11	10	5
Didn't return change	33	24	NA	NA	29	18	25	14	20	15	12	7
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0	2	0	3	0	NA	NA
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	1	0	0
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1	1	1	0
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	2	7	1	1	0
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	0
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.103. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 163-167, 173-177; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1982 Ages 17 to 23		1983 Ages 18 to 24		1986 Ages 21 to 27	
Males (N=769)	Females (N=726)	Males (N=770)	Females (N=726)	Males (N=700)	Females (N=683)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2%	1%	3%	0%	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	11%	6%
7	2	12	5	12	6
2	1	3	2	2	1
16	7	23	13	18	11
10	4	13	5	7	4
12	7	18	15	19	17
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0
0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	2	1	1	2
2	1	6	2	3	1
0	0	1	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0

Table 3.106

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and sex of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986

(Mean number of offenses per person)

	1976 Ages 11 to 17		1977 Ages 12 to 18		1978 Ages 13 to 19		1979 Ages 14 to 20		1980 Ages 15 to 21	
Offense	Males (N=915)	Females (N=804)	Males (N=879)	Females (N=776)	Males (N=863)	Females (N=763)	Males (N=805)	Females (N=738)	Males (N=783)	Females (N=711)
Felony assault										
Aggravated assault	.28	.05	.23	.03	.15	.02	.43	.20	.20	.07
Sexual assault	.08	.01	.03	.00	.02	.00	.01	.00	.02	.00
Gang fights	.42	.16	1.12	.13	.32	.08	.28	.10	.22	.05
Minor assault										
Hit teacher	.80	.15	.35	.06	.21	.06	.16	.08	.10	.03
Hit parent	1.81	.17	.11	.08	.09	.12	.13	.10	.07	.12
Hit student	8.64	3.03	4.22	1.15	3.58	1.46	2.53	2.54	1.76	.26
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery										
Strongarmed students	.19	.02	.36	.03	.23	.01	.07	.01	.03	.02
Strongarmed teachers	.12	.01	.02	.00	.01	.00	.02	.00	.00	.01
Strongarmed others	.18	.04	.50	.01	.27	.01	.20	.03	.13	.01
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft										
Stole motor vehicle	.03	.01	.39	.01	.03	.00	.14	.01	.03	.01
Stole something over $50	.11	.01	.18	.01	.11	.02	.15	.16	.17	.06
Broke into building or vehicle	.22	.03	.47	.08	.10	.01	.23	.01	.13	.03
Bought stolen goods	.61	.29	.74	.06	.70	.07	.56	.09	.35	.07
Minor theft										
Stole something under $5	2.01	.44	1.54	.33	.94	.42	.86	.82	.64	.41
Stole something worth $5 to $50	.20	.24	.39	.07	.41	.12	.47	.14	.22	.21
Joyriding	.15	.07	.22	.05	.23	.04	.18	.05	.21	.49
Damaged property										
Damaged family property	1.27	.46	NA	NA	.54	.24	.31	.12	.23	.12
Damaged school property	1.62	.20	NA	NA	.41	.20	.30	.19	.24	.11
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	1.48	.20	NA	NA	.62	.13	.48	.18	.47	.08
Drug use[a]										
Alcohol	2.28	1.95	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.76	3.40	4.22	3.81
Marihuana	1.63	1.50	2.10	1.77	2.54	2.03	2.69	2.24	2.86	2.34
Hallucinogens	1.04	1.03	1.08	1.02	1.12	1.03	1.20	1.08	1.19	1.12
Amphetamines	1.06	1.07	1.12	1.12	1.19	1.11	1.32	1.28	1.39	1.28
Barbiturates	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.04	1.15	1.07	1.11	1.07
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.01
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	1.03	1.02	1.06	1.03	1.11	1.03	1.21	1.10	1.25	1.13
Illegal services										
Prostitution	.14	.02	.02	.01	.03	.00	.08	.00	.05	.00
Sold marihuana	1.31	.29	2.23	1.05	3.81	.65	4.21	.57	5.61	.65
Sold hard drugs	.37	.02	.32	.00	.64	.02	1.14	.04	2.32	.02
Public disorder										
Hitchhiked	2.16	.15	NA	NA	2.20	.33	1.71	.83	1.74	.85
Disorderly conduct	4.61	1.44	4.88	2.95	3.50	1.98	3.31	2.01	3.44	1.72
Public drunkenness	1.61	.82	NA	NA	4.96	1.64	6.85	3.17	8.45	3.54
Panhandled	.21	.07	.07	.15	.06	.01	.03	.09	.02	.02
Obscene calls	.77	.83	NA	NA	.36	.75	.39	.29	.21	.31
Status offenses										
Runaway	.10	.08	.22	.09	.07	.08	.05	.13	.03	.08
Skipped classes	5.42	2.62	NA	NA	7.58	3.28	5.74	5.76	6.97	4.88
Lied about age	2.94	2.63	NA	NA	4.57	2.49	4.39	3.04	4.22	3.18
Sexual intercourse	3.42	2.04	4.30	3.57	9.44	5.82	16.38	12.71	20.34	14.77

See notes at end of table.

1983 Ages 18 to 24		1986 Ages 21 to 27	
Males (N=770)	Females (N=726)	Males (N=700)	Females (N=683)
.12	.03	.15	.02
.02	.01	.03	.00
.10	.02	.04	.00
.01	.00	NA	NA
.03	.02	.01	.02
.32	.04	NA	NA
NA	NA	.27	.02
NA	NA	.77	2.72
.00	.00	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
.00	.00	NA	NA
NA	NA	.01	.11
.03	.00	.01	.00
.19	.01	.13	.01
.12	.01	.08	.00
.42	.09	.16	.13
.51	.28	2.06	.16
.20	.23	.23	.05
.08	.17	.06	.01
.12	.02	.02	.00
.06	.01	NA	NA
NA	NA	.07	.00
.26	.01	.17	.01
5.07	4.28	5.29	4.27
2.86	2.21	2.58	1.91
1.17	1.06	1.12	1.04
1.43	1.35	1.21	1.24
1.10	1.06	1.05	1.04
1.01	1.01	1.03	1.00
NA	NA	1.06	1.02
1.36	1.24	1.44	1.23
.05	.00	.07	.00
5.39	.27	2.67	.60
1.81	.02	1.33	.24
1.70	.07	.64	.03
2.24	.55	1.80	.44
6.64	3.34	6.32	2.97
.02	.00	.18	.00
.19	.04	.06	.01
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.106

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and sex of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

(Mean number of offenses per person)

	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21	
Offense	Males (N=915)	Females (N=804)	Males (N=879)	Females (N=776)	Males (N=863)	Females (N=763)	Males (N=805)	Females (N=738)	Males (N=783)	Females (N=711)
Other										
Cheated on school test	2.98	2.84	NA	NA	2.61	2.68	1.95	2.24	1.50	1.57
Stole at school	.51	.10	.23	.11	.23	.10	.12	.11	.11	.05
School suspension	.34	.19	NA	NA	.36	.09	.39	.14	.26	.14
Thrown objects	14.87	5.73	NA	NA	6.77	2.13	3.61	1.31	2.12	.67
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	1.82	.04	4.76	.21	5.01	1.36	3.26	3.24	6.43	1.87
Stole from family	.47	.96	NA	NA	.27	1.17	.21	.57	.15	.64
Liquor for minor	.76	.51	NA	NA	1.66	.37	2.44	.56	2.14	.92
Evaded payment	2.27	.92	NA	NA	2.78	.43	1.28	.70	.96	.92
Didn't return change	1.60	1.18	NA	NA	.83	.46	.81	.30	.48	.35
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	.09	.00	.04	.02	.04	.01
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.02	.01	.04
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.03	.01	.03	.05
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.48	.06	1.09	.04
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.01
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Notes, tables 3.103 and 3.104. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

[a] Incidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice, 3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 168-172, 178-182; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1983 Ages 18 to 24		1986 Ages 21 to 27	
Males (N=770)	Females (N=726)	Males (N=700)	Females (N=683)
NA	NA	NA	NA
.18	.02	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	2.00	.13
6.52	4.52	8.75	7.51
.23	.06	.08	.01
1.61	.84	.96	.56
1.76	.32	.31	.15
.41	.26	.42	.30
.00	.00	.04	.00
.05	.01	.03	.01
.02	.01	.01	.00
.15	.39	.04	.06
.20	.02	.16	.05
.01	.00	.00	.00
NA	NA	.72	.00
NA	NA	.09	.00
NA	NA	.00	.00

Table 3.107

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and race of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17		1977 Ages 12 to 18		1978 Ages 13 to 19		1979 Ages 14 to 20		1980 Ages 15 to 21	
	White (N=1,358)	Black (N=259)	White (N=1,314)	Black (N=243)	White (N=1,297)	Black (N=239)	White (N=1,222)	Black (N=232)	White (N=1,182)	Black (N=226)
Felony assault										
Aggravated assault	6%	9%	4%	6%	4%	6%	5%	10%	9%	4%
Sexual assault	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	2
Gang fights	12	14	9	12	8	6	7	10	5	6
Minor assault										
Hit teacher	7	12	5	13	6	8	5	7	3	5
Hit parent	7	1	6	1	6	1	5	2	3	2
Hit student	48	51	41	43	34	32	25	29	18	21
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery										
Strongarmed students	2	6	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1
Strongarmed teachers	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	3	3	2	3	2	4	1	4	1	2
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft										
Stole motor vehicle	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0
Stole something over $50	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
Broke into building or vehicle	4	5	4	2	3	1	3	2	2	2
Bought stolen goods	10	10	8	8	9	7	7	5	6	6
Minor theft										
Stole something under $5	19	12	18	12	16	7	11	5	11	7
Stole something worth $5 to $50	6	5	6	4	6	5	5	4	4	4
Joyriding	5	4	5	3	5	3	6	4	6	6
Damaged property										
Damaged family property	24	26	NA	NA	13	14	8	10	6	7
Damaged school property	17	11	NA	NA	12	9	9	4	7	4
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	18	14	NA	NA	15	10	11	8	11	6
Drug use										
Alcohol	50	34	NA	NA	NA	NA	79	57	85	61
Marihuana	18	15	28	21	38	30	43	32	45	41
Hallucinogens	2	0	3	1	5	1	7	1	9	1
Amphetamines	4	1	6	2	9	1	13	5	14	3
Barbiturates	2	0	3	2	4	2	5	1	4	1
Heroin	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	2	1	3	2	5	3	8	4	11	6
Illegal services										
Prostitution	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
Sold marihuana	5	4	8	5	11	6	11	7	12	7
Sold hard drugs	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1
Public disorder										
Hitchhiked	9	9	NA	NA	10	6	8	3	8	2
Disorderly conduct	34	23	34	18	35	14	34	16	31	14
Public drunkenness	16	6	NA	NA	31	9	37	14	42	15
Panhandled	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0
Obscene calls	11	11	NA	NA	7	5	7	7	4	3
Status offenses										
Runaway	6	5	6	3	5	3	5	2	4	2
Skipped classes	32	27	NA	NA	44	30	43	35	43	32
Lied about age	27	27	NA	NA	33	24	29	22	28	18
Sexual intercourse	11	26	18	35	28	51	36	57	42	59

See note at end of table.

1981 Ages 16 to 22		1982 Ages 17 to 23		1983 Ages 18 to 24		1986 Ages 21 to 27	
White (N=1,176)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,176)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,177)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,124)	Black (N=190)
2%	3%	1%	3%	4%	8%	4%	8%
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
2	2	1	2	3	3	1	2
1	0	0	1	0	0	NA	NA
1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1
5	4	5	5	6	3	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	6
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	18
0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	1	1	3	2	1
2	0	1	0	2	1	1	1
3	4	3	3	6	7	3	7
8	2	7	3	9	3	8	4
3	1	3	1	4	1	3	2
2	1	1	1	3	5	1	3
1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3
1	0	1	0	2	1	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1
2	1	2	1	4	3	3	4
79	52	82	60	91	76	91	80
40	28	40	33	45	41	38	34
7	2	6	1	7	1	5	2
10	3	12	3	14	4	8	4
2	2	2	3	3	2	2	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	4
10	6	12	6	15	7	16	9
0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3
8	5	7	6	8	6	6	5
2	2	2	1	2	1	2	4
5	1	4	0	7	2	3	2
24	7	25	9	29	14	25	14
35	11	37	12	46	20	49	18
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.107

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and race of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986--
Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17		1977 Ages 12 to 18		1978 Ages 13 to 19		1979 Ages 14 to 20		1980 Ages 15 to 21	
	White (N=1,358)	Black (N=259)	White (N=1,314	Black (N=243)	White (N=1,297)	Black (N=239)	White (N=1,222)	Black (N=232)	White (N=1,182)	Black (N=226)
Other										
Cheated on school test	51%	39%	NA	NA	43%	35%	37%	30%	30%	23%
Stole at school	6	7	7%	4%	5	3	5	1	4	3
School suspension	8	22	NA	NA	11	18	10	16	8	14
Thrown objects	49	42	NA	NA	38	24	26	22	21	15
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	5	10	6	7	6	9	6	8	6	9
Stole from family	17	9	NA	NA	10	4	7	3	5	2
Liquor for minor	5	4	NA	NA	15	5	15	5	17	7
Evaded payment	20	25	NA	NA	16	16	16	18	15	18
Didn't return change	27	35	NA	NA	23	28	18	28	16	25
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	0	1	0	0
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	4	1	3	1	3
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	2
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	6	4	7
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.103. Due to the small number of respondents in the racial categories of Hispanic (1976, N=75), and other (1976, N=27), these groups are not included. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 201-205, 216-220; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1981 Ages 16 to 22		1982 Ages 17 to 23		1983 Ages 18 to 24		1986 Ages 21 to 27	
White (N=1,176)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,176)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,177)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,124)	Black (N=190)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10%	3%
4	6	4	6	8	10	9	13
2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
12	5	13	6	21	7	16	9
7	8	7	7	8	11	6	5
10	8	10	9	16	16	18	21
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	2	1	2	2
1	1	1	1	3	5	1	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0

Table 3.108

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and race of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17 White (N=1,358)	1976 Ages 11 to 17 Black (N=259)	1977 Ages 12 to 18 White (N=1,314)	1977 Ages 12 to 18 Black (N=243)	1978 Ages 13 to 19 White (N=1,297)	1978 Ages 13 to 19 Black (N=239)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 White (N=1,222)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 Black (N=232)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 White (N=1,182)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 Black (N=226)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 White (N=1,177)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 Black (N=233)
Felony assault												
Aggravated assault	.12	.50	.08	.51	.08	.08	.28	.44	.15	.07	.06	.12
Sexual assault	.03	.15	.02	.01	.01	.01	.00	.02	.01	.02	.01	.02
Gang fights	.27	.38	.46	.39	.21	.13	.15	.21	.14	.11	.04	.09
Minor assault												
Hit teacher	.50	.63	.22	.25	.14	.13	.11	.16	.06	.10	.01	.00
Hit parent	1.30	.04	.12	.01	.11	.06	.13	.03	.10	.02	.03	.00
Hit student	5.35	10.96	2.36	3.74	2.73	2.18	2.72	1.65	1.06	.83	.20	.09
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery												
Strongarmed students	.10	.14	.23	.07	.13	.16	.04	.02	.03	.04	.00	.00
Strongarmed teachers	.08	.02	.01	.00	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	.10	.12	.33	.05	.16	.14	.05	.45	.06	.15	.00	.01
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft												
Stole motor vehicle	.02	.02	.26	.04	.02	.02	.09	.00	.02	.00	.02	.00
Stole something over $50	.07	.04	.09	.20	.05	.06	.14	.07	.11	.12	.11	.04
Broke into building or vehicle	.14	.14	.19	.82	.06	.01	.09	.13	.08	.08	.07	.02
Bought stolen goods	.53	.21	.26	.65	.38	.52	.31	.15	.18	.26	.27	.12
Minor theft												
Stole something under $5	1.51	.33	1.03	.46	.73	.11	.92	.17	.56	.21	.41	.05
Stole something worth $5 to $50	.31	.14	.24	.24	.27	.10	.24	.31	.23	.08	.16	.01
Joyriding	.12	.04	.14	.07	.16	.07	.12	.09	.14	1.49	.05	.50
Damaged property												
Damaged family property	.66	2.31	NA	NA	.40	.26	.22	.22	.18	.15	.08	.05
Damaged school property	.67	2.62	NA	NA	.32	.19	.25	.10	.19	.09	.04	.03
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	.71	1.95	NA	NA	.40	.34	.32	.27	.30	.19	.10	.06
Drug use[a]												
Alcohol	2.21	1.82	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.81	2.57	4.27	2.87	4.89	3.73
Marihuana	1.59	1.57	2.01	1.74	2.37	2.11	2.54	2.24	2.66	2.47	2.58	2.50
Hallucinogens	1.04	1.00	1.06	1.02	1.09	1.02	1.15	1.03	1.18	1.02	1.12	1.04
Amphetamines	1.08	1.03	1.14	1.06	1.18	1.03	1.34	1.10	1.40	1.08	1.43	1.09
Barbiturates	1.04	1.01	1.07	1.05	1.09	1.02	1.13	1.05	1.10	1.04	1.09	1.07
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	1.02	1.01	1.06	1.05	1.09	1.03	1.16	1.14	1.21	1.14	1.31	1.21
Illegal services												
Prostitution	.09	.07	.01	.05	.01	.08	.02	.18	.01	.09	.01	.12
Sold marihuana	.75	1.54	1.38	1.04	2.20	1.73	2.42	.92	3.00	3.00	1.68	8.74
Sold hard drugs	.26	.01	.12	.46	.09	.34	.55	.02	1.46	.39	.20	3.04
Public disorder												
Hitchhiked	1.30	1.18	NA	NA	1.60	.32	1.60	.04	1.64	.04	1.14	.03
Disorderly conduct	3.05	4.27	3.78	1.44	3.15	1.45	3.04	.61	2.87	.93	1.57	.34
Public drunkenness	1.43	.67	NA	NA	4.08	.32	5.80	1.67	7.17	.62	5.84	1.32
Panhandled	.16	.09	.13	.03	.04	.02	.07	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01
Obscene calls	.90	.45	NA	NA	.63	.10	.28	.32	.29	.07	.14	.03
Status offenses												
Runaway	.09	.07	.12	.45	.09	.04	.10	.03	.06	.02	NA	NA
Skipped classes	4.01	4.50	NA	NA	6.23	2.55	6.22	2.78	6.57	2.53	NA	NA
Lied about age	2.38	5.89	NA	NA	3.78	1.88	3.89	2.16	3.95	1.59	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	2.59	4.70	3.65	6.52	7.04	13.49	13.66	20.57	16.38	25.67	NA	NA

See notes at end of table.

1986 Ages 21 to 27	
White (N=1,124)	Black (N=190)
.07	.17
.01	.07
.02	.03
NA	NA
.01	.02
NA	NA
.17	.09
1.89	1.03
NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA
.07	.00
.01	.00
.08	.03
.05	.01
.13	.24
1.35	.07
.16	.03
.04	.03
.01	.03
NA	NA
.03	.04
.10	.06
4.92	4.06
2.29	2.11
1.09	1.05
1.24	1.07
1.06	1.00
1.01	1.01
1.02	1.10
1.35	1.23
.03	.13
1.78	1.29
.30	2.53
.40	.07
1.19	.52
5.43	.85
.11	.02
.01	.18
NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA

Table 3.108

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and race of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17		1977 Ages 12 to 18		1978 Ages 13 to 19		1979 Ages 14 to 20		1980 Ages 15 to 21		1983 Ages 18 to 24	
	White (N=1,358)	Black (N=259)	White (N=1,314)	Black (N=243)	White (N=1,297)	Black (N=239)	White (N=1,222)	Black (N=232)	White (N=1,182)	Black (N=226)	White (N=1,177)	Black (N=233)
Other												
Cheated on school test	3.10	2.45	NA	NA	2.83	1.51	2.36	.78	1.64	.73	NA	NA
Stole at school	.33	.29	.18	.08	.19	.06	.14	.01	.09	.03	.13	.00
School suspension	.22	.47	NA	NA	.20	.34	.26	.31	.16	.36	NA	NA
Thrown objects	9.49	19.79	NA	NA	5.22	1.99	2.70	1.87	1.58	.89	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	1.11	.38	2.40	3.84	3.21	3.34	3.10	4.22	3.74	4.42	5.59	5.54
Stole from family	.55	1.58	NA	NA	.83	.11	.42	.05	.47	.04	.18	.04
Liquor for minor	.75	.10	NA	NA	1.19	.14	1.70	1.05	1.80	.42	1.23	1.06
Evaded payment	.94	5.00	NA	NA	1.21	2.44	.88	1.85	.96	.94	.59	3.76
Didn't return change	.76	4.93	NA	NA	.60	.85	.57	.65	.37	.64	.35	.35
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.01	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	.04	.12	.03	.04	.02	.03	.03	.02
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.03	.02	.01	.02	.00
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.02	.01	.04	.07	.33	.02
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.23	.12	.30	2.31	.09	.20
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.00	.01	.01
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Notes, tables 3.103, 3.104, and 3.107. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

[a] Incidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice, 3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 206-215, 221-229; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1986	
Ages 21 to 27	
White (N=1,124)	Black (N=190)
NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA
NA	NA
1.36	.04
8.48	8.96
.05	.02
.86	.38
.23	.25
.34	.50
.00	.01
.01	.05
.01	.01
.05	.03
.08	.12
.00	.00
.45	.00
.04	.07
.00	.00

Table 3.109

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and social class, United States, 1976-83 and 1986

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17			1977 Ages 12 to 18			1978 Ages 13 to 19			1979 Ages 14 to 20			1980 Ages 15 to 21		
	Middle (N=391)	Working (N=508)	Lower (N=720)	Middle (N=389)	Working (N=491)	Lower (N=683)	Middle (N=382)	Working (N=481)	Lower (N=676)	Middle (N=360)	Working (N=455)	Lower (N=646)	Middle (N=346)	Working (N=451)	Lower (N=619)
Felony assault															
Aggravated assault	3%	6%	8%	1%	4%	5%	2%	4%	5%	3%	6%	6%	3%	4%	6%
Sexual assault	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Gang fights	8	13	14	3	12	12	4	7	10	4	8	10	3	6	7
Minor assault															
Hit teacher	3	7	10	3	7	8	2	8	8	3	5	7	2	3	5
Hit parent	8	6	6	3	5	5	5	6	4	4	6	4	4	3	3
Hit student	39	48	52	33	42	45	26	35	36	19	26	30	16	17	22
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery															
Strongarmed students	1	3	4	2	4	3	1	3	3	0	2	1	0	2	1
Strongarmed teachers	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	2	2	4	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	0	1	1
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft															
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Stole something over $50	1	3	3	1	3	2	1	4	2	1	3	4	2	3	4
Broke into building or vehicle	4	4	4	2	6	4	1	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	3
Bought stolen goods	8	9	11	7	8	9	5	10	11	3	8	8	3	7	8
Minor theft															
Stole something under $5	20	16	16	17	17	18	13	14	15	9	10	10	11	8	9
Stole something worth $5 to $50	4	7	5	3	7	6	3	6	6	5	4	5	4	4	4
Joyriding	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	6	6	5	7	7	5
Damaged property															
Damaged family property	20	27	24	NA	NA	NA	11	13	14	7	7	10	5	6	8
Damaged school property	13	18	16	NA	NA	NA	10	12	12	8	10	8	8	7	7
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	15	20	17	NA	NA	NA	13	16	13	11	11	11	12	10	9
Drug use															
Alcohol	50	44	45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	77	79	71	87	83	77
Marihuana	16	20	14	29	27	24	36	35	35	39	46	38	41	46	44
Hallucinogens	2	3	1	2	4	3	4	6	4	5	9	6	8	9	7
Amphetamines	3	5	3	5	6	5	8	9	7	9	13	12	14	14	11
Barbiturates	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	5	4	2	4	4
Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	1	3	1	2	3	2	5	6	4	8	9	6	12	11	7
Illegal services															
Prostitution	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sold marihuana	5	4	4	6	8	7	10	11	10	8	12	10	10	13	10
Sold hard drugs	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	2
Public disorder															
Hitchhiked	6	9	9	NA	NA	NA	8	10	9	6	7	7	9	7	6
Disorderly conduct	38	33	29	40	32	27	33	35	28	37	36	25	38	30	23
Public drunkenness	16	14	13	NA	NA	NA	30	29	24	36	34	30	44	40	33
Panhandled	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	1
Obscene calls	11	11	11	NA	NA	NA	7	8	7	5	6	8	4	5	4
Status offenses															
Runaway	4	6	7	3	7	6	2	7	5	4	6	6	3	5	4
Skipped classes	29	31	31	NA	NA	NA	42	46	38	48	46	36	54	42	35
Lied about age	27	27	25	NA	NA	NA	36	31	29	34	32	23	34	27	23
Sexual intercourse	8	11	15	15	18	22	21	30	35	30	36	44	39	44	47

See note at end of table.

1981 Ages 16 to 22			1982 Ages 17 to 23			1983 Ages 18 to 24			1986 Ages 21 to 27		
Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=626)	Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=626)	Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=628)	Middle (N=390)	Working (N=366)	Lower (N=544)
1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	5%	6%	2%	6%	5%
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	0	2	2	1	3	4	1	2	1
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	NA	NA	NA
1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	0
4	5	5	4	4	5	6	5	5	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	6	8
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	17	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	0
1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1
1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	0	1	1
1	5	4	2	4	3	4	7	7	2	5	5
8	8	6	7	8	6	9	9	7	7	10	6
3	4	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	3	4	2
1	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	1
0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3	1
2	3	2	1	3	2	3	5	4	2	5	3
85	76	68	87	80	72	93	90	85	91	93	86
37	41	36	36	41	38	39	46	44	35	36	38
6	8	5	5	7	5	6	6	7	4	5	5
9	12	8	10	13	9	11	16	13	4	10	9
2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	1	0	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1
11	11	7	15	13	7	20	10	11	16	16	15
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
6	10	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	4	7	6
2	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	2
4	5	3	5	5	2	5	7	6	3	3	2
25	21	18	27	23	19	33	27	22	25	26	21
39	31	27	40	33	29	51	44	35	49	49	37
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
2	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.109

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and social class, United States, 1976-83 and 1986--
Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1976 Ages 11 to 17			1977 Ages 12 to 18			1978 Ages 13 to 19			1979 Ages 14 to 20			1980 Ages 15 to 21		
Offense	Middle (N=391)	Working (N=508)	Lower (N=720)	Middle (N=389)	Working (N=491)	Lower (N=683)	Middle (N=382)	Working (N=481)	Lower (N=676)	Middle (N=360)	Working (N=455)	Lower (N=646)	Middle (N=346)	Working (N=451)	Lower (N=619)
Other															
Cheated on school test	50%	49%	47%	NA	NA	NA	46%	40%	41%	39%	36%	36%	36%	29%	28%
Stole at school	3	8	7	9%	8%	5%	4	6	4	3	6	3	4	4	3
School suspension	4	9	12	NA	NA	NA	6	10	16	5	11	14	5	9	12
Thrown objects	53	47	43	NA	NA	NA	38	37	33	26	26	23	26	18	17
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	2	7	8	4	8	8	3	6	7	3	8	7	6	8	7
Stole from family	17	16	15	NA	NA	NA	10	9	8	8	8	4	8	5	3
Liquor for minor	6	3	5	NA	NA	NA	15	12	12	16	13	12	18	15	14
Evaded payment	21	19	21	NA	NA	NA	15	15	15	18	17	14	19	14	15
Didn't return change	27	27	30	NA	NA	NA	26	20	25	22	17	21	18	16	18
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1	1	0	1
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	5	3	4	5
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.103. The social class measure applies to the principal wage earner in each youth's family. Middle class primarily refers to professional/managerial occupations and college level educations. The working class category is comprised primarily of owners of small business, clerical workers, persons in sales occupations, and skilled manual occupations with high school or some college completed. Semiskilled persons and those in unskilled manual occupations with high school or lower levels of education comprise the lower class category. (Source, pp. 39-42.) For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 258-262, 273-277; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1981 Ages 16 to 22			1982 Ages 17 to 23			1983 Ages 18 to 24			1986 Ages 21 to 27		
Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=626)	Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=626)	Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=628)	Middle (N=390)	Working (N=366)	Lower (N=544)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	4%	2%	1%	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11%	10%	6%
3	5	5	3	5	6	6	8	11	6	11	10
2	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	2	1
14	12	8	14	12	10	28	19	13	16	18	11
10	7	7	9	5	6	11	8	8	8	6	3
10	10	9	8	11	10	16	14	18	21	20	15
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	1
1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	1	3	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0

Table 3.110

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and social class, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986

(Mean number of offenses per person)

	1976 Ages 11 to 17			1977 Ages 12 to 18			1978 Ages 13 to 19			1979 Ages 14 to 20			1980 Ages 15 to 21		
Offense	Middle (N=391)	Working (N=508)	Lower (N=720)	Middle (N=389)	Working (N=491)	Lower (N=683)	Middle (N=382)	Working (N=481)	Lower (N=676)	Middle (N=360)	Working (N=455)	Lower (N=646)	Middle (N=346)	Working (N=451)	Lower (N=619)
Felony assault															
Aggravated assault	.03	.10	.29	.02	.20	.17	.03	.08	.12	.34	.34	.33	.06	.11	.22
Sexual assault	.01	.01	.08	.00	.02	.02	.00	.01	.01	.01	.00	.01	.01	.00	.01
Gang fights	.15	.35	.34	.06	1.15	.70	.08	.26	.23	.09	.11	.30	.04	.21	.16
Minor assault															
Hit teacher	.07	.90	.47	.05	.21	.32	.04	.17	.16	.06	.09	.18	.03	.06	.10
Hit parent	.24	1.01	1.64	.06	.15	.09	.07	.14	.10	.07	.18	.11	.08	.12	.09
Hit student	2.60	5.39	8.74	1.13	3.12	3.23	1.86	2.06	3.39	3.43	2.23	2.49	.60	.71	1.59
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery															
Strongarmed students	.02	.19	.11	.13	.11	.34	.15	.19	.09	.00	.05	.05	.02	.05	.02
Strongarmed teachers	.00	.00	.15	.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.01	.00	.00
Strongarmed others	.04	.09	.17	.03	.09	.57	.01	.21	.19	.03	.23	.09	.14	.08	.03
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft															
Stole motor vehicle	.01	.02	.01	.01	.03	.49	.01	.03	.01	.01	.03	.15	.02	.03	.02
Stole something over $50	.02	.12	.04	.01	.15	.10	.01	.09	.08	.02	.06	.31	.05	.10	.17
Broke into building or vehicle	.06	.25	.09	.03	.37	.41	.01	.11	.05	.04	.20	.13	.04	.13	.08
Bought stolen goods	.24	.68	.45	.14	.31	.58	.07	.65	.41	.07	.25	.56	.06	.28	.27
Minor theft															
Stole something under $5	.73	.95	1.88	.47	1.73	.69	.34	.91	.68	1.32	.81	.67	.46	.46	.64
Stole something worth $5 to $50	.11	.37	.29	.09	.40	.20	.07	.29	.31	.25	.24	.42	.32	.16	.22
Joyriding	.06	.10	.14	.09	.20	.14	.07	.29	.07	.08	.16	.12	.14	.86	.11
Damaged property															
Damaged family property	.40	1.00	1.10	NA	NA	NA	.23	.37	.52	.16	.31	.20	.13	.18	.19
Damaged school property	.31	.60	1.62	NA	NA	NA	.26	.41	.27	.19	.27	.27	.23	.16	.18
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	.42	1.12	1.01	NA	NA	NA	.29	.51	.37	.26	.41	.34	.23	.31	.32
Drug use[a]															
Alcohol	2.18	2.14	2.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.81	3.67	3.40	4.42	4.17	3.74
Marihuana	1.53	1.61	1.48	1.94	1.97	1.86	2.23	2.35	2.28	2.30	2.68	2.41	2.42	2.82	2.57
Hallucinogens	1.03	1.07	1.01	1.04	1.07	1.04	1.06	1.12	1.06	1.13	1.18	1.14	1.14	1.20	1.14
Amphetamines	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.13	1.20	1.15	1.29	1.35	1.29	1.39	1.38	1.31
Barbiturates	1.05	1.03	1.05	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.06	1.08	1.15	1.11	1.05	1.14	1.09
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.00
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Cocaine	1.02	1.04	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.07	1.12	1.05	1.14	1.20	1.13	1.25	1.24	1.13
Illegal services															
Prostitution	.00	.01	.18	.01	.01	.02	.01	.03	.01	.01	.02	.08	.03	.01	.03
Sold marihuana	.56	.71	.77	1.20	1.46	2.25	.43	2.48	3.37	.62	2.57	3.63	.70	4.44	4.17
Sold hard drugs	.03	.03	.45	.01	.16	.29	.04	.15	.72	.04	.24	1.26	.13	1.49	1.80
Public disorder															
Hitchhiked	.21	2.24	1.09	NA	NA	NA	1.18	2.20	.81	.30	3.08	.73	.73	2.03	1.27
Disorderly conduct	2.33	4.11	2.73	2.34	6.33	3.30	3.50	2.98	2.36	3.21	2.84	2.40	3.68	2.66	2.16
Public drunkenness	.88	1.37	1.40	NA	NA	NA	3.81	4.11	2.74	6.99	5.33	4.22	9.70	5.98	4.61
Panhandled	.18	.09	.16	.03	.07	.18	.02	.03	.05	.19	.01	.03	.06	.01	.01
Obscene calls	.56	1.12	.74	NA	NA	NA	.49	.36	.74	.37	.46	.26	.12	.56	.13
Status offenses															
Runaway	.05	.11	.09	.04	.13	.12	.03	.14	.06	.04	.13	.10	.05	.08	.05
Skipped classes	3.58	3.67	4.53	NA	NA	NA	4.72	5.54	5.29	6.58	6.69	4.78	7.61	6.90	4.11
Lied about age	1.69	2.27	3.85	NA	NA	NA	3.46	3.20	3.99	5.20	3.36	3.33	4.66	3.59	3.35
Sexual intercourse	.67	2.47	2.58	1.58	3.83	4.50	5.45	7.46	8.35	8.98	14.69	16.39	13.94	16.55	19.96

See notes at end of table.

1983 Ages 18 to 24			1986 Ages 21 to 27		
Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=628)	Middle (N=390)	Working (N=366)	Lower (N=544)
.03	.09	.10	.06	.12	.08
.01	.01	.01	.02	.03	.01
.01	.07	.09	.03	.03	.01
.00	.01	.01	NA	NA	NA
.03	.03	.03	.01	.02	.01
.11	.16	.24	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.06	.12	.26
NA	NA	NA	.36	2.13	2.64
.00	.00	.00	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
.00	.12	.04	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.00	.22	.00
.00	.01	.03	.01	.01	.00
.14	.16	.06	.03	.20	.02
.03	.12	.07	.00	.05	.08
.08	.45	.24	.03	.33	.12
.35	.42	.45	.57	3.19	.22
.21	.18	.27	.11	.19	.12
.04	.26	.07	.04	.08	.01
.02	.15	.05	.01	.01	.01
.05	.02	.04	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.02	.07	.03
.05	.28	.10	.04	.12	.13
5.13	4.81	4.44	5.10	5.01	4.43
2.25	2.67	2.62	2.03	2.27	2.35
1.10	1.12	1.14	1.07	1.10	1.07
1.31	1.46	1.42	1.10	1.30	1.27
1.11	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.03	1.04
1.01	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.02
NA	NA	NA	1.04	1.04	1.03
1.41	1.34	1.22	1.35	1.37	1.31
.02	.01	.05	.03	.08	.01
.93	2.53	4.62	2.23	1.32	1.28
.08	.31	1.99	.15	.76	1.38
.20	2.67	.16	.09	1.07	.03
1.49	1.26	1.61	1.07	1.57	.85
5.79	5.17	5.06	4.96	5.62	3.84
.00	.01	.02	.30	.02	.00
.04	.10	.19	.01	.04	.06
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.110

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and social class, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17			1977 Ages 12 to 18			1978 Ages 13 to 19			1979 Ages 14 to 20			1980 Ages 15 to 21		
	Middle (N=391)	Working (N=508)	Lower (N=720)	Middle (N=389)	Working (N=491)	Lower (N=683)	Middle (N=382)	Working (N=481)	Lower (N=676)	Middle (N=360)	Working (N=455)	Lower (N=646)	Middle (N=346)	Working (N=451)	Lower (N=619)
Other															
Cheated on school test	3.77	2.38	2.87	NA	NA	NA	2.80	1.90	2.84	2.60	2.09	1.96	1.87	1.60	1.39
Stole at school	.04	.34	.47	.08	.30	.12	.08	.31	.12	.24	.12	.05	.10	.08	.08
School suspension	.07	.27	.31	NA	NA	NA	.08	.24	.30	.11	.41	.26	.08	.19	.29
Thrown objects	5.89	12.39	12.38	NA	NA	NA	3.63	5.00	5.01	2.36	3.57	2.06	2.09	1.32	1.30
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	.28	.54	1.80	1.06	4.08	2.15	2.99	3.36	1.97	.90	3.33	3.67	4.04	4.81	4.49
Stole from family	.70	.46	.93	NA	NA	NA	1.77	.46	.31	.94	.29	.18	1.20	.23	.07
Liquor for minor	.52	.62	.79	NA	NA	NA	.71	.75	1.28	1.57	1.72	1.50	1.97	1.41	1.42
Evaded payment	.96	1.13	1.59	NA	NA	NA	1.77	.98	1.21	.91	1.03	1.01	.97	.51	1.26
Didn't return change	.67	1.13	2.02	NA	NA	NA	.60	.56	.75	.54	.44	.66	.47	.36	.43
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.08	.04	.02	.03	.04	.04	.02	.01
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.02	.01	.01	.05	.01
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.02	.03	.06	.06	.02
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.10	.22	.44	.06	.57	.36
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.00	.02
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Notes, tables 3.103, 3.104, and 3.109. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

[a] Incidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice, 3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 263-271, 278-286; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1983 Ages 18 to 24			1986 Ages 21 to 27		
Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=628)	Middle (N=390)	Working (N=366)	Lower (N=544)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
.09	.06	.15	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.49	3.34	.18
5.25	3.18	6.69	7.94	7.12	8.94
.20	.03	.21	.12	.03	.01
1.61	1.21	1.11	.83	.94	.54
.62	.38	1.79	.34	.24	.17
.29	.39	.33	.35	.45	.30
.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
.08	.02	.01	.03	.01	.01
.01	.02	.01	.00	.02	.00
.03	.71	.11	.03	.06	.04
.05	.09	.17	.08	.16	.09
.00	.00	.01	.00	.01	.00
NA	NA	NA	.01	.00	.92
NA	NA	NA	.02	.10	.03
NA	NA	NA	.00	.01	.00

Table 3.111

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and place of residence, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
Offense	Urban (N=443)	Suburban (N=770)	Rural (N=503)	Urban (N=422)	Suburban (N=729)	Rural (N=502)	Urban (N=409)	Suburban (N=720)	Rural (N=496)	Urban (N=407)	Suburban (N=682)	Rural (N=453)	Urban (N=391)	Suburban (N=651)	Rural (N=445)
Felony assault															
Aggravated assault	10%	4%	6%	7%	2%	4%	6%	3%	4%	8%	6%	3%	6%	5%	3%
Sexual assault	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Gang fights	17	13	8	13	10	9	9	8	7	8	9	6	7	6	4
Minor assault															
Hit teacher	12	7	6	9	6	4	9	7	5	7	5	4	5	3	4
Hit parent	5	7	6	4	6	4	5	6	3	4	5	4	3	3	3
Hit student	51	46	48	43	40	42	34	31	35	26	26	25	20	20	17
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery															
Strongarmed students	5	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Strongarmed teachers	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft															
Stole motor vehicle	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	0
Stole something over $50	4	2	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	3	4	2	4	4	2
Broke into building or vehicle	5	4	3	4	4	4	2	3	2	2	4	3	2	3	2
Bought stolen goods	13	9	7	10	9	7	11	9	8	8	7	6	8	7	5
Minor theft															
Stole something under $5	19	18	16	19	20	14	16	17	10	10	11	9	10	12	7
Stole something worth $5 to $50	8	5	3	5	7	4	7	7	3	6	6	3	6	4	2
Joyriding	5	5	4	3	6	4	4	6	2	6	7	3	7	8	3
Damaged property															
Damaged family property	29	24	20	NA	NA	NA	13	13	12	10	9	6	8	6	5
Damaged school property	17	17	14	NA	NA	NA	12	12	10	9	10	6	6	8	5
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	20	18	15	NA	NA	NA	15	15	12	10	13	7	11	11	7
Drug use															
Alcohol	43	50	43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	72	79	72	79	87	74
Marihuana	21	19	12	27	32	18	40	40	28	44	44	33	49	48	33
Hallucinogens	3	2	1	3	4	1	4	6	2	8	6	5	11	7	6
Amphetamines	3	4	2	5	7	3	7	8	6	11	13	10	13	14	9
Barbiturates	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	4	6	2	5	3	2
Heroin	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	3	1	0	3	3	1	5	6	3	9	8	6	13	10	6
Illegal services															
Prostitution	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Sold marihuana	7	4	2	8	10	4	10	13	6	12	11	8	12	11	7
Sold hard drugs	2	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	1	3	2	1	4	2	2
Public disorder															
Hitchhiked	11	9	5	NA	NA	NA	9	11	6	7	8	5	6	8	5
Disorderly conduct	34	33	29	31	36	25	30	35	27	28	37	25	26	34	23
Public drunkenness	14	15	11	NA	NA	NA	24	31	23	29	37	30	33	44	32
Panhandled	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1
Obscene calls	14	13	6	NA	NA	NA	8	9	4	8	8	4	4	5	4
Status offenses															
Runaway	6	5	7	5	7	4	5	6	3	5	5	4	6	3	3
Skipped classes	34	34	25	NA	NA	NA	43	44	38	47	41	39	45	44	36
Lied about age	31	29	19	NA	NA	NA	36	35	23	33	32	19	28	31	20
Sexual intercourse	18	11	12	20	20	21	35	30	28	43	40	34	49	43	41

See note at end of table.

1983 Ages 18 to 24			1986 Ages 21 to 27		
Urban (N=408)	Suburban (N=675)	Rural (N=413)	Urban (N=451)	Suburban (N=678)	Rural (N=226)
5%	5%	5%	6%	3%	8%
0	1	0	0	0	2
3	3	2	1	0	1
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
2	3	1	1	1	1
4	6	4	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	6	5	5
NA	NA	NA	17	13	21
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	1	2	1	2
2	3	1	1	1	1
8	8	2	6	3	2
9	9	7	9	8	5
5	4	2	4	3	3
4	3	2	1	1	1
4	1	2	2	0	0
1	3	1	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	3	1	1
4	5	2	5	2	2
88	91	83	93	89	84
50	46	33	40	38	28
6	8	4	7	4	4
11	15	12	8	8	8
3	2	3	2	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	0
NA	NA	NA	2	1	0
17	16	9	18	16	8
1	0	0	1	1	1
8	8	6	7	5	5
2	2	2	3	2	2
6	7	4	2	3	2
22	31	22	23	25	20
40	44	38	44	46	39
1	0	0	1	0	0
0	2	1	1	1	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
78	70	63	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.111

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and place of residence, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1976 Ages 11 to 17			1977 Ages 12 to 18			1978 Ages 13 to 19			1979 Ages 14 to 20			1980 Ages 15 to 21		
Offense	Urban (N=443)	Suburban (N=770)	Rural (N=503)	Urban (N=422)	Suburban (N=729)	Rural (N=502)	Urban (N=409)	Suburban (N=720)	Rural (N=496)	Urban (N=407)	Suburban (N=682)	Rural (N=453)	Urban (N=391)	Suburban (N=651)	Rural (N=445)
Other															
Cheated on school test	51%	51%	43%	NA	NA	NA	40%	42%	40%	35%	39%	32%	28%	33%	29%
Stole at school	10	6	5	8%	7%	4%	4	6	4	4	4	3	5	4	2
School suspension	17	10	6	NA	NA	NA	13	13	10	14	10	10	10	8	10
Thrown objects	47	49	43	NA	NA	NA	33	39	32	24	26	23	19	21	18
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	11	5	4	7	7	6	8	6	5	8	5	6	11	6	5
Stole from family	16	17	13	NA	NA	NA	10	10	7	7	6	5	5	6	4
Liquor for minor	7	5	3	NA	NA	NA	11	16	10	13	15	12	14	18	12
Evaded payment	29	22	13	NA	NA	NA	22	17	10	21	18	11	19	18	9
Didn't return change	35	28	25	NA	NA	NA	31	22	21	25	20	15	23	18	12
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0	0	1	1	0
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	2	1	0
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	4	4	7	3	4
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.103. The place of residence classification is created by using U.S. Bureau of the Census descriptions of the cities, towns, and areas where respondents lived. For this survey, the Source defines urban areas as central cities of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) or an urbanized area, with a population of 100,000 or more. Suburban areas are central cities of an urbanized area with a population less than 100,000 or any part of an SMSA not previously classified as "urban," or any community with a population of 25,000 or more. Rural areas are cities or places not included in an SMSA or part of a central city in an urbanized area, with a population less than 25,000. (Source, pp. 42, 43.) For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 315-319, 330-334; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1983 Ages 18 to 24			1986 Ages 21 to 27		
Urban (N=408)	Suburban (N=675)	Rural (N=413)	Urban (N=451)	Suburban (N=678)	Rural (N=226)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1%	3%	1%	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	10%	9%	5%
11	8	8	10	7	13
3	3	1	2	1	0
18	20	15	16	15	12
11	11	4	8	5	2
16	19	13	19	20	12
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0
2	1	2	2	2	1
4	4	3	2	1	3
0	1	0	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	1	0	0
NA	NA	NA	2	1	2
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0

Table 3.112

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and place of residence, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17			1977 Ages 12 to 18			1978 Ages 13 to 19			1979 Ages 14 to 20			1980 Ages 15 to 21		
	Urban (N=443)	Suburban (N=770)	Rural (N=503)	Urban (N=422)	Suburban (N=729)	Rural (N=502)	Urban (N=409)	Suburban (N=720)	Rural (N=496)	Urban (N=407)	Suburban (N=682)	Rural (N=453)	Urban (N=391)	Suburban (N=651)	Rural (N=445)
Felony assault															
Aggravated assault	.40	.08	.10	.37	.05	.07	.11	.10	.06	.33	.40	.20	.23	.15	.05
Sexual assault	.07	.04	.03	.01	.02	.02	.00	.01	.01	.01	.01	.00	.02	.01	.01
Gang fights	.47	.29	.16	.31	1.16	.22	.29	.22	.11	.23	.23	.11	.15	.14	.13
Minor assault															
Hit teacher	.40	.26	.94	.21	.31	.09	.14	.17	.09	.14	.13	.08	.10	.06	.05
Hit parent	.11	.43	2.81	.06	.13	.08	.11	.12	.05	.17	.11	.08	.12	.10	.07
Hit student	9.69	4.31	5.44	3.49	2.70	2.30	3.19	2.19	2.66	2.58	3.55	.96	2.09	.76	.54
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery															
Strongarmed students	.24	.06	.07	.05	.27	.24	.16	.16	.07	.07	.03	.03	.03	.03	.02
Strongarmed teachers	.01	.13	.01	.00	.03	.00	.01	.00	.01	.00	.02	.00	.00	.01	.00
Strongarmed others	.14	.12	.08	.06	.07	.75	.08	.05	.36	.28	.06	.06	.09	.10	.02
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft															
Stole motor vehicle	.02	.02	.00	.05	.46	.00	.04	.01	.00	.03	.03	.18	.02	.03	.01
Stole something over $50	.15	.04	.01	.24	.07	.02	.11	.08	.01	.18	.22	.04	.14	.16	.03
Broke into building or vehicle	.31	.08	.05	.73	.14	.14	.06	.08	.03	.11	.14	.12	.12	.09	.04
Bought stolen goods	.86	.26	.41	.56	.53	.15	.82	.29	.22	.48	.36	.16	.34	.24	.08
Minor theft															
Stole something under $5	2.81	.95	.42	1.67	.99	.37	.69	.88	.42	.58	1.28	.42	.54	.74	.22
Stole something worth $5 to $50	.51	.13	.27	.42	.23	.10	.36	.30	.15	.33	.46	.07	.20	.35	.04
Joyriding	.10	.13	.10	.20	.16	.06	.32	.11	.04	.15	.13	.08	.99	.15	.06
Damaged property															
Damaged family property	1.73	.68	.49	NA	NA	NA	.38	.34	.49	.20	.23	.22	.21	.19	.15
Damaged school property	2.08	.75	.29	NA	NA	NA	.28	.36	.26	.29	.27	.17	.19	.20	.14
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	1.94	.52	.49	NA	NA	NA	.44	.40	.33	.38	.39	.22	.42	.27	.20
Drug use[a]															
Alcohol	2.02	2.26	2.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.42	3.82	3.39	3.93	4.34	3.65
Marihuana	1.79	1.62	1.30	1.96	2.20	1.58	2.47	2.47	1.93	2.68	2.60	2.11	2.97	2.74	2.11
Hallucinogens	1.05	1.04	1.02	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.08	1.10	1.04	1.18	1.14	1.12	1.25	1.14	1.10
Amphetamines	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.13	1.14	1.09	1.17	1.18	1.12	1.27	1.34	1.27	1.37	1.39	1.24
Barbiturates	1.05	1.05	1.01	1.06	1.09	1.02	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.11	1.15	1.05	1.15	1.08	1.05
Heroin	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.00
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	1.04	1.02	1.00	1.09	1.04	1.01	1.11	1.09	1.03	1.20	1.15	1.12	1.31	1.17	1.12
Illegal services															
Prostitution	.03	.01	.24	.02	.01	.01	.04	.01	.01	.02	.01	.11	.02	.04	.01
Sold marihuana	1.56	.61	.32	.94	2.94	.46	3.44	2.90	.56	2.06	1.87	3.74	6.36	2.84	1.18
Sold hard drugs	.03	.01	.64	.43	.13	.01	.30	.53	.13	.27	.40	1.23	3.86	.43	.09
Public disorder															
Hitchhiked	2.76	.87	.40	NA	NA	NA	1.21	1.58	1.04	1.83	1.45	.57	2.61	.70	1.09
Disorderly conduct	4.41	2.25	3.37	2.97	5.80	2.17	2.57	3.49	1.93	1.85	3.10	2.82	2.10	3.21	2.26
Public drunkenness	1.47	1.48	.66	NA	NA	NA	2.48	4.68	2.31	4.19	5.90	4.68	5.45	8.15	3.80
Panhandled	.33	.11	.03	.05	.20	.01	.08	.02	.01	.01	.12	.01	.02	.02	.01
Obscene calls	1.39	.72	.40	NA	NA	NA	.32	.94	.15	.28	.48	.18	.45	.14	.27
Status offenses															
Runaway	.08	.08	.10	.15	.10	.26	.09	.09	.05	.14	.08	.05	.08	.06	.04
Skipped classes	5.25	3.61	3.57	NA	NA	NA	4.88	7.72	2.98	6.74	5.85	4.71	9.24	5.28	4.17
Lied about age	5.39	2.53	.92	NA	NA	NA	3.67	5.01	1.48	4.05	4.53	2.27	3.68	5.03	1.87
Sexual intercourse	4.25	2.13	2.26	4.81	3.56	3.84	10.15	7.26	6.44	17.92	14.85	11.11	20.80	18.88	13.41

See notes at end of table.

1983 Ages 18 to 24			1986 Ages 21 to 27		
Urban (N=408)	Suburban (N=675)	Rural (N=413)	Urban (N=451)	Suburban (N=678)	Rural (N=226)
.07	.07	.08	.12	.04	.15
.01	.02	.00	.01	.00	.08
.04	.08	.06	.04	.01	.01
.01	.00	.00	NA	NA	NA
.03	.04	.01	.02	.01	.03
.09	.26	.15	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.11	.09	.42
NA	NA	NA	.97	2.63	.74
.00	.00	.00	NA	NA	NA
.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
.00	.01	.00	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.17	.01	.00
.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00
.07	.18	.01	.04	.10	.02
.12	.08	.01	.08	.03	.01
.23	.38	.09	.28	.08	.06
.33	.49	.33	.69	1.75	.17
.10	.31	.17	.18	.13	.08
.31	.06	.03	.02	.05	.01
.07	.10	.03	.02	.03	.04
.02	.05	.02	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.05	.03	.03
.16	.11	.16	.09	.04	.27
4.52	4.94	4.44	4.97	4.83	4.26
2.76	2.70	2.06	2.39	2.26	1.95
1.13	1.15	1.06	1.11	1.07	1.04
1.31	1.45	1.39	1.22	1.24	1.23
1.08	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.03	1.03
1.00	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.00
NA	NA	NA	1.06	1.04	1.00
1.42	1.30	1.19	1.44	1.32	1.18
.06	.02	.00	.26	1.07	.21
1.94	3.13	3.60	2.44	1.31	.83
1.03	.34	1.83	1.27	.36	.16
2.77	.23	.17	.80	.13	.09
1.12	1.64	1.35	1.23	1.14	1.00
3.48	6.12	4.81	5.13	4.91	3.15
.03	.00	.00	.27	.00	.01
.01	.20	.08	.02	.02	.14
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
45.09	43.33	40.23	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.112

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and place of residence, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

(Mean number of offenses per person)

	1976 Ages 11 to 17			1977 Ages 12 to 18			1978 Ages 13 to 19			1979 Ages 14 to 20			1980 Ages 15 to 21		
Offense	Urban (N=443)	Suburban (N=770)	Rural (N=503)	Urban (N=422)	Suburban (N=729)	Rural (N=502)	Urban (N=409)	Suburban (N=720)	Rural (N=496)	Urban (N=407)	Suburban (N=682)	Rural (N=453)	Urban (N=391)	Suburban (N=651)	Rural (N=445)
Other															
Cheated on school test	3.33	3.06	2.30	NA	NA	NA	2.80	2.98	2.03	1.59	2.47	1.96	1.32	1.88	1.20
Stole at school	.42	.41	.09	.29	.18	.06	.31	.17	.06	.07	.18	.05	.13	.08	.03
School suspension	.42	.28	.11	NA	NA	NA	.26	.29	.13	.24	.37	.15	.23	.20	.19
Thrown objects	15.28	11.16	5.64	NA	NA	NA	3.03	4.69	5.74	1.79	2.49	3.19	1.05	1.43	1.72
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	1.26	.86	.94	5.11	2.25	1.08	3.68	4.39	1.40	5.65	2.38	2.40	5.69	4.45	2.78
Stole from family	.49	1.10	.26	NA	NA	NA	.36	1.07	.42	.18	.68	.12	.15	.75	.07
Liquor for minor	.45	.90	.40	NA	NA	NA	.56	1.39	.97	1.38	1.64	1.46	1.30	1.97	1.18
Evaded payment	3.98	1.16	.32	NA	NA	NA	3.71	1.34	.49	1.22	1.25	.44	1.06	1.12	.20
Didn't return change	3.29	.76	.73	NA	NA	NA	1.03	.55	.51	.67	.48	.60	.64	.36	.28
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.02	.06	.06	.05	.02	.02	.01	.03	.03
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.04	.00	.00	.01	.04	.00
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.04	.01	.05	.06	.00
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.58	.17	.17	1.83	.07	.26
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.02	.01	.00
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Notes, tables 3.103, 3.104, and 3.111. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

[a] Incidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice, 3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 320-328, 335-343; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1983 Ages 18 to 24 Urban (N=408)	 Suburban (N=675)	 Rural (N=413)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 Urban (N=451)	 Suburban (N=678)	 Rural (N=226)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
.07	.17	.02	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.57	1.84	.19
7.67	5.15	4.10	8.25	8.64	7.27
.32	.09	.06	.11	.02	.00
1.22	1.54	.75	.71	.87	.62
.57	.86	1.88	.25	.23	.19
.33	.42	.19	.44	.36	.18
.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
.01	.05	.01	.02	.02	.02
.06	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00
.06	.42	.21	.05	.06	.05
.13	.08	.16	.17	.05	.04
.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00
NA	NA	NA	1.12	.00	.00
NA	NA	NA	.04	.05	.05
NA	NA	NA	.00	.00	.00

Table 3.113

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986

Note: See Note, table 3.103. To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-83 (see table 3.113b, table 3.113c, and table 3.113d). Data for 1986 are presented separately in table 3.113e. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976							1977						
	11 (N=250)	12 (N=257)	13 (N=268)	14 (N=258)	15 (N=251)	16 (N=238)	17 (N=197)	12 (N=242)	13 (N=252)	14 (N=259)	15 (N=243)	16 (N=243)	17 (N=231)	18 (N=185)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	2%	5%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	1%	4%	4%	6%	5%	3%	4%
Sexual assault	2	1	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Gang fights	14	13	13	10	16	9	13	11	11	10	10	14	9	6
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	1	7	10	10	10	6	10	4	7	10	7	9	4	5
Hit parent	4	4	8	7	6	7	8	3	3	5	5	5	7	3
Hit student	44	52	55	50	52	41	38	43	40	47	48	45	35	27
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	2	2	4	3	4	4	2	1	4	5	5	3	1	0
Strongarmed teachers	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	2	4	4	2	4	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	3	1	1
Stole something over $50	0	1	2	2	6	3	3	1	0	2	3	5	3	2
Broke into building or vehicle	2	1	5	7	7	5	3	3	4	4	5	6	3	3
Bought stolen goods	3	6	10	11	14	9	14	3	4	7	11	14	9	11
Minor theft														
Stole something under $5	8	15	16	21	25	18	21	10	16	18	21	25	18	17
Stole something worth $5 to $50	1	3	5	6	10	8	7	2	2	7	6	10	7	6
Joyriding	1	2	4	5	8	7	5	1	2	6	7	8	4	3
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	28	28	27	25	25	18	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	8	15	16	18	24	16	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	14	17	19	22	25	13	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drug use														
Alcohol	8	23	31	55	65	70	82	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marihuana	0	2	9	18	28	31	39	4	9	19	32	38	43	49
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	2	3	4	6	0	0	1	2	6	4	9
Amphetamines	0	1	0	3	5	7	10	0	1	4	6	8	9	11
Barbiturates	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	0	0	2	3	5	5	5
Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	0	0	2	3	3	4	4
Illegal services														
Prostitution	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	15	16	15	15	14	11
Sold marihuana	0	1	2	5	6	9	10	1	1	8	9	14	10	11
Sold hard drugs	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	1
Public disorder														
Hitchhiked	2	3	5	9	14	15	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Disorderly conduct	18	26	29	33	42	38	42	17	25	33	37	42	35	32
Public drunkenness	1	2	6	10	20	31	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Panhandled	0	2	4	3	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	3	1	1
Obscene calls	6	11	18	13	14	10	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Status offenses														
Runaway	4	5	5	6	6	7	9	4	4	6	7	7	4	6
Skipped classes	5	11	19	35	47	49	63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	7	22	23	26	37	37	37	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	1	4	7	12	17	23	33	3	4	12	24	27	35	45
Other														
Cheated on school test	31	37	45	54	64	60	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	2	6	6	6	11	8	7	3	4	6	8	10	7	5
School suspension	2	4	11	11	14	17	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	43	45	55	51	51	43	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	2	5	7	7	12	6	7	3	5	6	9	9	7	9
Stole from family	14	19	16	14	17	16	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Liquor for minor	0	0	2	3	5	13	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Evaded payment	8	17	20	20	33	27	22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Didn't return change	21	31	26	27	36	33	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.113

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986--Continued

Note: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-83 (see table 3.113a, table 3.113c, and table 3.113d). Data for 1986 are presented separately in table 3.113e.

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1978							1979						
Offense	13 (N=241)	14 (N=249)	15 (N=252)	16 (N=238)	17 (N=235)	18 (N=225)	19 (N=186)	14 (N=230)	15 (N=237)	16 (N=249)	17 (N=222)	18 (N=219)	19 (N=210)	20 (N=176)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	2%	4%	5%	6%	6%	5%	2%	4%	4%	6	9%	6%	5%	4%
Sexual assault	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0
Gang fights	7	8	10	9	8	8	4	8	11	8	9	8	7	2
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	4	4	9	9	11	5	3	4	8	9	9	5	1	0
Hit parent	4	4	7	6	6	4	3	4	3	7	7	4	3	1
Hit student	42	39	39	37	32	25	11	37	36	34	30	18	14	3
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	5	3	3	2	3	2	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	0
Strongarmed teachers	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Strongarmed others	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	2
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Stole something over $50	1	0	4	5	4	3	1	3	4	3	5	2	2	2
Broke into building or vehicle	1	2	2	3	6	3	2	5	3	4	4	4	1	2
Bought stolen goods	3	6	11	11	14	11	8	4	5	8	7	10	6	7
Minor theft														
Stole something under $5	15	17	11	19	15	15	10	11	12	12	9	10	9	7
Stole something worth $5 to $50	3	3	5	9	9	8	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	3
Joyriding	2	2	6	8	6	6	2	3	7	10	5	5	4	4
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	19	15	16	14	13	7	5	12	8	10	10	8	3	4
Damaged school property	14	12	12	10	16	9	5	17	11	12	5	7	4	1
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	16	15	16	13	18	12	8	14	9	11	10	12	11	5
Drug use														
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51	63	74	79	86	90	88
Marihuana	12	21	30	45	49	52	49	22	31	35	46	50	52	56
Hallucinogens	0	1	3	6	7	6	7	2	3	7	7	10	8	9
Amphetamines	2	4	6	7	10	12	13	5	8	8	14	17	15	16
Barbiturates	1	2	2	3	6	4	4	3	5	4	3	6	5	3
Heroin	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	0	0	2	7	9	8	11	3	3	4	10	11	11	14
Illegal services														
Prostitution	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Sold marihuana	1	5	8	16	17	14	14	6	8	10	15	12	11	11
Sold hard drugs	0	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	1
Public disorder														
Hitchhiked	3	5	8	12	14	12	11	4	6	5	9	8	9	6
Disorderly conduct	22	27	30	34	35	36	35	24	26	31	26	39	31	39
Public drunkenness	4	9	21	30	39	45	45	8	21	29	35	44	49	49
Panhandled	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	1
Obscene calls	13	14	7	6	4	1	2	13	11	8	6	5	2	1
Status offenses														
Runaway	3	5	6	5	9	3	2	4	9	6	6	3	4	2
Skipped classes	16	28	37	54	57	60	45	24	36	46	52	57	45	35
Lied about age	25	33	27	34	48	38	25	24	25	31	39	37	21	20
Sexual intercourse	5	15	22	37	40	51	54	14	23	30	46	55	57	54
Other														
Cheated on school test	42	44	46	53	50	34	17	44	48	44	46	33	18	10
Stole at school	5	4	5	6	6	5	2	6	6	4	3	3	3	3
School suspension	10	13	15	15	15	12	3	12	16	16	16	10	3	1
Thrown objects	45	44	41	38	29	26	23	35	29	31	26	16	18	15
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	1	5	9	7	7	8	6	3	5	7	10	6	6	9
Stole from family	15	10	10	7	11	7	3	8	11	8	5	6	2	1
Liquor for minor	0	2	8	11	16	29	29	3	5	10	13	21	23	24
Evaded payment	12	9	18	16	23	18	15	14	14	18	18	22	16	13
Didn't return change	24	24	23	24	23	25	24	20	22	21	19	23	15	18
Physical threat for sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Pressured for sex	0	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	0	2	1	2	2	1
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1	1	2	1	1
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	6	3	6	6	4	1
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.113

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986--Continued

Note: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-83 (see table 3.113a, table 3.113b, and table 3.113d). Data for 1986 are presented separately in table 3.113e.

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1980							1981						
Offense	15 (N=230)	16 (N=231)	17 (N=245)	18 (N=212)	19 (N=207)	20 (N=204)	21 (N=165)	16 (N=229)	17 (N=230)	18 (N=239)	19 (N=217)	20 (N=210)	21 (N=208)	22 (N=162)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	4%	4%	9%	6%	9%	3%	9%	3%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Sexual assault	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gang fights	7	5	7	6	6	4	2	3	2	4	0	1	1	1
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	4	7	5	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hit parent	5	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0
Hit student	27	27	28	20	12	6	6	8	8	9	1	3	1	1
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed teachers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0
Stole something over $50	3	4	3	4	3	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1
Broke into building or vehicle	5	3	2	2	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	0
Bought stolen goods	5	7	5	9	8	3	8	3	3	5	2	3	3	4
Minor theft														
Stole something under $5	12	13	9	10	8	9	6	10	7	8	6	7	8	5
Stole something worth $5 to $50	5	5	5	4	2	5	1	3	4	4	2	3	4	2
Joyriding	7	7	11	6	4	3	2	2	3	2	3	0	0	1
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	13	11	7	5	3	3	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Damaged school property	13	12	8	7	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	0	1	0
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	15	14	11	9	9	6	4	4	2	4	1	1	2	0
Drug use														
Alcohol	67	74	80	85	87	91	86	58	65	77	80	79	83	83
Marihuana	30	35	42	53	51	49	52	27	34	39	41	41	43	43
Hallucinogens	5	6	7	9	9	9	9	3	6	5	6	7	9	7
Amphetamines	6	10	9	13	16	16	18	5	7	8	9	14	14	10
Barbiturates	4	2	2	4	6	3	4	0	2	1	3	4	3	2
Heroin	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	3	6	7	13	13	14	15	3	4	7	11	10	17	13
Illegal services														
Prostitution	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Sold marihuana	7	7	12	12	13	10	13	5	7	8	9	8	10	7
Sold hard drugs	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	3	3	1
Public disorder														
Hitchhiked	6	5	5	8	5	10	6	3	2	4	4	5	5	4
Disorderly conduct	23	25	29	32	32	32	25	16	20	23	20	22	23	18
Public drunkenness	19	25	36	37	50	53	45	15	24	29	36	34	44	33
Panhandled	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Obscene calls	9	6	5	5	2	3	1	5	5	3	1	1	0	0
Status offenses														
Runaway	7	6	5	3	1	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	34	42	48	56	41	33	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	25	30	34	38	23	23	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	23	32	39	54	59	56	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other														
Cheated on school test	43	45	41	31	20	7	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	5	3	5	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	3
School suspension	14	16	11	14	5	3	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	32	20	22	20	13	15	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	6	5	9	9	9	4	7	3	3	8	5	3	4	3
Stole from family	11	7	6	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	1	0	1	0
Liquor for minor	4	9	16	19	22	21	21	5	6	10	14	14	16	12
Evaded payment	17	13	14	19	22	12	13	10	9	8	6	7	8	4
Didn't return change	21	18	19	20	14	14	17	7	13	8	10	11	8	11
Physical threat for sex	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pressured for sex	1	2	0	3	1	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Credit card fraud	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Used checks illegally	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Fraud	8	3	3	6	6	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Arson	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.113

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986--
Continued

Note: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-83 (see table 3.113a, table 3.113b, and table 3.113c). Data for 1986 are presented separately in table 3.113e.

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1982							1983						
Offense	17 (N=229)	18 (N=230)	19 (N=239)	20 (N=217)	21 (N=210)	22 (N=208)	23 (N=162)	18 (N=229)	19 (N=230)	20 (N=239)	21 (N=218)	22 (N=210)	23 (N=208)	24 (N=163)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	5%	5%	7%	4%	5%	4%	3%
Sexual assault	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Gang fights	3	3	2	0	1	0	1	5	3	5	3	1	1	2
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hit parent	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	3	1	1	0	0
Hit student	11	9	6	2	1	0	1	14	8	5	3	1	1	1
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed teachers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Stole something over $50	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	1
Broke into building or vehicle	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	3	3	4	2	1	1	1
Bought stolen goods	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	9	7	6	7	7	4	4
Minor theft														
Stole something under $5	9	8	5	5	6	7	4	12	9	8	7	8	6	9
Stole something worth $5 to $50	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	6	2	5	2	5	3	1
Joyriding	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	6	3	4	2	0	1	0
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	4	2	2	1	1	1
Damaged school property	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	7	3	3	1	0	0	0
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	4	2	3	1	1	2	0	7	5	5	3	1	4	0
Drug use														
Alcohol	63	75	79	82	82	85	83	83	87	89	92	87	91	88
Marihuana	32	38	39	41	37	42	40	41	44	46	47	41	44	40
Hallucinogens	4	5	6	6	5	8	5	8	6	7	7	6	6	3
Amphetamines	7	10	8	12	12	13	11	12	14	16	13	13	13	9
Barbiturates	1	2	2	2	4	4	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	2
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	6	9	9	12	12	18	12	9	13	14	15	16	15	18
Illegal services														
Prostitution	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Sold marihuana	6	8	8	9	7	8	7	10	8	8	10	6	6	6
Sold hard drugs	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1
Public disorder														
Hitchhiked	4	2	3	5	4	3	2	8	5	5	6	7	5	4
Disorderly conduct	22	23	25	19	20	23	16	31	31	31	23	23	21	19
Public drunkenness	21	28	32	35	33	44	34	35	40	41	44	40	51	38
Panhandled	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Obscene calls	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	1	0	0
Status offenses														
Runaway	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other														
Cheated on school test	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	1	0	1
School suspension	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	4	4	8	6	3	3	4	10	9	10	11	6	7	9
Stole from family	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	4	3	3	1	0	1	1
Liquor for minor	7	8	13	14	14	14	12	16	14	21	23	21	17	15
Evaded payment	11	9	6	5	6	6	2	14	9	9	11	9	5	5
Didn't return change	6	14	10	11	11	7	10	15	22	15	12	19	13	19
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Credit card fraud	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Used checks illegally	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Fraud	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	6	4	4	4	4	1	2
Arson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.113 Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986--Continued

Note: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-83 (see table 3.113a, table 3.113b, table 3.113c, and table 3.113d).

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1986						
	21 (N=210)	22 (N=218)	23 (N=215)	24 (N=195)	25 (N=195)	26 (N=190)	27 (N=160)
Felony assault							
Aggravated assault	5%	6%	6%	5%	6%	2%	4%
Sexual assault	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Gang fights	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
Minor assault							
Hit teacher	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
Hit student	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	4	5	9	8	3	5	6
Hit anyone else	19	18	16	16	18	9	13
Robbery							
Strongarmed students	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed teachers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Felony theft							
Stole motor vehicle	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stole something over $50	2	2	2	3	1	2	1
Broke into building or vehicle	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Bought stolen goods	7	2	6	4	3	5	2
Minor theft							
Stole something under $5	10	9	8	11	6	6	3
Stole something worth $5 to $50	5	2	5	3	2	2	2
Joyriding	3	2	0	2	1	1	3
Damaged property							
Damaged family property	1	1	1	2	0	0	1
Damaged school property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	5	2	2	2	1	1	0
Damaged other property	6	1	3	4	3	4	1
Drug use							
Alcohol	90	91	87	92	88	91	88
Marihuana	37	41	40	42	32	28	36
Hallucinogens	7	6	7	4	4	4	1
Amphetamines	8	9	11	5	8	7	6
Barbiturates	0	2	2	1	2	1	2
Heroin	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Crack	0	1	0	2	4	3	1
Cocaine	16	15	17	14	16	13	14
Illegal services							
Prostitution	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Sold marihuana	8	5	8	6	5	3	6
Sold hard drugs	3	1	1	2	3	3	1
Public disorder							
Hitchhiked	5	2	3	2	3	2	2
Disorderly conduct	28	24	23	22	26	22	18
Public drunkenness	48	47	42	49	43	39	38
Panhandled	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Obscene calls	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Status offenses							
Runaway	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other							
Cheated on school test	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
School suspension	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	9	8	9	11	9	8	8
Carried hidden weapon	9	7	6	11	11	9	12
Stole from family	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Liquor for minor	29	16	19	14	6	9	6
Evaded payment	9	7	4	6	4	5	3
Didn't return change	18	17	22	21	18	16	18
Physical threat for sex	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pressured for sex	1	0	1	1	2	1	1
Credit card fraud	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Used checks illegally	1	1	1	3	2	1	3
Fraud	4	1	1	1	4	2	2
Arson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Paid someone for sex	0	1	1	1	5	2	2
Picked someone's pocket	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 408-412, 423-427; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.114

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986

Note: See Notes, tables 3.103 and 3.104. To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-80 and 1983 (see table 3.114b and table 3.114c). Data for 1986 are presented separately in table 3.114d. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

(Mean number of offenses per person)

	1976							1977						
Offense	11 (N=250)	12 (N=257)	13 (N=268)	14 (N=258)	15 (N=251)	16 (N=238)	17 (N=197)	12 (N=242)	13 (N=252)	14 (N=259)	15 (N=243)	16 (N=243)	17 (N=231)	18 (N=185)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	.04	.32	.18	.15	.15	.19	.15	.02	.07	.07	.17	.35	.19	.10
Sexual assault	.04	.02	.04	.09	.00	.04	.08	.02	.00	.02	.01	.01	.02	.03
Gang fights	.27	.37	.29	.22	.41	.25	.25	.18	.92	.24	2.07	4.22	8.07	11.16
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	.02	1.74	.68	.15	.34	.07	.41	.06	.13	.36	.51	.26	.09	.06
Hit parent	.21	1.48	.53	.15	.51	.13	5.17	.10	.05	.20	.08	.10	.09	.06
Hit student	2.54	8.83	8.10	6.57	6.69	2.05	7.10	2.79	2.74	2.63	4.33	3.28	2.14	1.06
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	.07	.13	.18	.08	.11	.06	.06	.02	.08	.15	.97	.08	.09	.00
Strongarmed teachers	.00	.01	.38	.02	.00	.01	.01	.00	.00	.02	.00	.05	.00	.00
Strongarmed others	.10	.04	.11	.12	.09	.08	.29	.01	.03	.14	1.56	.07	.02	.02
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	.00	.00	.04	.01	.02	.01	.03	1.33	.00	.01	.02	.07	.04	.01
Stole something over $50	.01	.01	.02	.12	.15	.06	.05	.01	.05	.04	.13	.24	.18	.03
Broke into building or vehicle	.02	.02	.09	.43	.21	.07	.06	.07	.25	.05	.44	.16	1.02	.03
Bought stolen goods	.06	.14	.28	1.12	.77	.44	.40	.04	.07	.30	.36	.56	1.42	.23
Minor theft														
Stole something under $5	.20	.29	3.84	1.37	1.50	.70	.72	.16	.49	.79	1.26	1.04	2.43	.66
Stole something worth $5 to $50	.07	.05	.12	.84	.33	.33	.11	.02	.24	.16	.28	.46	.40	.09
Joyriding	.01	.09	.14	.09	.18	.13	.14	.00	.03	.13	.22	.15	.19	.31
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	.86	.88	1.01	.57	2.11	.37	.31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	.17	.32	1.47	.53	3.01	.71	.32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	.41	2.09	.92	.60	1.21	.47	.27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drug use[a]														
Alcohol	1.11	1.39	1.51	2.17	2.64	3.05	3.36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marihuana	1.00	1.04	1.21	1.63	1.87	2.11	2.39	1.09	1.23	1.54	2.28	2.43	2.62	2.70
Hallucinogens	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.10	1.06	1.16
Amphetamines	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.15	1.18	1.00	1.01	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.25	1.19
Barbiturates	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.03	1.05	1.14	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.16	1.10
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.04	1.09	1.12
Illegal services														
Prostitution	.00	.01	.04	.01	.02	.01	.59	.00	.00	.02	.00	.03	.00	.03
Sold marihuana	.00	.02	1.03	1.95	.61	1.34	.92	.01	.01	1.73	1.33	1.52	6.06	1.24
Sold hard drugs	.00	.00	.01	.02	.04	.05	1.65	.00	.00	.02	.53	.09	.52	.02
Public disorder														
Hitchhiked	.04	.06	.43	1.78	2.64	1.47	2.45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Disorderly conduct	.92	4.04	1.75	2.05	6.65	3.24	3.39	.49	3.63	7.99	4.42	4.51	3.84	2.25
Public drunkenness	.01	.04	.12	1.04	1.03	4.76	2.18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Panhandled	.01	.06	.25	.10	.17	.29	.13	.01	.02	.12	.45	.08	.02	.02
Obscene calls	.24	1.77	1.33	.55	.48	.51	.59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Status offenses														
Runaway	.04	.09	.04	.10	.13	.10	.11	.05	.07	.20	.12	.11	.50	.07
Skipped classes	.10	1.11	1.42	3.87	7.44	5.82	10.90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	.28	1.05	.71	.98	3.44	6.24	8.49	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	.01	1.53	1.51	.74	1.67	4.28	11.78	.10	.15	2.54	3.58	4.22	8.07	11.16
Other														
Cheated on school test	.87	1.60	2.66	23.92	4.37	4.24	2.80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	.03	.12	.97	.39	.25	.25	.12	.07	.06	.15	.19	.45	.19	.08
School suspension	.02	.07	.37	.34	.31	.45	.32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	12.19	17.29	12.96	12.22	11.30	3.70	1.90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	.03	.33	.72	.41	1.06	2.34	2.44	.04	1.04	2.06	3.51	5.70	5.22	.50
Stole from family	1.89	.52	.40	.33	.50	.92	.28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Liquor for minor	.00	.01	.12	.10	.67	2.65	1.24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Evaded payment	.66	.62	2.89	2.35	2.11	1.08	1.68	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Didn't return change	1.01	2.08	1.16	1.41	2.42	.77	.82	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.114

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

Note: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-80 and 1983 (see table 3.114a and table 3.114c). Data for 1986 are presented separately in table 3.114d.

(Mean number of offenses per person)

	1978							1979						
Offense	13 (N=241)	14 (N=249)	15 (N=252)	16 (N=238)	17 (N=235)	18 (N=225)	19 (N=186)	14 (N=230)	15 (N=237)	16 (N=249)	17 (N=222)	18 (N=219)	19 (N=210)	20 (N=176)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	.04	.04	.10	.10	.11	.18	.04	.54	.05	.14	.25	.55	.61	.11
Sexual assault	.00	.00	.00	.01	.03	.00	.01	.03	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00
Gang fights	.10	.17	.41	.21	.22	.21	.09	.12	.25	.17	.23	.14	.36	.07
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	.07	.10	.24	.24	.17	.08	.03	.12	.14	.19	.21	.13	.02	.00
Hit parent	.07	.07	.14	.13	.17	.06	.05	.15	.04	.26	.13	.11	.08	.01
Hit student	3.24	1.73	5.15	2.12	1.62	1.42	2.61	6.13	1.58	3.58	3.40	1.07	1.12	.06
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	.07	.14	.36	.13	.14	.04	.00	.02	.03	.05	.04	.04	.11	.00
Strongarmed teachers	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.01	.00	.00	.01	.05	.00
Strongarmed others	.01	.28	.06	.50	.06	.06	.06	.05	.13	.01	.37	.02	.14	.10
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	.00	.00	.02	.03	.03	.03	.00	.01	.05	.04	.37	.00	.03	.01
Stole something over $50	.01	.00	.06	.13	.07	.16	.01	.03	.27	.05	.39	.03	.26	.05
Broke into building or vehicle	.01	.04	.06	.05	.12	.10	.03	.08	.05	.06	.18	.24	.25	.02
Bought stolen goods	.06	.11	.48	.28	.51	1.17	.21	.19	.10	.27	.31	.32	1.04	.16
Minor theft														
Stole something under $5	.31	.69	.77	.90	.80	.71	.66	2.20	.59	.78	.51	.54	.90	.24
Stole something worth $5 to $50	.10	.05	.35	.34	.24	.51	.34	.23	.20	.16	.75	.19	.60	.08
Joyriding	.02	.03	.50	.15	.09	.10	.03	.07	.10	.22	.14	.08	.14	.06
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	.61	.47	.29	.68	.42	.10	.14	.34	.21	.20	.19	.44	.05	.05
Damaged school property	.21	.42	.35	.23	.52	.26	.16	.42	.49	.28	.13	.18	.13	.01
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	.33	.39	.33	.32	.49	.43	.46	.56	.41	.32	.30	.39	.19	.13
Drug use[a]														
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.06	2.59	3.18	3.69	4.36	4.89	4.84
Marihuana	1.25	1.66	2.01	2.69	2.88	2.93	2.94	1.63	2.03	2.33	2.72	2.90	2.89	3.06
Hallucinogens	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.07	1.17	1.10	1.14	1.05	1.05	1.17	1.16	1.23	1.19	1.16
Amphetamines	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.13	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.13	1.20	1.16	1.42	1.45	1.42	1.35
Barbiturates	1.03	1.07	1.04	1.09	1.12	1.08	1.07	1.05	1.12	1.09	1.11	1.22	1.12	1.08
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.04	1.00	1.01	1.01
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.22	1.07	1.04	1.09	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.31
Illegal services														
Prostitution	.00	.00	.00	.07	.00	.01	.04	.00	.00	.00	.14	.00	.01	.18
Sold marihuana	.02	.76	1.13	5.34	4.54	3.26	1.23	.51	1.43	.87	7.46	2.54	2.46	2.31
Sold hard drugs	.00	.06	.01	.26	.24	1.89	.04	.03	.05	.08	1.66	.47	1.08	1.16
Public disorder														
Hitchhiked	.08	.40	1.48	2.08	2.46	.75	2.25	.10	4.83	1.22	.36	.87	.62	.70
Disorderly conduct	1.61	1.35	4.23	4.69	2.89	2.48	2.04	2.00	2.65	1.79	3.13	3.28	3.46	2.66
Public drunkenness	.06	.92	1.65	3.99	3.63	8.42	6.34	1.62	1.72	3.10	3.90	9.03	10.47	7.15
Panhandled	.02	.02	.01	.02	.05	.11	.01	.31	.00	.02	.04	.01	.01	.01
Obscene calls	2.04	.60	.48	.37	.09	.03	.02	.75	.46	.32	.58	.12	.04	.01
Status offenses														
Runaway	.04	.08	.10	.06	.15	.06	.02	.04	.18	.15	.08	.08	.04	.03
Skipped classes	.61	2.08	4.64	6.52	10.85	9.08	5.74	4.21	4.57	5.87	6.12	7.81	1.96	3.49
Lied about age	.88	1.06	1.75	2.82	8.16	8.12	2.76	1.19	2.52	3.43	3.34	5.85	5.55	4.86
Sexual intercourse	.12	.82	3.44	8.42	7.57	16.02	22.10	1.29	5.01	7.85	18.27	17.90	26.56	31.60
Other														
Cheated on school test	1.81	2.32	2.50	4.05	3.74	2.92	.83	2.51	2.70	2.69	2.86	2.32	.72	.22
Stole at school	.07	.19	.45	.11	.19	.10	.02	.28	.11	.14	.06	.10	.04	.03
School suspension	.17	.19	.47	.24	.23	.21	.09	.24	.30	.73	.29	.14	.06	.01
Thrown objects	5.05	9.19	6.04	2.46	3.80	2.86	1.70	2.37	5.68	2.73	3.09	.80	1.34	.91
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	.08	4.57	.21	5.55	1.66	7.74	3.78	.09	2.92	1.88	4.72	4.41	5.84	3.37
Stole from family	1.16	.33	2.08	.42	.40	.16	.04	1.48	.24	.27	.27	.22	.08	.02
Liquor for minor	.00	.04	.30	1.24	1.03	3.00	2.20	.08	.52	.59	1.78	1.99	3.82	2.61
Evaded payment	.32	.50	2.08	3.32	1.71	2.59	1.22	.59	.69	1.02	1.30	1.12	1.82	.45
Didn't return change	.65	.82	.47	.75	.60	.74	.57	.53	.59	.45	.93	.69	.34	.36
Physical threat for sex	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	.00	.01	.06	.05	.06	.03	.19	.02	.00	.04	.03	.07	.04	.03
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.05	.01	.03	.00	.00	.01
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.05	.01	.02	.03	.02	.01
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.14	.37	.10	.12	.13	1.07	.02
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.114

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

Note: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-80 and 1983 (see table 3.114a and table 3.114b). Data for 1986 are presented separately in table 3.114d.

(Mean number of offenses per person)

	1980							1983						
Offense	15 (N=230)	16 (N=231)	17 (N=245)	18 (N=212)	19 (N=207)	20 (N=204)	21 (N=165)	18 (N=229)	19 (N=230)	20 (N=239)	21 (N=218)	22 (N=210)	23 (N=208)	24 (N=163)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	.10	.10	.22	.10	.18	.20	.07	.10	.07	.10	.05	.08	.05	.04
Sexual assault	.02	.01	.01	.02	.02	.00	.01	.00	.01	.01	.02	.00	.03	.01
Gang fights	.13	.10	.17	.08	.31	.10	.09	.19	.04	.06	.08	.01	.01	.02
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	.09	.10	.13	.07	.03	.01	.01	.02	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Hit parent	.14	.16	.09	.04	.05	.14	.01	.06	.05	.04	.01	.02	.00	.00
Hit student	.87	1.10	3.29	.69	.46	.20	.08	.02	.19	.08	.04	.03	.01	.01
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	.10	.02	.02	.00	.02	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Strongarmed teachers	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	.07	.23	.02	.12	.02	.02	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	.02	.03	.04	.03	.00	.03	.00	.00	.07	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00
Stole something over $50	.16	.13	.06	.17	.06	.18	.02	.04	.01	.33	.03	.20	.05	.02
Broke into building or vehicle	.16	.09	.05	.09	.03	.15	.00	.17	.03	.10	.03	.03	.12	.01
Bought stolen goods	.21	.15	.17	.34	.17	.38	.10	.31	.19	.68	.11	.26	.12	.05
Minor theft														
Stole something under $5	.79	.56	.45	.44	.37	.89	.13	.71	.51	.15	.21	.23	.77	.18
Stole something worth $5 to $50	.49	.14	.15	.30	.10	.25	.04	.75	.02	.18	.04	.13	.28	.05
Joyriding	.14	.12	1.53	.17	.11	.05	.05	.09	.11	.49	.04	.00	.03	.00
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	.31	.29	.21	.14	.05	.18	.01	.07	.06	.24	.06	.01	.01	.01
Damaged school property	.40	.32	.20	.16	.02	.02	.04	.10	.05	.04	.02	.01	.00	.00
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	.60	.37	.29	.20	.20	.16	.08	.27	.34	.14	.06	.03	.07	.00
Drug use[a]														
Alcohol	2.63	3.20	3.72	4.36	4.75	5.10	4.88	4.12	4.68	4.64	4.88	4.81	5.05	4.67
Marihuana	1.98	2.31	2.53	2.88	2.92	2.87	2.96	2.39	2.61	2.69	2.57	2.48	2.49	2.56
Hallucinogens	1.10	1.13	1.16	1.16	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.11	1.14	1.11	1.10	1.13	1.04
Amphetamines	1.17	1.21	1.23	1.34	1.58	1.47	1.44	1.40	1.39	1.51	1.42	1.40	1.38	1.19
Barbiturates	1.08	1.04	1.05	1.10	1.22	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.07	1.04	1.12	1.08	1.06
Heroin	1.03	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	1.03	1.08	1.10	1.27	1.28	1.34	1.32	1.17	1.24	1.34	1.31	1.37	1.40	1.28
Illegal services														
Prostitution	.00	.00	.04	.06	.00	.00	.08	.00	.00	.04	.03	.08	.00	.04
Sold marihuana	.91	.59	3.47	4.04	5.65	6.76	1.52	3.61	2.07	4.52	1.17	3.23	2.37	3.35
Sold hard drugs	.05	.01	4.21	.67	1.76	1.22	.16	3.07	.13	1.60	.21	.50	.65	.06
Public disorder														
Hitchhiked	.70	.41	4.89	.54	1.32	.35	.28	.30	.13	4.34	.52	.23	.20	.11
Disorderly conduct	1.10	2.33	3.10	3.87	3.41	3.02	1.35	2.26	1.29	1.28	1.82	1.32	.98	.77
Public drunkenness	1.29	2.47	5.53	5.32	11.64	11.13	6.63	6.14	4.21	6.01	4.67	5.32	5.75	2.43
Panhandled	.04	.03	.01	.01	.03	.01	.01	.01	.00	.01	.00	.01	.02	.00
Obscene calls	1.04	.26	.09	.19	.02	.07	.01	.48	.20	.04	.02	.02	.00	.00
Status offenses														
Runaway	.10	.10	.08	.04	.01	.00	.03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	3.54	6.97	9.51	5.78	5.17	4.67	5.59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	2.05	2.53	4.04	3.70	4.16	6.74	3.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	1.95	8.42	14.20	24.49	25.11	28.67	26.35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other														
Cheated on school test	2.36	2.73	2.10	1.42	1.02	.24	.21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	.10	.07	.19	.04	.05	.05	.01	.16	.37	.05	.05	.02	.00	.04
School suspension	.34	.37	.26	.26	.07	.03	.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	2.99	1.31	1.72	1.63	.66	.91	.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	3.76	2.63	2.09	2.36	6.78	5.21	8.55	5.94	5.30	4.03	7.50	1.93	2.85	13.03
Stole from family	1.75	.35	.16	.05	.12	.05	.02	.25	.12	.05	.06	.00	.49	.03
Liquor for minor	.43	1.14	1.77	2.05	1.55	1.66	2.66	1.38	.82	2.62	1.15	1.13	.69	.51
Evaded payment	.68	.94	.81	.54	1.08	2.14	.39	4.31	.43	.54	.45	.47	.62	.30
Didn't return change	.50	.57	.34	.46	.35	.31	.36	.50	.38	.30	.28	.30	.24	.31
Physical threat for sex	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	.01	.03	.00	.05	.03	.03	.04	.10	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03
Credit card fraud	.01	.01	.01	.10	.00	.00	.00	.01	.02	.00	.03	.02	.02	.00
Used checks illegally	.01	.02	.00	.13	.10	.00	.03	.01	.12	.27	.05	1.34	.02	.02
Fraud	.15	.40	.53	2.16	.71	.09	.01	.10	.12	.05	.07	.07	.07	.38
Arson	.02	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.114 Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

Note: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-80 and 1983 (see table 3.114a, table 3.114b, and table 3.114c).

(Mean number of offenses per person)

	1986						
Offense	21 (N=210)	22 (N=218)	23 (N=215)	24 (N=195)	25 (N=195)	26 (N=190)	27 (N=160)
Felony assault							
Aggravated assault	.10	.07	.13	.08	.12	.03	.08
Sexual assault	.07	.00	.01	.01	.01	.02	.01
Gang fights	.00	.06	.03	.03	.01	.00	.00
Minor assault							
Hit teacher	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	.02	.01	.03	.01	.00	.01	.02
Hit student	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	.06	.07	.19	.50	.04	.15	.06
Hit anyone else	.98	7.12	.48	1.14	1.01	.29	.39
Robbery							
Strongarmed students	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed teachers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	.00	.34	.01	.01	.00	.00	.01
Felony theft							
Stole motor vehicle	.02	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.01
Stole something over $50	.04	.24	.03	.04	.05	.05	.01
Broke into building or vehicle	.18	.01	.02	.01	.00	.06	.00
Bought stolen goods	.11	.33	.23	.11	.07	.09	.03
Minor theft							
Stole something under $5	.61	4.82	.54	.36	.70	.18	.09
Stole something worth $5 to $50	.33	.16	.15	.04	.09	.09	.07
Joyriding	.07	.12	.00	.02	.02	.01	.03
Damaged property							
Damaged family property	.02	.01	.02	.02	.00	.00	.01
Damaged school property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	.09	.03	.04	.07	.01	.01	.00
Damaged other property	.11	.01	.08	.32	.05	.06	.01
Drug use[a]							
Alcohol	4.79	4.72	4.84	4.98	4.82	4.73	4.61
Marihuana	2.34	2.39	2.43	2.37	2.08	1.95	2.13
Hallucinogens	1.11	1.15	1.09	1.04	1.09	1.05	1.01
Amphetamines	1.24	1.19	1.37	1.14	1.21	1.25	1.18
Barbiturates	1.00	1.09	1.08	1.01	1.08	1.01	1.05
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.04	1.04
Crack	1.00	1.04	1.00	1.06	1.08	1.04	1.05
Cocaine	1.29	1.30	1.40	1.28	1.40	1.37	1.32
Illegal services							
Prostitution	.01	.11	.07	.02	.03	.01	.01
Sold marihuana	2.34	.81	1.61	2.18	3.14	.86	.39
Sold hard drugs	2.18	.20	.16	.61	.44	1.86	.03
Public disorder							
Hitchhiked	.29	.07	1.63	.10	.04	.04	.03
Disorderly conduct	1.14	1.35	1.65	1.57	.73	.79	.48
Public drunkenness	5.07	4.87	7.12	3.78	3.86	3.50	4.00
Panhandled	.00	.00	.00	.02	.01	.00	.73
Obscene calls	.02	.00	.18	.04	.01	.00	.01
Status offenses							
Runaway	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other							
Cheated on school test	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
School suspension	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	.35	5.22	.23	.37	.36	.76	.17
Carried hidden weapon	5.84	10.92	3.83	11.61	7.64	7.92	9.79
Stole from family	.02	.02	.01	.04	.22	.01	.02
Liquor for minor	1.40	1.07	1.01	.67	.44	.35	.18
Evaded payment	.28	.25	.20	.35	.24	.18	.07
Didn't return change	.33	.32	.36	.41	.41	.31	.41
Physical threat for sex	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	.01	.00	.02	.03	.04	.02	.01
Credit card fraud	.00	.00	.00	.03	.01	.01	.00
Used checks illegally	.07	.01	.18	.10	.05	.01	.06
Fraud	.22	.13	.09	.01	.08	.17	.03
Arson	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00
Embezzlement	2.38	.00	.00	.00	.01	.01	.01
Paid someone for sex	.01	.12	.03	.01	.07	.04	.04
Picked someone's pocket	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00

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[a] Incidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice, 3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 413-422, 428-437; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.115

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-87

Population[a]	Total Crime Index[b]	Violent crime[c]	Property crime[c]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses:										
1960 - 179,323,175	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961 - 182,992,000	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962 - 185,771,000	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800
1963 - 188,483,000	4,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964 - 191,141,000	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965 - 193,526,000	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966 - 195,576,000	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967 - 197,457,000	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800
1968 - 199,399,000	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600
1969 - 201,385,000	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,888,600	878,500
1970 - 203,235,298	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971 - 206,212,000	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972 - 208,230,000	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973 - 209,851,000	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800
1974 - 211,392,000	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100
1975 - 213,124,000	11,256,600	1,026,280	10,230,300	20,510	56,090	464,970	484,710	3,252,100	5,977,700	1,000,500
1976 - 214,659,000	11,349,700	1,004,210	10,345,500	18,780	57,080	427,810	500,530	3,108,700	6,270,800	966,000
1977 - 216,332,000	10,984,500	1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700
1978 - 218,059,000	11,209,000	1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100
1979 - 220,099,000	12,249,500	1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800
1980 - 225,349,264	13,408,300	1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700
1981 - 229,146,000	13,423,800	1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800
1982 - 231,534,000	12,974,400	1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400
1983 - 233,981,000	12,108,600	1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900
1984 - 236,158,000	11,881,800	1,273,280	10,608,500	18,960	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200
1985 - 238,740,000	12,430,000	1,327,440	11,102,600	18,980	87,340	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900
1986 - 241,077,000	13,210,800	1,488,140	11,722,700	20,610	90,430	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100
1987 - 243,400,000	13,508,700	1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants:[d]										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145.5	459.8
1972	3,961.4	401.0	3,560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	1,993.6	426.1
1973	4,154.4	417.4	3,737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1,222.5	2,071.9	442.6
1974	4,850.4	461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2
1975	5,281.7	481.5	4,800.2	9.6	26.3	218.2	227.4	1,525.9	2,804.8	469.4
1976	5,287.3	467.8	4,819.5	8.8	26.6	199.3	233.2	1,448.2	2,921.3	450.0
1977	5,077.6	475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	247.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9
1978	5,140.3	497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5
1979	5,565.5	548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6
1980	5,950.0	596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2
1981	5,858.2	594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7
1982	5,603.6	571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8
1983	5,175.0	537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8
1984	5,031.3	539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1
1985	5,206.5	556.0	4,650.5	7.9	36.6	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0
1986	5,479.9	617.3	4,862.6	8.6	37.5	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8
1987	5,550.0	609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from an agency's count (Source, 1987, p. 3).

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; the "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection was begun in 1979. However, due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police in 1979-87, arson data are not displayed nor are they included in the Total Crime Index of the offenses known to the police.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table and tables 3.116 and 3.117 present estimates for the United States or particular areas based on agencies reporting. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a] Populations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1960 and 1970, except for the Apr. 1, 1980 preliminary census counts, and are subject to change.

[b] Because of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

[d] All rates were calculated on the offenses before rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1975, p. 49, Table 2; 1985, p. 41; 1987, p. 41 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.116

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1987

Area	Population[a]	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	243,400,000	13,508,708	1,483,999	12,024,709	20,096	91,111	517,704	855,088	3,236,184	7,499,851	1,288,674
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,550.0	609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4
Metropolitan Statistical Area	186,637,562										
Area actually reporting[c]	98.1%	11,613,326	1,333,808	10,279,518	17,028	78,454	499,116	739,210	2,738,932	6,346,964	1,193,622
Estimated total	100.0%	11,747,875	1,343,765	10,404,110	17,132	79,264	501,347	746,022	2,771,222	6,427,814	1,205,074
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,294.5	720.0	5,574.5	9.2	42.5	268.6	399.7	1,484.8	3,444.0	645.7
Other cities	22,752,410										
Area actually reporting[c]	93.3%	1,039,689	74,045	965,644	960	5,161	10,499	57,425	220,550	702,052	43,042
Estimated total	100.0%	1,114,517	79,814	1,034,703	1,032	5,541	11,357	61,884	237,082	751,440	46,181
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,898.5	350.8	4,547.7	4.5	24.4	49.9	272.0	1,042.0	3,302.7	203.0
Rural	34,009,028										
Area actually reporting[c]	89.3%	592,456	54,930	537,526	1,720	5,846	4,572	42,792	208,390	294,997	34,139
Estimated totals	100.0%	646,316	60,420	585,896	1,932	6,306	5,000	47,182	227,880	320,597	37,419
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	1,900.4	177.7	1,722.8	5.7	18.5	14.7	138.7	670.1	942.7	110.0

Note: See Note, table 3.115. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.100. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 312). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

[a] Populations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1987, and are subject to change.

[b] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

[c] The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States that have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 42, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.117

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1987

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,619,331										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	140,510	17,239	123,271	292	920	4,167	11,860	38,340	75,855	9,076
Estimated totals	100.0%	142,247	17,474	124,773	294	927	4,207	12,046	38,739	76,867	9,167
Other cities	622,725										
Area actually reporting	96.6%	29,639	4,138	25,501	41	122	296	3,679	6,295	18,126	1,080
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,669	4,281	26,388	42	126	306	3,807	6,514	18,756	1,118
Rural	840,944										
Area actually reporting	92.2%	8,143	994	7,149	41	77	63	813	3,386	3,352	411
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,835	1,078	7,757	44	84	68	882	3,674	3,637	446
State total	4,083,000	181,751	22,833	158,918	380	1,137	4,581	16,735	48,927	99,260	10,731
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,451.4	559.2	3,892.2	9.3	27.8	112.2	409.9	1,198.3	2,431.1	262.8
ALASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	231,039										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,746	1,025	12,721	15	154	285	571	2,113	9,491	1,117
Other cities	168,591										
Area actually reporting	87.4%	8,100	590	7,510	9	69	62	450	1,081	5,581	848
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,267	675	8,592	10	79	71	515	1,237	6,385	970
Rural	125,370										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,219	691	4,528	28	108	28	527	1,743	2,319	466
State total	525,000	28,232	2,391	25,841	53	341	384	1,613	5,093	18,195	2,553
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,377.5	455.4	4,922.1	10.1	65.0	73.1	307.2	970.1	3,465.7	486.3
ARIZONA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,587,955										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	204,538	17,226	187,312	206	1,208	4,262	11,550	46,196	128,869	12,247
Other cities	422,312										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	30,282	2,267	28,015	17	139	347	1,764	6,145	20,379	1,491
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,803	2,305	28,498	17	141	353	1,794	6,251	20,730	1,517
Rural	375,733										
Area actually reporting	91.0%	7,342	1,103	6,239	27	43	66	967	2,378	3,366	495
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,064	1,211	6,853	30	47	72	1,062	2,612	3,697	544
State total	3,386,000	243,405	20,742	222,663	253	1,396	4,687	14,406	55,059	153,296	14,308
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,188.6	612.6	6,576.0	7.5	41.2	138.4	425.5	1,626.1	4,527.3	422.6
ARKANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	939,691										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	62,614	6,467	56,147	77	540	1,444	4,406	15,324	37,768	3,055
Estimated totals	100.0%	62,701	6,473	56,228	77	541	1,445	4,410	15,344	37,825	3,059
Other cities	567,523										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	26,722	2,469	24,253	37	127	341	1,964	5,939	17,129	1,185
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,507	2,542	24,965	38	131	351	2,022	6,113	17,632	1,220
Rural	880,786										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,168	824	10,344	67	107	94	556	4,286	5,405	653
State total	2,388,000	101,376	9,839	91,537	182	779	1,890	6,988	25,743	60,862	4,932
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,245.2	412.0	3,833.2	7.6	32.6	79.1	292.6	1,078.0	2,548.7	206.5
CALIFORNIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	26,472,962										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,742,156	246,539	1,495,617	2,836	11,769	82,661	149,273	404,492	864,473	226,652
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,742,451	246,575	1,495,876	2,836	11,771	82,672	149,296	404,560	864,630	226,686
Other cities	489,679										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	33,873	3,409	30,464	29	170	464	2,746	7,745	21,051	1,668
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,131	3,435	30,696	29	171	468	2,767	7,804	21,211	1,681
Rural	700,359										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23,289	3,933	19,356	59	167	201	3,506	7,605	10,494	1,257
State total	27,663,000	1,799,871	253,943	1,545,928	2,924	12,109	83,341	155,569	419,969	896,335	229,624
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,506.4	918.0	5,588.4	10.6	43.8	301.3	562.4	1,518.2	3,240.2	830.1
COLORADO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,688,401										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	184,707	14,009	170,698	175	1,235	3,798	8,801	44,931	112,519	13,248
Other cities	285,337										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	17,762	765	16,997	5	60	76	624	3,073	13,370	554
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,818	767	17,051	5	60	76	626	3,083	13,412	556
Rural	322,262										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,109	633	9,476	11	49	42	531	2,566	6,335	575
State total	3,296,000	212,634	15,409	197,225	191	1,344	3,916	9,958	50,580	132,266	14,379
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,451.3	467.5	5,983.8	5.8	40.8	118.8	302.1	1,534.6	4,012.9	436.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.117

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
CONNECTICUT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,944,449										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	152,979	12,686	140,293	151	743	5,633	6,159	37,013	86,859	16,421
Other cities	87,235										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,418	303	3,115	1	28	30	244	715	2,182	218
Rural	179,316										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,016	466	3,550	4	29	57	376	1,392	1,811	347
State total	3,211,000	160,413	13,455	146,958	156	800	5,720	6,779	39,120	90,852	16,986
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,995.7	419.0	4,576.7	4.9	24.9	178.1	211.1	1,218.3	2,829.4	529.0
DELAWARE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	425,262										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,767	1,800	19,967	15	250	616	919	4,375	13,955	1,637
Other cities	67,689										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,661	436	5,225	3	38	119	276	927	4,141	157
Rural	151,049										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,378	538	3,840	15	153	54	316	1,270	2,357	213
State total	644,000	31,806	2,774	29,032	33	441	789	1,511	6,572	20,453	2,007
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,938.8	430.7	4,508.1	5.1	68.5	122.5	234.6	1,020.5	3,175.9	311.6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA[c]											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	622,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	52,569	10,016	42,553	225	245	4,462	5,084	11,244	25,012	6,297
Other cities	None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rural	None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State total	622,000	52,569	10,016	42,553	225	245	4,462	5,084	11,244	25,012	6,297
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,451.6	1,610.3	6,841.3	36.2	39.4	717.4	817.4	1,807.7	4,021.2	1,012.4
FLORIDA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,925,481										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	971,787	117,263	854,524	1,293	5,652	41,901	68,417	255,932	519,974	78,618
Other cities	290,869										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	20,633	2,358	18,275	17	141	486	1,714	5,008	12,384	883
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,702	2,366	18,336	17	141	488	1,720	5,025	12,425	886
Rural	806,650										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	29,846	3,539	26,307	61	239	480	2,759	10,389	14,067	1,851
State total	12,023,000	1,022,335	123,168	899,167	1,371	6,032	42,869	72,896	271,346	546,466	81,355
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,503.2	1,024.4	7,478.7	11.4	50.2	356.6	606.3	2,256.9	4,545.2	676.7
GEORGIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,000,327										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	275,778	27,391	248,387	509	1,940	11,152	13,790	71,197	151,280	25,910
Estimated totals	100.0%	279,130	27,636	251,494	513	1,959	11,246	13,918	72,018	153,264	26,212
Other cities	867,273										
Area actually reporting	93.6%	46,125	4,503	41,622	86	297	1,123	2,997	12,322	27,252	2,048
Estimated totals	100.0%	49,295	4,812	44,483	92	317	1,200	3,203	13,169	29,125	2,189
Rural	1,354,400										
Area actually reporting	95.7%	30,581	3,273	27,308	124	388	544	2,217	10,896	14,272	2,140
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,954	3,420	28,534	130	405	568	2,317	11,385	14,913	2,236
State total	6,222,000	360,379	35,868	324,511	735	2,681	13,014	19,438	96,572	197,302	30,637
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,792.0	576.5	5,215.5	11.8	43.1	209.2	312.4	1,552.1	3,171.0	492.4
HAWAII											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	832,614										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	48,949	2,258	46,691	36	322	985	915	9,136	34,239	3,316
Other cities	38,836										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,269	74	2,195	5	15	17	37	477	1,625	93
Rural	211,550										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,790	519	11,271	11	56	59	393	2,902	7,814	555
State total	1,083,000	63,008	2,851	60,157	52	393	1,061	1,345	12,515	43,678	3,964
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,817.9	263.3	5,554.7	4.8	36.3	98.0	124.2	1,155.6	4,033.1	366.0
IDAHO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	192,932										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,568	589	9,979	6	55	90	438	2,925	6,602	452
Other cities	393,146										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,051	940	21,111	13	71	115	741	4,050	16,313	748
Rural	411,922										
Area actually reporting	98.2%	8,700	598	8,102	12	48	36	502	2,723	4,917	462
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,861	609	8,252	12	49	37	511	2,773	5,008	471
State total	998,000	41,480	2,138	39,342	31	175	242	1,690	9,748	27,923	1,671
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,156.3	214.2	3,942.1	3.1	17.5	24.2	169.3	976.8	2,797.9	167.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.117

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ILLINOIS[d]											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,514,040										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	NA	NA	482,526	925	NA	35,928	48,190	116,889	305,019	60,618
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	483,488	925	NA	35,951	48,235	117,097	305,688	60,703
Other cities	1,057,754										
Area actually reporting	95.9%	NA	NA	37,933	28	NA	387	1,502	8,278	28,443	1,212
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	39,553	29	NA	404	1,566	8,631	29,658	1,264
Rural	1,010,206										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	12,085	13	NA	51	599	4,419	7,146	520
State total	11,582,000	627,342	92,216	535,126	967	4,443	36,406	50,400	130,147	342,492	62,487
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,416.5	796.2	4,620.3	8.3	38.4	314.3	435.2	1,123.7	2,957.1	539.5
INDIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,762,698										
Area actually reporting	86.0%	164,709	13,866	150,843	202	1,252	4,273	8,139	38,442	97,137	15,264
Estimated totals	100.0%	183,507	15,009	168,498	218	1,365	4,518	8,908	42,488	109,128	16,882
Other cities	622,395										
Area actually reporting	73.9%	20,222	1,058	19,164	14	67	185	792	3,401	14,798	965
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,518	1,440	26,078	19	91	252	1,078	4,628	20,137	1,313
Rural	1,145,907										
Area actually reporting	49.0%	8,257	843	7,414	34	75	64	670.	2,573	4,147	694
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,839	1,720	15,119	70	153	131	1,366	5,247	8,457	1,415
State total	5,531,000	227,864	18,169	209,695	307	1,609	4,901	11,352	52,363	137,722	19,610
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,119.8	328.5	3,791.3	5.6	29.1	88.6	205.2	946.7	2,490.0	354.5
IOWA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,214,451										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	74,068	4,769	69,299	31	255	913	3,570	16,214	50,302	2,783
Other cities	670,218										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	30,705	1,420	29,285	16	64	90	1,250	5,740	22,555	990
Rural	949,331										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,561	364	12,197	12	18	22	312	4,056	7,632	509
State total	2,834,000	117,334	6,553	110,781	59	337	1,025	5,132	26,010	80,489	4,282
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,140.2	231.2	3,909.0	2.1	11.9	36.2	181.1	917.8	2,840.1	151.1
KANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,273,512										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	81,090	6,612	74,478	75	620	1,823	4,094	19,009	50,534	4,935
Estimated totals	100.0%	81,428	6,631	74,797	75	622	1,826	4,108	19,070	50,775	4,952
Other cities	686,758										
Area actually reporting	96.9%	31,609	1,718	29,891	17	131	170	1,400	6,362	22,591	938
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,631	1,774	30,857	18	135	176	1,445	6,568	23,321	968
Rural	515,730										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	7,334	525	6,809	17	51	30	427	2,530	3,932	347
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,361	527	6,834	17	51	30	429	2,539	3,947	348
State total	2,476,000	121,420	8,932	112,488	110	808	2,032	5,982	28,177	78,043	6,268
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,903.9	360.7	4,543.1	4.4	32.6	82.1	241.6	1,138.0	3,152.0	253.2
KENTUCKY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,695,073										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	82,645	7,932	74,713	105	533	2,868	4,426	19,867	50,086	4,760
Estimated totals	100.0%	82,837	7,950	74,887	105	533	2,872	4,440	19,902	50,216	4,769
Other cities	603,895										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	22,171	2,178	19,993	27	94	252	1,805	4,944	13,950	1,099
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,252	2,186	20,066	27	94	253	1,812	4,962	14,001	1,103
Rural	1,428,032										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,784	2,453	14,331	148	154	236	1,915	6,707	6,315	1,309
State total	3,727,000	121,873	12,589	109,284	280	781	3,361	8,167	31,571	70,532	7,181
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,270.0	337.8	2,932.2	7.5	21.0	90.2	219.1	847.1	1,892.5	192.7
LOUISIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,082,652										
Area actually reporting	90.7%	206,624	23,858	182,766	386	1,250	7,211	15,011	51,013	115,098	16,655
Estimated totals	100.0%	222,549	25,245	197,304	398	1,333	7,502	16,012	54,578	125,325	17,401
Other cities	488,131										
Area actually reporting	62.9%	13,402	1,695	11,707	14	56	208	1,417	3,095	8,345	267
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,312	2,695	18,617	22	89	331	2,253	4,922	13,270	425
Rural	890,217										
Area actually reporting	74.2%	13,458	2,207	11,251	56	132	114	1,905	3,665	7,159	427
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,145	2,976	15,169	76	178	154	2,568	4,941	9,652	576
State total	4,461,000	262,006	30,916	231,090	496	1,600	7,987	20,833	64,441	148,247	18,402
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,873.3	693.0	5,180.2	11.1	35.9	179.0	467.0	1,444.5	3,323.2	412.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.117

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MAINE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	440,996										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,660	1,044	21,616	9	78	247	710	4,600	15,966	1,050
Other cities	409,606										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	13,713	454	13,259	7	52	44	351	2,338	10,310	611
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,891	461	13,430	7	53	45	356	2,368	10,443	619
Rural	336,398										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,377	301	5,076	14	55	12	220	2,180	2,507	389
State total	1,187,000	41,928	1,806	40,122	30	186	304	1,286	9,148	28,916	2,058
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,532.3	152.1	3,380.1	2.5	15.7	25.6	108.3	770.7	2,436.1	173.4
MARYLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,213,416										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	234,162	33,108	201,054	414	1,678	12,949	18,067	49,047	126,119	25,888
Other cities	82,623										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,184	724	7,460	1	37	139	547	1,728	5,482	250
Rural	238,961										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,063	988	5,075	21	80	76	811	1,943	2,884	248
State total	4,535,000	248,409	34,820	213,589	436	1,795	13,164	19,425	52,718	134,485	26,386
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,477.6	767.8	4,709.8	9.6	39.6	290.3	428.3	1,162.5	2,965.5	581.8
MASSACHUSETTS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,344,027										
Area actually reporting	87.9%	237,325	29,584	207,741	161	1,642	9,846	17,935	51,959	106,459	49,323
Estimated totals	100.0%	257,916	31,202	226,714	168	1,751	10,211	19,072	56,594	117,346	52,774
Other cities	499,660										
Area actually reporting	76.8%	14,705	1,409	13,296	4	89	129	1,187	4,176	8,107	1,013
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,145	1,834	17,311	5	116	168	1,545	5,437	10,555	1,319
Rural	11,313										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	104	24	80	0	1	0	23	25	38	17
State total	5,855,000	277,165	33,060	244,105	173	1,868	10,379	20,640	62,056	127,939	54,110
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,733.8	564.6	4,169.2	3.0	31.9	177.3	352.5	1,059.9	2,185.1	924.2
MICHIGAN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,384,359										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	524,227	67,278	456,949	1,080	5,071	25,071	36,056	115,681	274,979	66,289
Estimated totals	100.0%	528,829	67,662	461,167	1,084	5,101	25,190	36,287	116,527	277,808	66,832
Other cities	681,714										
Area actually reporting	97.3%	29,748	1,337	28,411	11	217	141	968	4,703	22,774	934
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,571	1,374	29,197	11	223	145	995	4,833	23,404	960
Rural	1,133,927										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	34,626	2,736	31,890	29	860	107	1,740	12,242	18,258	1,390
State total	9,200,000	594,026	71,772	522,254	1,124	6,184	25,442	39,022	133,602	319,470	69,182
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,456.8	780.1	5,676.7	12.2	67.2	276.5	424.2	1,452.2	3,472.5	752.0
MINNESOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,792,313										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	156,894	10,748	146,146	84	1,193	4,234	5,237	36,125	99,134	10,887
Other cities	512,693										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,363	638	21,725	7	92	80	459	3,667	17,092	966
Rural	940,994										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,729	732	15,997	21	154	40	517	5,592	9,460	945
State total	4,246,000	195,986	12,118	183,868	112	1,439	4,354	6,213	45,384	125,686	12,798
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,615.8	285.4	4,330.4	2.6	33.9	102.5	146.3	1,068.9	2,960.1	301.4
MISSISSIPPI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	787,967										
Area actually reporting	75.9%	36,074	3,050	33,024	77	298	750	1,925	12,328	18,791	1,905
Estimated totals	100.0%	43,267	3,584	39,683	91	390	852	2,251	15,633	21,673	2,377
Other cities	680,031										
Area actually reporting	77.9%	27,214	1,779	25,435	63	163	409	1,144	7,788	16,699	948
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,118	2,295	32,823	81	210	528	1,476	10,050	21,550	1,223
Rural	1,157,002										
Area actually reporting	41.4%	4,912	497	4,415	40	69	48	340	2,421	1,741	253
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,878	1,202	10,676	97	167	116	822	5,854	4,210	612
State total	2,625,000	90,263	7,081	83,182	269	767	1,496	4,549	31,537	47,433	4,212
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,438.6	269.8	3,168.8	10.2	29.2	57.0	173.3	1,201.4	1,807.0	160.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.117

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MISSOURI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,361,226										
Area actually reporting	93.2%	201,544	24,715	176,829	353	1,244	8,083	15,035	46,701	110,223	19,905
Estimated totals	100.0%	207,856	25,225	182,631	360	1,272	8,161	15,432	48,274	114,021	20,336
Other cities	465,829										
Area actually reporting	83.0%	16,632	1,188	15,444	12	66	128	982	2,888	11,935	621
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,027	1,430	18,597	14	80	154	1,182	3,478	14,371	748
Rural	1,275,945										
Area actually reporting	60.9%	7,517	693	6,824	30	74	37	552	3,021	3,394	409
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,339	1,137	11,202	49	121	61	906	4,959	5,572	671
State total	5,103,000	240,222	27,792	212,430	423	1,473	8,376	17,520	56,711	133,964	21,755
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,707.5	544.6	4,162.8	8.3	28.9	164.1	343.3	1,111.3	2,625.2	426.3
MONTANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	197,089										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,387	340	13,047	9	75	75	181	2,508	9,881	658
Other cities	193,432										
Area actually reporting	90.3%	11,543	324	11,219	4	29	65	226	1,258	9,463	498
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,778	358	12,420	4	32	72	250	1,393	10,476	551
Rural	418,479										
Area actually reporting	87.0%	9,608	457	9,151	17	46	43	351	2,279	6,250	622
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,044	525	10,519	20	53	49	403	2,620	7,184	715
State total	809,000	37,209	1,223	35,986	33	160	196	834	6,521	27,541	1,924
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,599.4	151.2	4,448.2	4.1	19.8	24.2	103.1	806.1	3,404.3	237.8
NEBRASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	747,915										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	43,705	3,428	40,277	40	277	692	2,419	9,074	29,330	1,873
Other cities	381,311										
Area actually reporting	95.9%	15,022	348	14,674	2	50	37	259	2,476	11,752	446
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,730	364	15,366	2	52	39	271	2,593	12,306	467
Rural	464,774										
Area actually reporting	79.7%	5,117	169	4,948	10	13	16	130	1,473	3,232	243
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,422	212	6,210	13	16	20	163	1,849	4,056	305
State total	1,594,000	65,857	4,004	61,853	55	345	751	2,853	13,516	45,692	2,645
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,131.6	251.2	3,880.4	3.5	21.6	47.1	179.0	847.9	2,866.5	165.9
NEVADA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	829,263										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	58,429	6,236	52,193	75	606	2,671	2,884	14,796	32,222	5,175
Other cities	30,148										
Area actually reporting	55.7%	855	104	751	0	6	3	95	171	518	62
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,536	187	1,349	0	11	5	171	307	931	111
Rural	147,589										
Area actually reporting	38.2%	1,604	223	1,381	4	2	26	191	499	766	116
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,195	583	3,612	10	5	68	500	1,305	2,004	303
State total	1,007,000	64,160	7,006	57,154	85	622	2,744	3,555	16,408	35,157	5,589
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,371.4	695.7	5,675.7	8.4	61.8	272.5	353.0	1,629.4	3,491.3	555.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	568,539										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	22,442	967	21,475	17	156	212	582	4,459	15,385	1,631
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,543	973	21,570	17	157	213	586	4,478	15,453	1,639
Other cities	316,049										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	11,936	509	11,427	3	98	59	349	2,454	8,406	567
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,980	510	11,470	3	98	59	350	2,463	8,438	569
Rural	172,412										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,116	98	1,018	12	26	8	52	403	535	80
State total	1,057,000	35,639	1,581	34,058	32	281	280	988	7,344	24,426	2,288
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,371.7	149.6	3,222.1	3.0	26.6	26.5	93.5	694.8	2,310.9	216.5
NEW JERSEY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,672,000										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	403,438	41,491	361,947	351	2,558	17,856	20,726	77,349	219,773	64,825
Estimated totals	100.0%	403,662	41,507	362,155	351	2,559	17,862	20,735	77,392	219,906	64,857
Other cities	None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rural	None	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State total	7,672,000	403,662	41,507	362,155	351	2,559	17,862	20,735	77,392	219,906	64,857
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,261.5	541.0	4,720.5	4.6	33.4	232.8	270.3	1,008.8	2,866.3	845.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.117

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEW MEXICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	712,799										
Area actually reporting	91.5%	51,604	5,037	46,567	72	320	1,187	3,458	14,938	28,622	3,007
Estimated totals	100.0%	57,481	5,322	52,159	74	348	1,247	3,653	16,213	32,694	3,252
Other cities	494,161										
Area actually reporting	78.7%	24,426	2,034	22,392	27	152	238	1,617	5,372	16,008	1,012
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,019	2,583	28,436	34	193	302	2,054	6,822	20,329	1,285
Rural	293,040										
Area actually reporting	54.2%	5,259	825	4,434	24	57	41	703	2,049	2,035	350
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,702	1,522	8,180	44	105	76	1,297	3,780	3,754	646
State total	1,500,000	98,202	9,427	88,775	152	646	1,625	7,004	26,815	56,777	5,183
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,546.8	628.5	5,918.3	10.1	43.1	108.3	466.9	1,787.7	3,785.1	345.5
NEW YORK											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,127,662										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	1,007,406	176,069	831,337	1,987	5,294	89,347	79,441	203,807	504,044	123,486
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,010,495	176,289	834,206	1,989	5,305	89,423	79,572	204,457	506,021	123,728
Other cities	759,585										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	29,782	1,711	28,071	5	95	211	1,400	5,610	21,605	856
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,139	1,732	28,407	5	96	214	1,417	5,677	21,864	866
Rural	937,753										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,387	1,670	18,717	22	136	84	1,428	6,692	11,290	735
State total	17,825,000	1,061,021	179,691	881,330	2,016	5,537	89,721	82,417	216,826	539,175	125,329
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,952.4	1,008.1	4,944.3	11.3	31.1	503.3	462.4	1,216.4	3,024.8	703.1
NORTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,528,786										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	198,776	20,915	177,861	304	1,276	4,723	14,612	56,181	111,997	9,683
Estimated totals	100.0%	200,661	21,127	179,534	305	1,285	4,754	14,783	56,637	113,132	9,765
Other cities	921,687										
Area actually reporting	91.1%	54,452	5,407	49,045	81	278	882	4,166	13,564	33,333	2,148
Estimated totals	100.0%	59,796	5,938	53,858	89	305	969	4,575	14,895	36,604	2,359
Rural	1,962,527										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	37,110	3,907	33,203	123	268	295	3,221	15,175	15,837	2,191
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,739	3,974	33,765	125	273	300	3,276	15,432	16,105	2,228
State total	6,413,000	298,196	31,039	267,157	519	1,863	6,023	22,634	86,964	165,841	14,352
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,649.9	484.0	4,165.9	8.1	29.1	93.9	352.9	1,356.1	2,586.0	223.8
NORTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	249,825										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,013	193	10,820	3	37	35	118	1,586	8,733	501
Other cities	136,248										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	4,966	85	4,881	2	19	12	52	633	4,065	183
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,019	86	4,933	2	19	12	53	640	4,108	185
Rural	285,927										
Area actually reporting	97.7%	2,938	101	2,837	5	7	4	85	815	1,883	139
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,006	103	2,903	5	7	4	87	834	1,927	142
State total	672,000	19,038	382	18,656	10	63	51	258	3,060	14,768	828
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,833.0	56.8	2,776.2	1.5	9.4	7.6	38.4	455.4	2,197.6	123.2
OHIO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,493,241										
Area actually reporting	91.0%	405,407	39,687	365,720	559	3,797	15,521	19,810	94,819	234,281	36,620
Estimated totals	100.0%	430,718	41,398	389,320	576	3,948	15,934	20,940	99,944	250,954	38,422
Other cities	867,999										
Area actually reporting	76.9%	31,433	1,852	29,581	15	154	355	1,328	6,270	22,055	1,256
Estimated totals	100.0%	40,869	2,408	38,461	19	200	462	1,727	8,152	28,676	1,633
Rural	1,422,760										
Area actually reporting	77.2%	16,835	1,258	15,577	27	121	89	1,021	5,004	9,619	954
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,813	1,630	20,183	35	157	115	1,323	6,484	12,463	1,236
State total	10,784,000	493,400	45,436	447,964	630	4,305	16,511	23,990	114,580	292,093	41,291
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,575.3	421.3	4,154.0	5.8	39.9	153.1	222.5	1,062.5	2,708.6	382.9
OKLAHOMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,915,541										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	147,162	10,273	136,889	141	933	3,138	6,061	42,939	77,276	16,674
Estimated totals	100.0%	147,198	10,274	136,924	141	933	3,138	6,062	42,949	77,298	16,677
Other cities	708,775										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	37,336	2,445	34,891	43	162	363	1,877	9,980	22,756	2,155
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,386	2,448	34,938	43	162	363	1,880	9,993	22,787	2,158
Rural	647,684										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,575	942	11,633	60	78	82	722	5,391	5,284	958
State total	3,272,000	197,159	13,664	183,495	244	1,173	3,583	8,664	58,333	105,369	19,793
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,025.6	417.6	5,608.0	7.5	35.8	109.5	264.8	1,782.8	3,220.3	604.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.117

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
OREGON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,835,043										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	146,502	12,773	133,729	117	935	5,002	6,719	37,197	86,118	10,414
Estimated totals	100.0%	146,718	12,783	133,935	117	936	5,005	6,725	37,249	86,260	10,426
Other cities	412,274										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	28,605	1,007	27,598	15	122	244	626	6,248	19,967	1,383
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,660	1,008	27,652	15	122	244	627	6,260	20,006	1,386
Rural	476,683										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,457	906	13,551	21	189	89	607	5,053	7,641	857
State total	2,724,000	189,835	14,697	175,138	153	1,247	5,338	7,959	48,562	113,907	12,669
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,969.0	539.5	6,429.4	5.6	45.8	196.0	292.2	1,782.7	4,181.6	465.1
PENNSYLVANIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,105,550										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	340,364	41,419	298,945	589	2,851	16,923	21,056	75,728	183,739	39,478
Estimated totals	100.0%	344,179	41,749	302,430	591	2,871	16,991	21,296	76,445	186,187	39,798
Other cities	769,663										
Area actually reporting	97.9%	18,277	1,387	16,890	20	91	151	1,125	3,430	12,584	876
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,664	1,416	17,248	20	93	154	1,149	3,503	12,850	895
Rural	1,060,787										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,720	922	13,798	31	166	96	629	6,229	6,582	987
State total	11,936,000	377,563	44,087	333,476	642	3,130	17,241	23,074	86,177	205,619	41,680
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,163.2	369.4	2,793.9	5.4	26.2	144.4	193.3	722.0	1,722.7	349.2
PUERTO RICO[e]											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,600,715										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	97,550	21,049	76,501	438	402	13,925	6,284	30,468	28,516	17,517
Other cities	678,516										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,594	2,501	10,093	61	88	581	1,771	5,037	4,155	901
Total	3,279,000	110,144	23,550	86,594	499	490	14,506	8,055	35,505	32,671	18,418
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,358.8	718.2	2,640.7	15.2	14.9	442.4	245.6	1,082.7	996.3	561.7
RHODE ISLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	922,764										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	48,677	3,387	45,290	34	222	1,019	2,112	13,497	24,337	7,456
Estimated totals	100.0%	48,856	3,396	45,460	34	223	1,021	2,118	13,549	24,436	7,475
Other cities	63,236										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,242	147	3,095	1	18	41	87	656	2,190	249
Rural	X										
Area actually reportng	100.0%	17	4	13	0	0	0	4	3	9	1
State total	986,000	52,115	3,547	48,568	35	241	1,062	2,209	14,208	26,635	7,725
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,285.5	359.7	4,925.8	3.5	24.4	107.7	224.0	1,441.0	2,701.3	783.5
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,062,666										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	117,645	14,433	103,212	198	1,009	2,562	10,664	29,677	66,810	6,725
Estimated totals	100.0%	117,845	14,454	103,391	198	1,010	2,567	10,679	29,720	66,937	6,734
Other cities	426,902										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	27,680	3,706	23,974	40	189	480	2,997	6,543	16,270	1,161
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,043	3,754	24,289	41	191	486	3,036	6,629	16,484	1,176
Rural	935,432										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	30,906	4,565	26,341	79	296	410	3,780	10,162	14,471	1,708
State total	3,425,000	176,794	22,773	154,021	318	1,497	3,463	17,495	46,511	97,892	9,618
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,161.9	664.9	4,497.0	9.3	43.7	101.1	510.8	1,358.0	2,858.2	280.8
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	199,303										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,960	529	8,431	3	105	65	356	1,638	6,464	329
Other cities	168,759										
Area actually reporting	94.0%	6,483	186	6,297	6	27	13	140	979	5,095	223
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,896	198	6,698	6	29	14	149	1,041	5,420	237
Rural	340,938										
Area actually reporting	49.1%	1,537	60	1,477	2	6	4	48	544	878	55
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,131	122	3,009	4	12	8	98	1,108	1,789	112
State total	709,000	18,987	849	18,138	13	146	87	603	3,787	13,673	678
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,678.0	119.7	2,558.3	1.8	20.6	12.3	85.0	534.1	1,928.5	95.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.117

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TENNESSEE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,208,922										
Area actually reporting	90.9%	182,875	21,982	160,893	352	1,881	8,909	10,840	51,530	85,094	24,269
Estimated totals	100.0%	192,034	22,773	169,261	365	1,947	9,066	11,395	54,391	89,887	24,983
Other cities	570,025										
Area actually reporting	86.2%	18,342	1,616	16,726	29	94	178	1,315	4,802	10,621	1,303
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,274	1,874	19,400	34	109	206	1,525	5,570	12,319	1,511
Rural	1,076,053										
Area actually reporting	62.0%	8,187	777	7,410	28	48	85	616	3,515	3,256	639
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,208	1,253	11,955	45	77	137	994	5,671	5,253	1,031
State total	4,855,000	226,516	25,900	200,616	444	2,133	9,409	13,914	65,632	107,459	27,525
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,665.6	533.5	4,132.2	9.1	43.9	193.8	286.6	1,351.8	2,213.4	566.9
TEXAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	13,572,253										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,182,839	96,298	1,086,541	1,679	7,528	37,088	50,003	319,964	648,385	118,192
Other cities	1,459,883										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	75,972	6,774	69,198	103	336	722	5,613	19,378	46,845	2,975
Rural	1,756,864										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	37,462	2,870	34,592	176	203	241	2,250	16,149	16,257	2,186
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,708	2,889	34,819	177	204	243	2,265	16,255	16,364	2,200
State total	16,789,000	1,296,519	105,961	1,190,558	1,959	8,068	38,053	57,881	355,597	711,594	123,367
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,722.4	631.1	7,091.3	11.7	48.1	226.7	344.8	2,118.0	4,238.5	734.8
UTAH											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,293,214										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	82,121	3,418	78,703	43	318	849	2,208	14,007	61,674	3,022
Other cities	198,011										
Area actually reporting	96.9%	8,468	272	8,196	4	28	19	221	1,146	6,747	303
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,743	281	8,462	4	29	20	228	1,183	6,966	313
Rural	188,775										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,529	162	3,367	8	18	18	118	785	2,398	184
State total	1,680,000	94,393	3,861	90,532	55	365	887	2,554	15,975	71,038	3,519
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,618.6	229.8	5,388.8	3.3	21.7	52.8	152.0	950.9	4,228.5	209.5
VERMONT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	105,165										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,294	147	8,147	0	37	35	75	1,933	5,907	307
Other cities	191,079										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,373	299	8,074	7	36	34	222	1,703	5,968	403
Rural	251,756										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,739	302	6,437	8	50	23	221	2,449	3,610	378
State total	548,000	23,406	748	22,658	15	123	92	518	6,085	15,485	1,088
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,271.2	136.5	4,134.7	2.7	22.4	16.8	94.5	1,110.4	2,825.7	198.5
VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,220,778										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	199,451	14,874	184,577	339	1,273	5,936	7,326	39,484	131,803	13,290
Other cities	453,137										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,701	961	15,740	26	96	152	687	2,837	12,200	703
Rural	1,230,085										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,616	1,579	16,037	72	168	156	1,183	5,321	9,687	1,029
State total	5,904,000	233,768	17,414	216,354	437	1,537	6,244	9,196	47,642	153,690	15,022
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,959.5	295.0	3,664.5	7.4	26.0	105.8	155.8	806.9	2,603.2	254.4
WASHINGTON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,678,419										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	272,261	17,936	254,325	208	2,105	6,110	9,513	73,824	164,522	15,979
Estimated totals	100.0%	275,529	18,033	257,496	209	2,121	6,137	9,566	75,106	166,276	16,114
Other cities	373,410										
Area actually reporting	87.1%	24,902	1,016	23,886	17	120	172	707	5,409	17,508	969
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,575	1,165	27,410	19	138	197	811	6,207	20,091	1,112
Rural	486,171										
Area actually reporting	81.0%	11,609	605	11,004	23	90	67	425	4,143	6,289	572
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,332	747	13,585	28	111	83	525	5,115	7,764	706
State total	4,538,000	318,436	19,945	298,491	256	2,370	6,417	10,902	86,428	194,131	17,932
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,017.1	439.5	6,577.6	5.6	52.2	141.4	240.2	1,904.5	4,277.9	395.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.117

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
WEST VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	693,056										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,872	1,324	19,548	24	190	394	716	5,363	12,814	1,371
Other cities	320,760										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,639	347	9,292	13	44	107	183	2,067	6,720	505
Rural	883,184										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,047	934	10,113	55	195	90	594	4,020	4,902	1,191
State total	1,897,000	41,558	2,605	38,953	92	429	591	1,493	11,450	24,436	3,067
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,190.7	137.3	2,053.4	4.8	22.6	31.2	78.7	603.6	1,288.1	161.7
WISCONSIN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,207,475										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	156,656	10,481	146,175	142	844	3,069	6,426	30,070	106,002	10,103
Estimated totals	100.0%	157,375	10,508	146,867	142	844	3,075	6,447	30,193	106,545	10,129
Other cities	548,320										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	23,888	671	23,217	11	42	84	534	3,362	19,138	717
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,257	681	23,576	11	43	85	542	3,414	19,434	728
Rural	1,051,205										
Area actually reporting	95.8%	17,999	790	17,209	14	64	31	681	6,604	9,653	952
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,793	825	17,968	15	67	32	711	6,895	10,079	994
State total	4,807,000	200,425	12,014	188,411	168	954	3,192	7,700	40,502	136,058	11,851
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,169.4	249.9	3,919.5	3.5	19.8	66.4	160.2	842.6	2,830.4	246.5
WYOMING											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	141,120										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,160	435	6,725	4	59	46	326	1,471	5,008	246
Other cities	225,034										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	9,910	667	9,243	2	67	39	559	1,317	7,624	302
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,946	669	9,277	2	67	39	561	1,322	7,652	303
Rural	123,846										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,647	283	2,364	4	28	13	238	723	1,511	130
State total	490,000	19,753	1,387	18,366	10	154	98	1,125	3,516	14,171	679
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,031.2	283.1	3,748.2	2.0	31.4	20.0	229.6	717.6	2,892.0	138.6

Note: See Note, table 3.115. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 312). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

[a] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[b] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

[c] Includes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.

[d] Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. The 1987 forcible rape totals for Illinois were estimated using the national rate of forcible rapes when grouped by like agencies. Therefore, only the State total is shown.

[e] Rates were calculated using unrounded population figures.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 52-62. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1986 and 1987

(1987 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES 13,184 agencies; total population 229,606,000:										
1986	12,505,052	1,421,359	11,083,693	19,585	82,242	529,106	790,426	3,068,999	6,848,391	1,166,303
1987	12,774,155	1,415,393	11,358,762	19,075	82,100	503,949	810,269	3,057,224	7,073,710	1,227,829
Percent change	+2.2%	-0.4	+2.5	-2.6	-0.2	-4.8	+2.5	-0.4	+3.3	+5.3
TOTAL CITIES 8,932 cities; total population 154,806,000:										
1986	10,249,105	1,203,241	9,045,864	15,526	63,937	483,704	640,074	2,378,094	5,668,990	998,780
1987	10,455,641	1,197,776	9,257,865	14,953	63,818	460,245	658,760	2,359,974	5,850,252	1,047,639
Percent change	+2.0%	-0.5	+2.3	-3.7	-0.2	-4.8	+2.9	-0.8	+3.2	+4.9
Group I 62 cities, 250,000 and over; population 44,693,000:										
1986	4,179,014	670,453	3,508,561	9,382	31,754	325,619	303,698	977,091	1,979,459	572,011
1987	4,239,553	664,420	3,575,133	9,051	30,501	306,068	318,800	959,889	2,041,276	573,968
Percent change	+1.4%	-0.9	+1.9	-3.5	-3.9	-6.0	+5.0	-1.8	+3.1	+4.0
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 20,176,000:										
1986	1,866,678	367,677	1,499,001	5,008	11,473	191,943	159,253	402,772	796,900	299,329
1987	1,868,499	370,165	1,498,334	4,936	11,037	181,527	172,665	385,448	808,590	304,296
Percent change	+0.1%	+0.7	0.0	-1.4	-3.8	-5.4	+8.4	-4.3	+1.5	+1.7
16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,649,000:										
1986	935,944	129,189	806,755	2,016	8,706	61,010	57,457	224,165	467,517	115,073
1987	958,981	124,961	834,020	2,037	8,269	55,961	58,694	227,265	483,060	123,695
Percent change	+2.5%	-3.3	+3.4	+1.0	-5.0	-8.3	+2.2	+1.4	+3.3	+7.5
38 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,868,000:										
1986	1,376,392	173,587	1,202,805	2,358	11,575	72,666	86,988	350,154	715,042	137,609
1987	1,412,073	169,294	1,242,779	2,078	11,195	68,580	87,441	347,176	749,626	145,977
Percent change	+2.6%	-2.5	+3.3	-11.9	-3.3	-5.6	+0.5	-0.9	+4.8	+6.1
Group II 127 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,574,000:										
1986	1,489,135	162,114	1,327,021	2,070	9,501	58,600	91,943	374,598	835,059	117,364
1987	1,526,015	156,729	1,369,286	1,917	9,734	56,224	88,854	379,494	861,365	128,427
Percent change	+2.5%	-3.3	+3.2	-7.4	+2.5	-4.1	-3.4	+1.3	+3.2	+9.4
Group III 311 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 21,185,000:										
1986	1,306,518	127,462	1,179,056	1,301	8,080	42,258	75,823	310,960	750,846	117,250
1987	1,340,976	130,418	1,210,558	1,281	8,302	40,883	79,952	309,550	774,295	126,713
Percent change	+2.6%	+2.3	+2.7	-1.5	+2.7	-3.3	+5.4	-0.5	+3.1	+8.1
Group IV 657 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,525,000:										
1986	1,231,779	101,022	1,130,757	1,076	6,271	29,081	64,594	279,578	759,515	91,664
1987	1,262,018	103,704	1,158,314	1,056	6,390	29,030	67,228	279,478	782,924	95,912
Percent change	+2.5%	+2.7	+2.4	-1.9	+1.9	-0.2	+4.1	0.0	+3.1	+4.6
Group V 1,615 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,433,000:										
1986	1,138,802	81,517	1,057,285	941	4,954	18,832	56,790	247,827	736,291	73,167
1987	1,167,379	81,850	1,085,529	958	5,266	18,786	56,840	246,713	763,413	75,403
Percent change	+2.5%	+0.4	+2.7	+1.8	+6.3	-0.2	+0.1	-0.4	+3.7	+3.1
Group VI 6,160 cities under 10,000; population 22,396,000:										
1986	903,857	60,673	843,184	756	3,377	9,314	47,226	188,040	607,820	47,324
1987	919,700	60,655	859,045	690	3,625	9,254	47,086	184,850	626,979	47,216
Percent change	+1.8%	0.0	+1.9	-8.7	+7.3	-0.6	-0.3	-1.7	+3.2	-0.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1986 and 1987--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES 1,318 agencies; population 45,745,000:										
1986	1,717,659	168,434	1,549,225	2,613	13,106	41,108	111,607	501,809	911,039	136,377
1987	1,770,548	167,750	1,602,798	2,616	13,122	39,636	112,376	505,004	948,981	148,813
Percent change	+3.1%	-0.4	+3.5	+0.1	+0.1	-3.6	+0.7	+0.6	+4.2	+9.1
RURAL COUNTIES[c] 2,934 agencies; population 29,055,000:										
1986	538,288	49,684	488,604	1,446	5,199	4,294	38,745	189,096	268,362	31,146
1987	547,966	49,867	498,099	1,506	5,160	4,068	39,133	192,245	274,477	31,377
Percent change	+1.8%	+0.4	+1.9	+4.1	-0.8	-5.3	+1.0	+1.7	+2.3	+0.7
SUBURBAN AREA[d] 6,171 agencies; population 92,878,000:										
1986	3,857,655	325,748	3,531,907	4,223	22,337	83,856	215,332	967,795	2,265,800	298,312
1987	3,968,363	328,879	3,639,484	4,254	22,840	82,139	219,646	968,187	2,353,864	317,433
Percent change	+2.9%	+1.0	+3.0	+0.7	+2.3	-2.0	+2.0	0.0	+3.9	+6.4

Note: See Note, table 3.115. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1986 and 1987 (Source, p. 313). Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

[a] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[b] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

[c] Includes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

[d] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 140, 141. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.119

Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population

1986 and 1987

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Abilene, TX	1986	7,435	7,465	12	48	176	270	2,351	4,225	353	30
	1987	7,518	7,539	5	32	196	326	2,607	4,099	251	21
Akron, OH	1986	17,598	17,839	25	163	676	1,581	3,295	10,571	1,287	241
	1987	18,152	18,354	21	129	704	1,292	4,073	10,346	1,587	202
Albuquerque, NM	1986	35,516	35,675	49	247	1,248	2,748	9,746	19,490	1,988	159
	1987	37,008	37,199	48	211	987	2,599	9,965	20,913	2,285	191
Alexandria, VA	1986	7,388	7,444	4	57	447	220	1,501	4,346	813	56
	1987	7,427	7,479	8	43	419	211	1,308	4,300	1,138	52
Allentown, PA	1986	5,915	5,965	10	41	231	178	1,595	3,591	269	50
	1987	6,113	6,151	7	29	207	184	1,648	3,739	299	38
Amarillo, TX	1986	13,865	13,984	21	81	275	510	3,653	8,656	669	119
	1987	12,949	13,047	18	71	250	503	3,200	8,396	511	98
Amherst, NY	1986	2,965	2,978	0	4	45	197	539	1,956	224	13
	1987	3,140	3,155	0	7	36	180	472	2,193	252	15
Anaheim, CA	1986	17,944	18,036	11	111	695	540	5,352	9,193	2,042	92
	1987	17,306	17,399	14	91	659	510	4,892	8,733	2,407	93
Anchorage, AL	1986	16,479	16,668	17	167	330	684	2,824	11,071	1,386	189
	1987	13,746	13,910	15	154	285	571	2,113	9,491	1,117	164
Ann Arbor, MI	1986	10,619	10,683	3	44	217	485	1,753	7,534	583	64
	1987	10,269	10,298	4	59	180	432	1,718	7,378	498	29
Arlington, TX	1986	20,235	20,319	22	120	518	790	4,475	12,263	2,047	84
	1987	20,232	20,282	18	92	511	791	4,749	11,769	2,302	50
Arlington, VA	1986	8,185	8,308	11	38	365	347	1,311	5,210	903	123
	1987	8,684	8,779	4	44	360	296	1,417	5,449	1,114	95
Atlanta, GA	1986	63,068	63,456	186	681	5,428	6,867	13,454	30,380	6,072	388
	1987	66,891	67,171	207	636	5,100	6,950	14,927	31,559	7,512	280
Aurora, CO	1986	17,714	17,816	11	120	580	2,157	4,110	9,574	1,162	102
	1987	18,020	18,112	20	118	524	2,038	3,998	10,100	1,222	92
Austin, TX	1986	45,856	46,096	48	388	1,124	1,107	12,454	28,469	2,266	240
	1987	44,338	44,579	39	284	985	1,005	11,417	28,486	2,122	241
Bakersfield, CA	1986	14,634	14,856	22	93	732	782	4,453	7,489	1,063	222
	1987	15,725	15,897	20	68	699	1,103	4,241	8,562	1,032	172
Baltimore, MD	1986	66,273	67,031	240	660	7,989	6,340	14,321	29,850	6,873	758
	1987	65,553	66,229	226	595	7,466	6,008	13,475	30,319	7,464	676
Baton Rouge, LA	1986	35,642	35,793	51	181	1,224	3,635	9,610	18,775	2,166	151
	1987	30,856	31,009	34	161	813	3,289	7,916	16,774	1,869	153
Beaumont, TX	1986	10,892	10,936	14	105	450	542	3,490	5,736	555	44
	1987	12,965	13,026	18	138	462	661	4,338	6,758	590	61
Berkeley, CA	1986	13,267	13,338	13	55	717	494	2,977	8,111	900	71
	1987	12,484	12,564	11	45	580	538	2,442	7,823	1,045	80
Birmingham, AL	1986	28,466	28,711	88	325	1,583	1,773	7,784	13,405	3,508	245
	1987	27,796	28,041	84	311	1,591	1,546	7,250	13,726	3,288	245
Boise, ID	1986	7,559	7,622	0	56	56	306	2,055	4,754	332	63
	1987	7,446	7,499	2	42	68	333	2,016	4,671	314	53
Boston, MA	1986	69,007	69,132	105	516	6,225	5,549	10,485	26,553	19,574	125
	1987	67,417	67,590	76	550	5,408	5,920	10,412	26,791	18,260	173
Bridgeport, CT	1986	14,012	14,075	40	75	1,043	829	3,313	6,256	2,456	63
	1987	13,221	13,290	37	58	983	732	3,760	5,499	2,152	69
Brownsville, TX	1986	9,065	9,077	6	24	155	1,116	2,098	4,568	1,098	12
	1987	10,023	10,035	8	70	127	1,060	2,142	5,610	1,006	12
Buffalo, NY	1986	24,889	25,547	35	281	1,533	1,906	6,729	11,303	3,102	658
	1987	25,053	25,611	35	268	1,552	1,700	6,825	11,252	3,421	558
Cedar Rapids, IA	1986	8,613	8,662	2	12	109	110	1,845	6,145	390	49
	1987	9,134	9,184	3	8	102	76	1,802	6,791	352	50
Charlotte, NC	1986	35,381	35,705	53	305	1,454	3,675	9,598	18,637	1,659	324
	1987	39,609	39,943	52	308	1,486	4,146	10,117	21,723	1,777	334
Chattanooga, TN	1986	13,283	13,432	25	130	449	1,183	2,803	7,074	1,619	149
	1987	14,589	14,711	26	121	552	1,394	3,445	7,255	1,796	122
Chesapeake, VA	1986	5,447	5,500	10	48	187	278	1,724	2,963	237	53
	1987	6,597	6,671	7	32	202	299	1,781	3,970	306	74
Chicago, IL[a]	1986	NA	NA	744	NA	30,918	33,529	56,274	121,751	48,511	2,625
	1987	NA	NA	691	NA	29,879	34,194	51,005	119,072	39,693	2,804
Chula Vista, CA	1986	7,759	7,785	2	43	252	510	1,839	3,676	1,437	26
	1987	9,397	9,417	5	54	278	778	2,215	4,137	1,930	20
Cincinnati, OH	1986	27,699	28,277	46	291	1,216	1,787	6,034	17,169	1,156	578
	1987	27,197	27,751	69	344	1,183	1,571	5,733	17,055	1,242	554
Clearwater, FL	1986	7,704	7,747	6	32	209	410	1,851	4,829	367	43
	1987	8,511	8,538	5	52	243	530	1,943	5,330	408	27
Cleveland, OH	1986	44,235	45,263	124	773	3,698	2,520	11,928	13,453	11,739	1,028
	1987	45,408	46,365	145	750	3,541	2,528	13,163	14,773	10,508	957
Colorado Springs, CO	1986	22,833	22,980	23	180	596	756	6,361	13,749	1,168	147
	1987	22,826	22,987	15	167	510	698	5,925	13,878	1,633	161
Columbus, GA	1986	9,473	9,548	28	95	349	326	2,167	5,977	531	75
	1987	9,465	9,502	19	71	296	313	2,354	5,888	524	37
Columbus, OH	1986	46,552	46,958	78	550	2,255	2,265	12,121	26,491	2,792	406
	1987	51,941	52,772	85	534	2,864	1,898	14,218	28,786	3,556	831
Concord, CA	1986	6,725	6,751	6	26	95	336	1,413	4,345	504	26
	1987	7,082	7,112	3	33	107	324	1,402	4,690	523	30

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.119

Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population

1986 and 1987--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Corpus Christi, TX	1986	23,583	23,739	35	204	362	754	6,247	14,742	1,239	156
	1987	25,440	25,550	20	166	391	1,248	6,477	16,086	1,052	110
Dallas, TX	1986	153,926	154,863	347	1,255	9,289	8,384	37,703	80,734	16,214	937
	1987	164,452	165,395	323	1,260	9,091	9,412	39,237	85,255	19,874	943
Dayton, OH	1986	16,569	16,878	51	219	1,428	904	4,026	8,992	949	309
	1987	19,683	20,015	35	242	1,595	907	5,329	10,310	1,265	332
Denver, CO	1986	55,671	56,326	91	424	2,099	2,036	17,182	27,238	6,601	655
	1987	46,184	46,630	79	401	1,612	1,749	13,704	23,174	5,465	446
Des Moines, IA	1986	21,683	21,917	18	89	442	741	4,884	14,696	813	234
	1987	19,557	19,765	14	64	337	703	3,772	13,895	772	208
Detroit, MI	1986	140,415	141,941	648	1,351	16,421	8,857	38,975	42,250	31,913	1,526
	1987	138,411	139,978	686	1,417	15,093	10,582	36,900	43,914	29,819	1,567
Durham, NC	1986	9,826	9,883	20	48	281	287	2,690	6,049	451	57
	1987	10,528	10,570	14	70	307	320	2,973	6,312	532	42
Elizabeth, NJ	1986	9,825	9,878	15	43	886	511	1,465	4,478	2,427	53
	1987	10,062	10,099	10	50	734	445	1,605	4,273	2,945	36
El Paso, TX	1986	37,773	38,205	46	198	1,039	3,451	9,190	21,265	2,584	432
	1987	42,078	42,219	25	219	969	3,119	10,459	24,594	2,693	141
Erie, PA	1986	5,642	5,681	3	41	245	363	1,239	3,474	277	39
	1987	6,071	6,117	5	64	236	330	1,437	3,664	335	46
Eugene, OR	1986	8,649	8,685	8	29	142	153	2,185	5,720	412	36
	1987	10,419	10,458	3	48	161	166	2,459	7,035	547	39
Evansville, IN	1986	6,655	6,722	4	37	94	564	1,512	4,130	314	67
	1987	6,597	6,666	4	32	124	475	1,538	4,132	292	69
Flint, MI	1986	23,582	24,123	61	276	1,528	3,330	6,357	9,800	2,230	541
	1987	22,697	23,109	52	276	1,379	2,856	6,586	9,709	1,839	412
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1986	22,010	22,071	39	95	1,271	627	6,734	11,156	2,088	61
	1987	22,012	22,084	53	101	1,198	537	6,162	11,466	2,495	72
Fort Worth, TX	1986	72,015	72,403	200	559	3,373	3,738	19,257	35,334	9,554	388
	1987	77,563	77,997	135	476	3,270	3,810	20,567	38,492	10,813	434
Fremont, CA	1986	6,444	6,576	5	29	101	595	1,514	3,804	396	132
	1987	6,701	6,836	1	37	129	923	1,526	3,600	485	135
Fresno, CA	1986	33,201	33,366	53	241	1,316	1,816	9,352	18,059	2,364	165
	1987	32,090	32,260	33	196	1,096	2,048	9,103	16,682	2,932	170
Fullerton, CA	1986	6,839	6,864	3	35	165	234	1,642	4,072	688	25
	1987	6,698	6,737	2	50	148	268	1,601	3,745	884	39
Garden Grove, CA	1986	9,817	9,870	12	50	455	530	2,547	5,123	1,100	53
	1987	10,045	10,106	10	63	431	458	2,458	5,265	1,360	61
Garland, TX	1986	10,437	10,504	15	72	202	235	3,285	5,958	670	67
	1987	10,917	10,991	5	114	214	225	3,357	6,287	715	74
Gary, IN	1986	8,278	8,967	46	82	561	696	2,169	2,824	1,900	689
	1987	8,405	8,992	44	65	577	652	2,620	2,518	1,929	587
Glendale, AZ	1986	11,306	11,414	7	41	198	676	2,785	6,980	619	108
	1987	12,030	12,122	13	60	158	903	2,932	7,193	771	92
Glendale, CA	1986	8,415	8,552	5	21	226	296	1,768	5,006	1,093	137
	1987	8,593	8,697	6	28	227	373	1,809	4,822	1,328	104
Grand Rapids, MI	1986	16,419	16,5[illegible]	21	220	455	1,446	3,508	9,572	1,197	122
	1987	17,335	17,487	15	268	504	1,464	3,984	9,970	1,130	152
Greensboro, NC	1986	11,138	11,207	18	66	300	815	2,421	7,131	387	69
	1987	11,725	11,810	18	81	310	671	2,534	7,655	456	85
Hampton, VA	1986	7,616	7,664	6	59	141	188	1,291	5,524	407	48
	1987	7,491	7,548	10	42	199	172	1,235	5,507	326	57
Hartford, CT	1986	19,887	20,102	28	104	1,675	1,162	4,661	10,259	1,998	215
	1987	22,854	23,149	24	124	1,433	1,380	5,765	11,422	2,706	295
Hayward, CA	1986	7,357	7,415	5	34	253	487	1,529	4,564	485	58
	1987	7,295	7,349	3	33	243	353	1,581	4,576	506	54
Hialeah, FL	1986	13,601	13,689	21	37	685	769	2,899	6,983	2,207	88
	1987	15,478	15,540	12	30	771	806	3,174	7,842	2,843	62
Hollywood, FL	1986	12,323	12,361	11	42	570	559	2,864	7,380	897	38
	1987	13,188	13,239	7	38	559	496	3,052	7,915	1,121	51
Honolulu, HA	1986	46,455	46,842	46	241	1,052	737	10,675	30,846	2,858	387
	1987	48,949	49,371	36	322	985	915	9,136	34,239	3,316	422
Houston, TX	1986	168,150	170,035	408	1,524	10,926	7,718	44,530	68,856	34,188	1,885
	1987	163,428	165,181	323	1,172	9,692	7,784	44,601	71,206	28,650	1,753
Huntington Beach, CA	1986	9,515	9,558	7	47	212	319	2,501	5,518	911	43
	1987	8,741	8,775	6	40	199	287	2,253	5.157	799	34
Huntsville, AL	1986	11,798	11,878	19	61	201	506	2,353	8,182	476	80
	1987	12,737	12,820	16	68	213	464	2,217	9,219	540	83
Independence, MO	1986	5,686	5,924	4	28	114	309	1,420	3,579	414	56
	1987	6,650	6,697	3	28	139	312	1,701	3,997	470	47
Indianapolis, IN	1986	29,726	30,004	63	438	1,571	2,235	8,247	13,815	3,357	278
	1987	30,358	30,588	57	432	1,334	2,720	8,744	13,336	3,735	230
Inglewood, CA	1986	8,250	8,361	32	89	950	799	2,365	2,346	1,669	111
	1987	7,662	7,757	30	100	973	800	1,909	2,055	1,795	95
Irving, TX	1986	13,167	13,260	18	75	269	490	3,105	7,917	1,293	93
	1987	13,939	14,006	14	86	250	386	2,913	8,786	1,504	67
Jackson, MS	1986	14,043	14,157	33	115	429	903	4,268	7,622	673	114
	1987	16,203	16,312	52	112	407	895	5,294	8,698	745	109

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.119

Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population

1986 and 1987--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Jacksonville, FL	1986	59,410	59,857	119	618	2,985	4,281	16,498	31,668	3,241	447
	1987	74,227	74,718	147	609	3,876	4,945	20,745	38,820	5,085	491
Jersey City, NJ	1986	19,505	19,598	19	130	2,200	1,309	4,745	7,428	3,674	93
	1987	20,199	20,265	19	105	2,051	1,172	4,613	8,011	4,228	66
Kansas City, KS	1986	16,264	16,447	21	147	623	1,603	4,585	7,397	1,888	183
	1987	16,672	16,866	31	160	680	1,506	4,550	7,994	1,751	194
Kansas City, MO	1986	54,378	54,932	116	460	3,442	5,655	13,525	24,375	6,805	554
	1987	52,777	53,330	131	486	3,279	4,527	13,767	24,224	6,363	553
Knoxville, TN	1986	11,872	12,033	29	87	496	825	4,079	4,906	1,450	161
	1987	11,728	11,870	20	86	439	831	4,008	4,854	1,490	142
Lakewood, CO	1986	10,861	10,926	5	46	216	480	2,533	6,856	725	65
	1987	9,311	9,379	5	27	163	379	2,070	6,099	568	68
Lansing, MI	1986	11,683	11,769	6	145	293	1,057	3,107	6,607	468	86
	1987	10,996	11,074	8	164	336	1,176	2,612	6,043	657	78
Laredo, TX	1986	8,621	8,677	20	7	139	434	2,421	4,930	670	56
	1987	8,767	8,815	11	8	121	415	1,903	5,718	591	48
Las Vegas, NV	1986	35,841	36,187	75	323	1,933	1,616	9,077	19,689	3,128	346
	1987	37,020	NA	47	308	1,837	1,692	9,395	20,069	3,672	NA
Lexington, KY	1986	13,486	13,566	24	89	386	776	3,202	8,285	724	80
	1987	14,056	14,130	12	104	373	548	2,860	9,372	787	74
Lincoln, NE	1986	11,601	11,674	3	64	111	564	2,132	8,307	420	73
	1987	12,362	12,427	10	57	87	547	2,305	8,955	401	65
Little Rock, AR	1986	19,943	20,095	38	180	896	1,887	5,140	10,958	844	152
	1987	22,227	22,367	28	211	776	1,896	5,398	12,987	931	140
Livonia, MI	1986	5,211	5,238	1	18	130	248	804	2,912	1,098	27
	1987	5,482	5,521	0	17	147	192	878	3,163	1,085	39
Long Beach, CA	1986	34,396	34,540	62	220	2,774	1,783	8,763	15,904	4,890	144
	1987	31,364	31,519	62	221	2,467	1,910	7,147	14,366	5,191	155
Los Angeles, CA	1986	311,420	316,837	834	2,330	29,930	33,284	64,201	124,518	56,323	5,417
	1987	288,509	294,083	811	2,169	26,192	34,661	52,927	114,643	57,106	5,574
Louisville, KY	1986	18,665	18,836	42	119	1,469	735	5,609	9,438	1,253	171
	1987	19.438	19,698	43	92	1,541	1,019	5,526	9,928	1,289	260
Lubbock, TX	1986	19,222	19,298	28	105	324	1,284	6,146	10,458	877	76
	1987	18,594	18,656	24	130	359	594	5,891	10,783	813	62
Macon, GA	1986	8,087	8,103	16	38	195	324	1,738	5,248	528	16
	1987	9,906	9,937	14	63	203	345	2,195	6,453	633	31
Madison, WI	1986	11,161	11,202	3	67	211	117	1,988	8,207	508	41
	1987	11,960	12,015	6	48	185	138	2,370	8,574	639	55
Manchester, NH	1986	5,495	5,577	2	8	103	63	1,288	3,613	418	82
	1987	5,935	6,006	4	22	104	63	1,298	4,063	381	71
Memphis, TN	1986	64,856	65,651	161	919	5,819	3,578	18,329	23,099	12,951	795
	1987	63,824	64,555	143	831	4,696	3,163	18,451	22,971	13,569	731
Mesa, AZ	1986	16,373	16,484	11	117	239	841	3,666	10,688	811	111
	1987	16,840	16,976	9	96	222	966	3,356	11,235	956	136
Miami, FL	1986	58,728	58,936	148	221	5,767	5,540	12,371	26,265	8,416	208
	1987	58,791	58,981	128	202	5,594	5,385	11,875	27,548	8,059	190
Milwaukee, WI	1986[b]	48,909	49,209	83	444	2,207	3,401	8,417	28,051	6,306	300
	1987	50,398	50,670	92	437	1,984	3,495	9,964	28,680	5,746	272
Minneapolis, MN	1986	41,794	42,096	44	492	2,801	2,622	10,750	20,917	4,168	302
	1987	45,356	45,621	38	520	2,866	2,114	11,987	23,254	4,577	265
Mobile, AL	1986[b,c]	20,133	20,180	47	124	798	2,556	7,949	7,683	976	47
	1987	21,623	21,669	32	127	775	2,038	9,429	8,280	942	46
Modesto, CA	1986	11,116	11,190	6	61	244	395	2,904	6,781	725	74
	1987	10,471	10,534	7	62	246	398	2,338	6,640	780	63
Montgomery, AL	1986	10,185	10,249	21	28	174	172	2,189	7,102	499	64
	1987	10,106	10,151	22	16	179	112	1,939	7,268	570	45
Nashville, TN	1986	38,240	NA	93	410	1,953	1,762	11,380	19,730	2,912	NA
	1987	43,001	NA	99	509	2,350	2,295	11,358	22,602	3,788	NA
Newark, NJ	1986	40,477	41,061	113	589	5,464	3,994	5,654	11,745	12,918	584
	1987	40,185	40,761	81	577	4,230	4,038	5,968	11,400	13,891	576
New Haven, CT	1986	14,416	14,510	17	138	1,174	945	3,455	7,206	1,481	94
	1987	16,057	16,116	23	133	1,015	1,020	3,995	7,713	2,158	59
New Orleans, LA	1986	56,889	57,220	197	456	5,165	3,347	11,561	26,697	9,466	331
	1987	51,001	51,280	205	359	3,786	3,328	11,999	22,365	8,959	279
Newport News, VA	1986	8,141	8,230	15	77	339	444	1,891	4,816	559	89
	1987	7,912	7,969	16	73	243	419	1,765	4,928	468	57
New York, NY	1986	635,199	641,966	1,582	3,536	80,827	57,306	124,392	281,713	85,853	6,767
	1987	656,505	662,954	1,672	3,507	78,890	64,244	123,412	289,126	95,654	6,449
Norfolk, VA	1986	19,255	19,469	46	177	1,050	934	4,236	11,644	1,168	214
	1987	20,732	20,956	50	181	1,007	902	4,645	12,713	1,234	224
Oakland, CA	1986	45,947	46,356	129	538	3,787	2,531	12,231	22,672	4,059	409
	1987	44,535	44,995	114	538	3,176	2,657	10,793	22,448	4,809	460
Oceanside, CA	1986	5,646	5,666	9	52	220	525	1,504	2,656	680	20
	1987	6,536	6,559	12	63	257	695	1,610	3,082	817	23
Odessa, TX	1986	10,575	10,644	14	51	148	411	2,876	6,671	404	69
	1987	10,229	10,286	10	38	103	386	2,895	6,433	364	57
Oklahoma City, OK	1986	57,394	57,887	60	425	1,484	2,270	17,048	29,404	6,703	493
	1987	56,057	56,462	48	381	1,322	2,047	17,345	28,159	6,755	405

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.119

Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population

1986 and 1987--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Omaha, NE	1986	22,511	22,610	30	225	627	1,844	4,643	13,927	1,215	99
	1987	24,383	24,450	28	189	570	1,749	5,338	15,292	1,217	67
Ontario, CA	1986	9,202	9,511	17	60	404	881	2,966	3,855	1,019	309
	1987	9,206	9,494	14	55	369	919	2,667	3,953	1,229	288
Orange, CA	1986	6,528	6,653	3	25	192	281	1,886	3,498	643	125
	1987	6,580	6,632	4	21	175	243	1,648	3,766	723	52
Orlando, FL	1986	17,797	17,895	14	172	1,229	2,001	4,335	9,134	912	98
	1987	18,884	19,004	27	181	1,029	2,174	4,515	9,853	1,105	120
Oxnard, CA	1986	8,476	8,514	13	94	398	640	2,234	4,466	631	38
	1987	7,859	7,901	4	70	339	467	2,023	4,371	585	42
Pasadena, CA	1986	10,086	10,158	13	46	568	748	2,491	5,057	1,163	72
	1987	8,437	8,525	14	62	471	611	1,896	4,253	1,130	88
Pasadena, TX	1986	7,579	7,653	9	59	128	452	1,838	4,162	931	74
	1987	8,558	8,673	10	40	133	563	1,895	4,987	930	115
Paterson, NJ	1986	11,687	11,721	20	66	1,246	1,015	3,172	4,207	1,961	34
	1987	12,215	12,270	17	82	1,249	1,160	2,931	4,770	2,006	55
Peoria, IL[a]	1986	9,788	9,847	4	50	258	981	2,360	5,875	260	59
	1987	NA	NA	7	NA	182	972	2,402	5,949	258	85
Philadelphia, PA	1986	86,094	NA	343	1,086	9,647	6,131	19,174	36,619	13,094	NA
	1987	94,575	95,931	338	1,102	9,302	6,656	20,070	41,784	15,323	1,356
Phoenix, AZ	1986	89,374	90,032	122	567	2,972	5,577	25,586	48,896	5,654	658
	1987	83,960	84,434	111	503	2,287	5,280	21,185	48,700	5,894	474
Pittsburgh, PA	1986	32,008	32,380	47	253	3,253	1,154	6,980	11,137	9,184	372
	1987	30,836	31,251	37	263	2,834	1,184	7,647	11,723	7,148	415
Plano, TX	1986	6,014	6,039	5	18	55	59	1,372	4,140	365	25
	1987	6,240	6,268	0	17	76	57	1,572	4,145	373	28
Pomona, CA	1986	9,914	10,060	28	63	729	1,128	3,011	3,837	1,118	146
	1987	9,325	9,656	35	65	676	1,069	2,636	3,541	1,303	331
Portland, OR	1986	65,654	66,244	46	438	3,887	4,433	17,236	35,722	3,892	590
	1987	64,802	65,281	66	407	3,667	4,623	15,185	35,695	5,159	479
Portsmouth, VA	1986	6,863	6,997	21	60	333	238	1,604	4,332	275	134
	1987	7,890	8,072	29	80	332	380	1,783	4,876	410	182
Providence, RI	1986	16,685	17,008	18	83	860	936	4,492	7,091	3,205	323
	1987	19,082	19,405	20	98	735	901	5,499	8,109	3,720	323
Pueblo, CO	1986	7,292	7,356	3	76	158	748	1,621	4,431	255	64
	1987	7,001	7,044	7	64	128	770	1,532	4,191	309	43
Raleigh, NC	1986	11,896	11,945	16	76	339	732	2,284	7,712	737	49
	1987	12,669	12,737	15	78	384	647	3,240	7,640	665	68
Reno, NV	1986	9,819	9,901	8	79	375	410	2,470	5,855	622	82
	1987	9,806	9,866	12	115	408	368	2,134	6,031	738	60
Richmond, VA	1986	18,257	18,369	82	207	1,017	1,280	4,481	10,051	1,139	112
	1987	18,564	18,685	78	182	1,083	1,271	4,143	9,969	1,838	121
Riverside, CA	1986	16,845	17,283	25	122	633	1,386	5,011	8,346	1,322	438
	1987	16,953	17,354	17	126	493	1,554	5,128	7,857	1,778	401
Roanoke, VA	1986	7,995	8,103	12	32	204	243	1,730	5,533	241	108
	1987	7,594	7,665	16	28	182	206	1,764	5,167	231	71
Rochester, NY	1986	22,728	23,063	38	178	1,059	1,888	5,813	12,476	1,276	335
	1987	23,187	23,480	29	165	1,021	1,278	5,418	14,093	1,183	293
Sacramento, CA	1986	35,069	35,330	70	258	2,214	1,696	9,983	17,643	3,205	261
	1987	34,355	34,624	78	241	1,841	1,676	8,800	17,856	3,863	269
Saint Louis, MO	1986	51,188	51,721	195	373	3,326	5,995	12,523	21,641	7,135	533
	1987	54,408	54,971	153	332	3,296	5,997	11,796	25,157	7,677	563
Saint Paul, MN	1986	21,326	21,613	12	239	794	1,356	6,605	10,994	1,326	287
	1987	21,360	21,655	12	218	746	1,313	6,183	11,578	1,310	295
Saint Petersburg, FL	1986	24,268	24,432	33	150	1,592	2,258	6,894	12,682	659	164
	1987	26,500	26,631	28	157	1,567	1,977	7,526	14,124	1,121	131
Salt Lake City, UT	1986	20,282	20,401	20	107	506	613	3,714	14,320	1,002	119
	1987	20,873	20,979	13	94	482	501	3,997	14,863	923	106
San Antonio, TX	1986	100,209	100,927	162	805	3,262	2,008	29,194	56,648	8,130	718
	1987	118,948	119,812	174	849	3,253	1,816	33,041	66,198	13,617	864
San Bernardino, CA	1986	16,337	16,500	32	94	968	1,247	4,918	7,484	1,594	163
	1987	15,931	16,053	35	106	1,016	1,268	4,147	7,468	1,891	122
San Diego, CA	1986	79,747	80,123	102	391	3,985	4,044	17,533	40,459	13,233	376
	1987	88,227	88,562	96	410	3,452	5,154	17,370	43,590	18,155	335
San Francisco, CA	1986	56,637	57,052	114	492	5,085	3,815	10,076	30,223	6,832	415
	1987	57,837	58,213	103	452	4,654	4,089	9,642	31,172	7,725	376
San Jose, CA	1986	38,979	39,361	39	430	1,126	2,425	7,663	24,241	3,055	382
	1987	36,518	36,904	24	393	944	3,017	6,434	22,259	3,447	386
Santa Ana, CA	1986	22,500	22,624	32	77	1,005	609	4,767	13,028	2,982	124
	1987	20,427	20,527	31	87	799	658	4,300	11,507	3,045	100
Santa Rosa, CA	1986	6,598	6,635	11	43	155	214	1,751	4,047	377	37
	1987	6,568	6,610	2	48	143	251	1,509	4,203	412	42
Savannah, GA	1986	13,390	13,441	29	102	679	389	3,609	8,156	426	51
	1987	11,704	11,766	24	59	603	354	3,363	6,898	403	62
Scottsdale, AZ	1986	7,062	7,115	8	19	118	157	1,684	4,727	349	53
	1987	6,545	6,570	4	19	113	126	1,288	4,636	359	25

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.119

Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population

1986 and 1987--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Seattle, WA	1986	67,740	68,091	50	443	2,792	3,505	16,215	41,625	3,110	351
	1987	72,937	73,369	54	465	2,959	3,618	17,254	43,586	5,001	432
Shreveport, LA	1986	21,016	21,121	45	109	651	1,202	5,170	13,019	820	105
	1987	23,306	23,421	40	113	653	1,320	5,926	14,349	905	115
South Bend, IN	1986	10,814	10,869	17	84	298	421	3,206	6,373	415	55
	1987	12,031	12,095	11	110	336	253	3,598	7,251	472	64
Spokane, WA	1986	15,561	15,685	10	79	433	612	4,290	9,399	738	124
	1987	15,824	15,917	16	71	452	556	4,715	9,313	701	93
Springfield, IL[a]	1986	NA	NA	9	NA	231	597	2,058	5,515	299	52
	1987	NA	NA	10	NA	247	572	2,048	5,556	230	37
Springfield, MA	1986	8,459	8,556	6	155	532	1,147	2,730	2,811	1,078	97
	1987	10,609	10,730	8	156	628	1,600	3,438	3,342	1,437	121
Springfield, MO	1986	11,470	11,535	5	40	133	199	2,716	7,951	426	65
	1987	10,243	10,312	1	41	157	240	2,528	6,849	427	69
Stamford, CT	1986	7,076	7,135	6	17	364	429	1,637	3,912	711	59
	1987	7,095	7,141	4	29	307	248	1,508	4,081	918	46
Sterling Heights, MI	1986	5,616	5,647	0	26	56	348	960	3,562	664	31
	1987	5,395	5,441	4	21	62	222	937	3,487	662	46
Stockton, CA	1986	20,508	20,636	35	100	871	1,031	5,477	11,905	1,089	128
	1987	18,844	18,932	33	107	806	875	4,689	11,022	1,312	88
Sunnyvale, CA	1986	4,142	4,166	4	41	94	87	723	2,917	276	24
	1987	3,977	4,015	5	23	82	132	665	2,725	345	38
Syracuse, NY	1986	12,205	12,329	9	61	552	486	3,646	6,954	497	124
	1987	13,278	13,420	14	87	494	563	4,721	6,836	563	142
Tacoma, WA	1986	22,365	22,503	17	245	665	1,277	6,167	12,963	1,031	138
	1987	23,674	23,857	24	240	781	1,336	6,561	13,548	1,184	183
Tallahassee, FL	1986	12,365	12,402	8	80	289	869	3,248	7,306	565	37
	1987	14,261	14,287	8	96	429	982	3,608	8,352	786	26
Tampa, FL	1986	48,294	48,547	79	375	3,512	4,181	14,634	23,172	2,341	253
	1987	49,350	49,578	61	297	3,427	5,114	13,245	24,261	2,945	228
Tempe, AZ	1986	10,903	10,953	7	53	194	391	1,781	7,819	658	50
	1987	11,122	11,160	4	82	190	398	1,727	8,057	664	38
Toledo, OH	1986	27,415	27,890	21	297	1,120	1,022	5,992	16,185	2,778	475
	1987	29,356	29,756	33	360	1,299	1,075	6,964	16,736	2,889	400
Topeka, KS	1986	10,430	10,479	12	57	244	487	4,038	5,233	359	49
	1987	10,941	10,985	4	71	261	545	2,866	6,795	399	44
Torrance, CA	1986	7,803	7,968	6	37	356	299	1,698	4,132	1,275	165
	1987	7,104	7,242	3	27	304	278	1,589	3,643	1,260	138
Tucson, AZ	1986	38,840	39,053	41	251	1,042	2,310	9,577	23,510	2,109	213
	1987	42,316	42,562	23	281	911	2,308	7,954	28,888	1,951	246
Tulsa, OK	1986	35,984	36,172	40	272	858	2,125	9,374	16,647	6,668	188
	1987	36,513	36,736	35	234	1,074	1,786	9,504	18,322	5,558	223
Virginia Beach, VA	1986	17,712	17,886	25	85	336	290	4,474	11,749	753	174
	1987	18,703	18,855	11	124	322	261	4,045	13,181	759	152
Waco, TX	1986	11,784	11,818	16	69	247	609	3,748	6,537	558	34
	1987	12,223	12,259	25	67	264	606	3,646	7,150	465	36
Warren, MI	1986	10,643	10,707	10	40	296	743	1,865	5,613	2,076	64
	1987	10,487	10,579	11	64	358	489	1,852	5,763	1,950	92
Washington, DC	1986	52,159	52,431	194	328	4,719	4,181	10,814	25,818	6,105	272
	1987	52,519	52,826	225	245	4,462	5,084	11,241	24,965	6,297	307
Waterbury, CT	1986	7,400	7,440	7	22	258	162	1,964	4,420	567	40
	1987	7,723	7,754	7	37	245	185	1,908	4,634	707	31
Wichita, KS	1986	23,857	24,087	23	261	586	661	5,033	15,939	1,354	230
	1987	24,843	NA	24	240	591	711	5,601	16,326	1,350	NA
Wichita Falls, TX	1986	9,071	9,209	17	65	278	309	2,451	5,475	476	138
	1987	8,983	9,099	13	71	265	305	2,533	5,325	471	116
Winston-Salem, NC	1986	12,377	12,536	17	109	369	1,964	3,107	6,247	564	159
	1987	13,562	13,772	22	103	365	2,077	3,543	6,801	651	210
Worcester, MA	1986	11,662	11,773	4	82	550	1,158	2,942	5,817	1,109	111
	1987	10,908	11,157	13	83	515	852	3,252	5,021	1,172	249
Yonkers, NY	1986	9,359	9,424	13	30	603	211	2,225	4,779	1,498	65
	1987	10,172	10,242	13	29	638	280	2,216	5,349	1,647	70
Youngstown, OH	1986	6,746	NA	33	77	393	951	2,314	1,739	1,239	NA
	1987	7,091	7,109	20	51	351	786	2,356	2,315	1,212	18

Note: See Note, table 3.115. Arson is shown only if 12 months of arson data were received. The Modified Crime Index is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a] Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Forcible rapes for Illinois agencies are shown only if the counts were supported by supplemental reports.

[b] Aggravated assault figures are not comparable with previous years.

[c] Burglary figures are not comparable with previous years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1986, pp. 63-110; 1987, pp. 63-109 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.120

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1987

(13,149 agencies; 1987 estimated population 225,052,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1987	Percent change over 1986	Percent[a]	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	17,886	-2.8%	100.0%	$107
Forcible rape	83,885	+0.5	100.0	30
Robbery	479,348	-4.5	100.0	631
Street/highway	260,957	-6.5	54.4	492
Commercial house	60,725	-1.9	12.7	1,017
Gas or service station	14,535	-5.0	3.0	321
Convenience store	27,013	+1.5	5.6	292
Residence	49,942	-5.5	10.4	796
Bank	6,779	+6.5	1.4	3,013
Miscellaneous	59,397	-0.4	12.4	668
Burglary	2,945,073	-0.5	100.0	975
Residence (dwelling)	1,993,689	-0.1	67.7	1,004
Night	623,658	-2.5	21.2	808
Day	837,645	+0.3	28.4	1,085
Unknown	532,386	+2.1	18.1	1,107
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	951,384	-1.3	32.3	914
Night	470,533	-3.6	16.0	838
Day	189,034	+2.7	6.4	848
Unknown	291,817	0.0	9.9	1,079
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	6,851,548	+3.4	100.0	404
By type:				
Pocket-picking	74,144	-4.1	1.1	286
Purse-snatching	82,319	-5.2	1.2	238
Shoplifting	1,046,207	+6.7	15.3	96
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,444,300	+5.2	21.1	434
Motor vehicle accessories	1,155,452	+4.8	16.9	288
Bicycles	439,848	-6.8	6.4	172
From buildings	1,001,520	-0.5	14.6	665
From coin-operated machines	60,843	+2.9	0.9	128
All others	1,546,915	+5.3	22.6	591
By value:				
Over $200	2,340,296	+2.9	34.2	1,074
$50 to $200	1,784,405	-0.1	26.0	115
Under $50	2,726,847	+6.3	39.8	18
Motor vehicle theft	1,176,273	+5.1	0.0	4,964

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking type institutions. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 152, Table 18.

Table 3.121

Offenses in Federal parks known to police

By offense, 1975-88

Offense	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total offenses	7,697	7,521	7,763	8,247	8,561	9,074	8,319	7,892	7,617	6,612	7,318
Total annual visitation (in thousands)	238,849	267,827	261,584	283,090	282,435	300,324	329,663	344,448	335,646	332,507	346,200[a]
Criminal homicide	10	10	17	12	15	16	19	30	19	18	19
Forcible rape	84	66	60	91	87	89	87	83	81	57	70
Robbery	779	281	238	261	264	294	303	330	306	266	309
Aggravated assault	385	470	458	494	505	643	575	607	542	527	483
Burglary	1,031	954	1,097	1,188	1,330	1,552	1,391	1,083	1,238	717	892
Larceny-theft	5,156	5,570	5,662	5,986	6,124	6,230	5,451	5,468	5,125	4,766	5,147
Motor vehicle theft	252	170	231	215	236	250	296	220	200	178	235
Arson[b]	X	X	X	X	X	X	197	71	106	83	163

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 335 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police, whereas other park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. The offense categories listed above are the Uniform Crime Reports Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in Washington, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents in that year.

[a] Rounded total.

[b] Included in tabulations as a Part I offense beginning in 1981.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.122

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-87

Year	Type of weapon used							
	Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.)[a]	Other[b]	Unknown or not stated	Total[c]	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
1964	59%	24%	5%	10%	3%	2%	100%	7,990
1965	57	23	6	10	3	1	100	8,773
1966	59	22	5	9	2	1	100	9,552
1967	63	20	5	9	2	1	100	11,114
1968	65	18	6	8	2	1	100	12,503
1969	65	19	4	8	3	1	100	13,575
1970	66	18	4	8	3	1	100	13,649
1971	66	19	4	8	2	1	100	16,183
1972	66	19	4	8	2	1	100	15,832
1973	66	17	5	8	2	2	100	17,123
1974	67	17	5	8	1	1	100	18,632
1975	65	17	5	9	2	2	100	18,642
1976	64	18	5	8	2	3	100	16,605
1977	62	19	5	8	2	3	100	18,033
1978	64	19	5	8	2	3	100	18,714
1979	63	19	5	8	2	3	100	20,591
1980	62	19	5	8	2	4	100	21,860
1981	62	19	5	7	2	3	100	20,053
1982	60	21	5	8	2	3	100	19,485
1983	58	22	6	9	2	3	100	18,673
1984	59	21	6	8	3	4	100	16,689
1985	59	21	6	8	3	4	100	17,545
1986	59	20	6	9	2	4	100	19,257
1987	59	20	6	8	2	4	100	17,859

Note: See Note, table 3.115. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from Crime in the United States, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a murder has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report on the offense.

[a] This category includes beatings and strangulations. Pushed is also included in personal weapons.

[b] This category includes drownings, arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.

[c] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1964, p. 104, Table 16; 1965, p. 106, Table 16; 1966, p. 107, Table 20; 1967, p. 112, Table 20; 1968, p. 108, Table 20; 1969, p. 106, Table 21; 1970, p. 188, Table 21; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 188, Table 24; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 18; 1975, p. 18; 1976, p. 10; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12; 1979, p. 11; 1980, p. 12; 1981, p. 11; 1982, p. 11; 1983, p. 10; 1984, p. 10; 1985, p. 10; 1986, p. 10; 1987, p. 10 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1986	1987	1988
7,945	6,417	6,195
364,600[a]	372,800[a]	368,000[a]
24	15	20
88	79	79
261	197	215
637	543	300
922	926	801
5,732	4,259	4,378
179	294	313
102	104	89

Table 3.123

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1987

Region	Total[a]	Type of weapon: Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Northeast	100.0%	54.8%	22.4%	13.6%	9.2%
Midwest	100.0	57.7	19.4	16.6	6.3
South	100.0	62.9	19.3	13.0	4.7
West	100.0	56.4	21.0	14.7	7.9
Total	100.0	59.1	20.3	14.1	6.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115 and 3.122. In this table, strangulations are classified in the "unknown or other dangerous weapon" category rather than in the category "personal weapons," as was done in table 3.122. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 10.

Table 3.124

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1987

Relationship of victim to offender	Total (N=17,859)	Circumstances of the offense: Felony type (N=3,506)	Suspected felony type (N=202)	Romantic triangle (N=363)	Argument over money or property (N=471)	Other arguments (N=5,719)	Miscellaneous non-felony type (N=3,154)	Unable to determine circumstances (N=4,444)
Total (N=17,859)[a]	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Husband	2.7	0.3	0.0	1.7	1.7	6.1	2.5	0.7
Wife	5.2	0.3	0.0	8.5	2.8	8.7	9.5	1.8
Mother	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.4
Father	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.5	1.4	0.3
Daughter	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.0	0.5
Son	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	6.2	0.3
Brother	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	3.0	2.2	0.8	0.5
Sister	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1
Other family	2.7	1.3	0.5	1.4	4.9	4.4	3.4	1.0
Acquaintance	30.0	29.6	10.9	51.5	46.7	41.3	32.9	11.2
Friend	5.3	4.0	3.5	11.8	17.4	7.4	6.0	1.5
Boyfriend	1.4	0.2	0.0	2.8	1.5	3.4	1.0	0.2
Girlfriend	2.3	0.3	0.5	6.3	0.4	4.6	2.5	0.9
Neighbor	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.6	3.6	2.0	1.5	0.4
Stranger	13.2	30.9	11.4	10.7	7.2	9.2	14.0	4.8
Unknown relationship	29.6	29.0	73.3	3.3	5.7	6.4	11.6	75.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115 and 3.122. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.125

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1987

		Type of weapon used										
Age of victim	Total	Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)[a]	Poison	Explosives	Arson	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or weapon not stated
Total	17,859	10,556	3,619	1,039	1,162	34	12	199	24	357	115	742
Infant (under 1)	232	7	8	9	107	0	0	8	0	4	23	66
1 to 4	303	31	19	27	141	2	1	30	0	6	17	29
5 to 9	119	41	18	7	21	1	3	8	0	6	2	12
10 to 14	205	126	26	12	10	0	0	6	0	14	2	9
15 to 19	1,539	1,065	282	50	53	0	0	9	2	31	5	42
20 to 24	2,936	1,998	564	110	94	0	0	20	3	55	9	83
25 to 29	3,143	1,998	644	142	154	3	0	21	4	44	7	126
30 to 34	2,443	1,581	525	116	98	1	1	12	4	36	6	63
35 to 39	1,816	1,137	371	104	89	0	2	12	2	32	4	63
40 to 44	1,234	744	268	64	59	1	1	13	1	25	9	49
45 to 49	838	503	183	56	38	2	1	12	1	18	1	23
50 to 54	625	331	144	65	38	0	0	13	0	9	2	23
55 to 59	518	260	135	46	39	0	0	8	1	10	2	17
60 to 64	427	197	93	44	47	4	0	5	1	12	7	17
65 to 69	344	143	82	39	32	7	1	6	1	13	1	19
70 to 74	294	100	84	36	38	2	0	3	2	9	3	17
75 and older	510	136	103	87	86	11	2	10	1	22	13	39
Unknown	333	158	70	25	18	0	0	3	1	11	2	45

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115 and 3.122.

[a] Pushed is included in personal weapons.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 10.

Table 3.126

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964-87

Age of victim	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Infant (under 1)	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1 to 4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 to 14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
15 to 19	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16
25 to 29	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	15	15
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
55 to 59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
60 to 64	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
70 to 74	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
75 and older	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Total[a]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	8,773	9,552	11,114	12,503	13,575	13,649	16,183	15,832	17,123	18,632	18,642

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115 and 3.122.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 22; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17, Table 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 19; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	9
16	16	16	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
15	15	16	16	17	16	16	17	17	17	18	18
11	12	12	12	13	14	13	13	13	14	14	14
9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
7	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16,605	18,033	18,714	20,591	21,860	20,053	19,485	18,673	16,689	17,545	19,257	17,859

Table 3.127

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-87

Year	Sex of victim		Total[a]	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	Male	Female		
1964	74%	26%	100%	7,990
1965	74	26	100	8,773
1966	74	26	100	9,552
1967	75	25	100	11,114
1968	78	22	100	12,503
1969	78	22	100	13,575
1970	78	22	100	13,649
1971	79	21	100	16,183
1972	78	22	100	15,832
1973	77	23	100	17,123
1974	77	23	100	18,632
1975	76	24	100	18,642
1976	76	24	100	16,605
1977	75	25	100	18,033
1978	76	24	100	18,714
1979	77	23	100	20,591
1980	77	23	100	21,860
1981	77	23	100	20,053
1982	76	24	100	19,485
1983	76	24	100	18,673
1984	75	25	100	16,689
1985	74	26	100	17,545
1986	75	25	100	19,257
1987	74	26	100	17,859

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115 and 3.122.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 22; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 9; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 3.128

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race of victim, United States, 1964-87

Year	Race of victim				
	White	Black	All others (including race unknown)	Total[a]	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
1964	45%	54%	1%	100%	7,990
1965	45	54	1	100	8,773
1966	45	54	1	100	9,552
1967	45	54	1	100	11,114
1968	45	54	1	100	12,503
1969	44	55	2	100	13,575
1970	44	55	1	100	13,649
1971	44	55	2	100	16,183
1972	45	53	2	100	15,832
1973	47	52	1	100	17,123
1974	48	50	2	100	18,632
1975	51	47	2	100	18,642
1976	51	47	2	100	16,605
1977	52	45	2	100	18,033
1978	54	44	2	100	18,714
1979	54	43	2	100	20,591
1980	53	42	4	100	21,860
1981	54	44	2	100	20,053
1982	55	42	2	100	19,485
1983	55	42	3	100	18,673
1984	56	41	3	100	16,689
1985	56	42	3	100	17,545
1986	53	44	3	100	19,257
1987	52	45	3	100	17,859

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115 and 3.122.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 21; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.129

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1987

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other	Unknown
Total	17,859	13,165	4,676	18	9,355	7,995	376	133
Infant (under 1)	232	134	98	0	141	79	8	4
1 to 4	303	146	157	0	170	125	7	1
5 to 9	119	60	58	1	67	43	6	3
10 to 14	205	117	88	0	108	92	2	3
15 to 19	1,539	1,205	334	0	654	854	24	7
20 to 24	2,936	2,289	647	0	1,348	1,510	70	8
25 to 29	3,143	2,370	773	0	1,557	1,514	60	12
30 to 34	2,443	1,843	599	1	1,224	1,155	48	16
35 to 39	1,816	1,390	425	1	990	780	37	9
40 to 44	1,234	929	305	0	689	503	35	7
45 to 49	838	645	193	0	508	305	20	5
50 to 54	625	481	144	0	355	248	14	8
55 to 59	518	387	131	0	304	200	12	2
60 to 64	427	301	126	0	283	135	7	2
65 to 69	344	220	124	0	223	114	6	1
70 to 74	294	172	122	0	193	98	3	0
75 and older	510	238	272	0	376	125	8	1
Unknown	333	238	80	15	165	115	9	44

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115 and 3.122.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.130

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1987

Characteristics of victim	Total victims/ offenders	Characteristics of offender						
		Race				Sex		
		White	Black	Other	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown
Race								
White	5,268	4,605	571	52	40	4,659	569	40
Black	4,719	285	4,410	9	15	3,875	829	15
Other	195	52	25	115	3	168	24	3
Unknown	46	15	10	1	20	23	3	20
Sex								
Male	7,431	3,418	3,851	125	37	6,215	1,179	37
Female	2,751	1,524	1,155	51	21	2,487	243	21
Unknown	46	15	10	1	20	23	3	20
Total	10,228	4,957	5,016	177	78	8,725	1,425	78

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115 and 3.122. These data pertain only to the 10,228 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters in which there was a single offender and a single victim.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 9.

Table 3.131

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-87

Year	Type of weapon				Total[a]	Total number of robberies
	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed		
1974	45%	13%	8%	34%	100%	422,989
1975	45	12	8	35	100	444,937
1976	43	13	8	36	100	410,651
1977	42	13	8	37	100	391,128
1978	41	13	9	37	100	408,358
1979	40	13	9	38	100	458,749
1980	40	13	9	38	100	530,070
1981	40	13	9	38	100	548,038
1982	40	14	9	37	100	522,823
1983	37	14	10	40	100	489,227
1984	36	13	9	42	100	435,732
1985	35	13	9	42	100	461,725
1986	34	14	10	43	100	531,468
1987	33	14	10	44	100	498,632

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115 and 3.122.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1974, pp. 26, 160; 1975, pp. 26, 160; 1976, pp. 21, 153; 1977, pp. 19, 153; 1978, pp. 19, 170; 1979, pp. 18, 170; 1980, pp. 19, 173; 1981, pp. 18, 144; 1982, pp. 18, 149; 1983, pp. 18, 152; 1984, pp. 18, 145; 1985, pp. 18, 147; 1986, pp. 18, 147; 1987, pp. 18, 146 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.132

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1987

Region	Total[a]	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Northeast	100.0%	25.3%	17.0%	12.0%	45.6%
Midwest	100.0	32.6	10.9	10.9	45.7
South	100.0	39.7	11.6	8.8	40.0
West	100.0	33.8	14.2	8.1	43.8
Total	100.0	33.0	13.5	9.9	43.5

Note: See Note, table 3.115. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 18.

Table 3.133

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-87

	Place of occurrence								
Year	Street/ highway	Commer- cial house	Gas or service station	Conve- nience store	Residence	Bank	Miscel- laneous	Total[a]	Total number of robberies
1973	49%	17%	4%	6%	11%	1%	14%	100%	328,782
1974	50	17	3	6	12	1	11	100	375,901
1975	51	16	4	6	12	1	10	100	395,660
1976	47	15	5	6	12	1	14	100	399,674
1977	46	15	6	7	12	1	14	100	377,041
1978	47	14	6	7	11	1	13	100	393,814
1979	49	14	4	7	11	2	13	100	452,743
1980	52	14	4	7	11	2	11	100	533,053
1981	52	13	4	6	11	1	12	100	553,784
1982	54	12	4	6	11	1	12	100	492,793
1983	54	11	3	6	11	1	13	100	454,397
1984	54	12	3	6	11	1	13	100	409,042
1985	55	12	3	6	10	1	12	100	457,123
1986	56	12	3	5	10	1	12	100	513,423
1987	54	13	3	6	10	1	12	100	498,632

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115, 3.120, and 3.122.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1973, p. 120, Table 22; 1974, p. 178, Table 26; 1975, p. 178, Table 26; 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, pp. 18, 146 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.134

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-87

	Type of weapon used					
Year	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon; club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons	Total[a]	Total number of aggravated assaults
1964	15%	40%	23%	22%	100%	159,524
1965	17	36	22	25	100	185,115
1966	19	34	22	25	100	208,043
1967	21	33	22	24	100	229,470
1968	23	31	24	22	100	255,906
1969	24	30	25	22	100	280,902
1970	24	28	24	23	100	300,263
1971	25	27	24	24	100	333,084
1972	25	26	23	25	100	349,245
1973	26	25	23	27	100	382,586
1974	25	24	23	27	100	409,886
1975	25	24	25	27	100	436,172
1976	24	24	26	27	100	459,761
1977	23	23	27	26	100	485,078
1978	22	23	28	27	100	531,006
1979	23	22	28	27	100	586,914
1980	24	22	28	27	100	622,879
1981	24	22	28	26	100	603,161
1982	22	23	28	26	100	611,134
1983	21	24	29	26	100	604,406
1984	21	23	31	25	100	594,440
1985	21	23	31	25	100	663,891
1986	21	22	32	25	100	794,573
1987	21	21	32	25	100	792,987

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115 and 3.122.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1964, pp. 9, 92; 1965, pp. 8, 94; 1966, pp. 9, 96; 1967, pp. 11, 100; 1968, pp. 10, 96; 1969, pp. 10, 94; 1970, pp. 12, 104; 1971, pp. 12, 100; 1972, pp. 10, 102; 1973, pp. 11, 104; 1974, pp. 20, 160; 1975, pp. 20, 160; 1976, pp. 13, 153; 1977, pp. 21, 153; 1978, pp. 21, 168; 1979, pp. 20, 170; 1980, pp. 21, 73; 1981, pp. 20, 144; 1982, pp. 22, 149; 1983, pp. 23, 152; 1984, pp. 23, 145; 1985, pp. 23, 147; 1986, pp. 22, 147; 1987, pp. 23, 146 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.135

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1987

		Type of weapon used			
Region	Total[a]	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon; club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0%	14.9%	25.3%	34.7%	25.1%
Midwest	100.0	24.4	22.7	34.2	18.7
South	100.0	25.6	23.4	31.5	19.5
West	100.0	17.7	15.5	28.7	38.1
Total	100.0	21.4	21.4	31.8	25.4

Note: See Note, table 3.115. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 23.

Table 3.136

Percent distribution of burglaries known to police

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-87

Year	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)			Total[a]	Total number of burglaries
	Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown		
1976	22%	25%	16%	23%	5%	9%	100%	2,912,050
1977	23	26	16	21	5	9	100	2,832,287
1978	22	26	16	20	6	10	100	2,929,403
1979	21	26	16	21	6	10	100	3,142,796
1980	21	28	17	18	5	10	100	3,577,928
1981	22	29	17	18	5	9	100	3,520,825
1982	22	27	16	19	6	10	100	3,078,604
1983	23	26	18	18	6	10	100	2,859,583
1984	22	27	18	17	6	10	100	2,652,289
1985	21	27	18	17	6	10	100	2,860,605
1986	22	28	18	17	6	10	100	3,039,955
1987	21	28	18	16	6	10	100	2,945,073

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115 and 3.122.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.137

Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police

By type of target, United States, 1973-87

Year	Type of target										
	Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except acces-sories)	Motor vehicle acces-sories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin-operated machines	All others	Total[a]	Total number of larceny-thefts
1973	1%	2%	11%	17%	16%	17%	17%	1%	18%	100%	3,175,300
1974	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	1	17	100	4,091,787
1975	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	1	18	100	4,842,335
1976	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18	100	5,799,785
1977	1	2	11	17	20	11	16	1	20	100	5,524,660
1978	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	1	21	100	5,676,249
1979	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	1	22	100	6,259,041
1980	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	1	23	100	6,764,087
1981	1	2	11	18	19	9	17	1	22	100	6,743,638
1982	1	1	12	19	20	9	16	1	21	100	6,458,876
1983	1	1	13	19	19	8	16	1	22	100	6,185,011
1984	1	1	13	19	18	8	16	1	22	100	5,899,388
1985	1	1	14	20	17	8	16	1	23	100	6,453,030
1986	1	1	15	21	17	7	15	1	22	100	6,822,986
1987	1	1	15	21	17	6	15	1	23	100	6,851,548

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115 and 3.122.

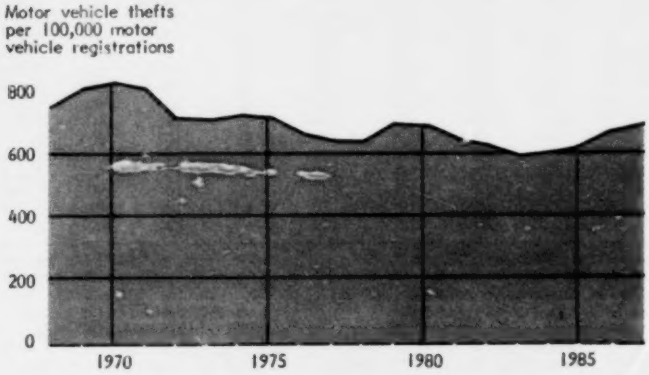
[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1973, p. 120, Table 22; 1974, p. 178, Table 26; 1975, p. 178, Table 26; 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 18; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.4

Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations) of motor vehicle thefts known to police

United States, 1968-87



Note: This figure was constructed from data compiled by the Insurance Information Institute. Data on motor vehicle registrations were obtained from the Federal Highway Administration. Registration figures include motorcycles. Theft data are Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates.

Source: Insurance Information Institute, Insurance Facts, 1978, p. 63; 1988-89 Property/Casualty Fact Book, p. 104 (New York: Insurance Information Institute). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.138

Bank fraud and embezzlement investigations completed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation

By type of institution and jurisdiction, 1987

Jurisdiction	Total	Type of institution		
		Banks	Credit unions	Savings and loans
Total	11,807	9,316	498	1,993
Alabama	153	117	15	21
Alaska	16	12	3	1
Arizona	50	41	4	5
Arkansas	87	68	4	15
California	2,277	1,631	61	585
Colorado	199	135	10	54
Connecticut	146	120	8	18
Delaware	22	22	0	0
District of Columbia	77	57	2	18
Florida	820	684	17	119
Georgia	544	468	31	45
Guam	7	6	0	1
Hawaii	58	51	4	3
Idaho	37	24	4	9
Illinois	455	324	19	112
Indiana	135	120	4	11
Iowa	70	58	7	5
Kansas	113	99	4	10
Kentucky	59	44	10	5
Louisiana	229	182	15	32
Maine	30	25	2	3
Maryland	332	271	12	49
Massachusetts	206	162	8	36
Michigan	178	153	15	10
Minnesota	153	134	4	15
Mississippi	171	117	9	45
Missouri	195	148	13	34
Montana	31	26	2	3
Nebraska	63	59	1	3
Nevada	30	21	3	6
New Hampshire	12	9	3	0
New Jersey	545	414	10	121
New Mexico	40	23	5	12
New York	702	607	22	73
North Carolina	344	305	15	24
North Dakota	10	8	0	2
Ohio	511	427	18	66
Oklahoma	156	138	6	12
Oregon	51	41	5	5
Pennsylvania	502	450	27	25
Puerto Rico	34	29	0	5
Rhode Island	34	33	0	1
South Carolina	108	87	6	15
South Dakota	23	18	4	1
Tennessee	196	178	5	13
Texas	1,069	737	48	284
Utah	25	21	2	2
Vermont	13	13	0	0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	1
Virginia	218	181	17	20
Washington	85	70	4	11
West Virginia	61	50	6	5
Wisconsin	111	86	3	22
Wyoming	13	12	1	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1987-December 31, 1987," pp. 20, 21. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.)

Table 3.139

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1982-87

Jurisdiction	1982				1983				1984				1985			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act
Total	6,381	551	203	175	6,138	396	231	174	6,607	484	245	128	5,427	359	209	106
Alabama	31	11	5	6	38	7	2	0	31	7	5	3	37	15	4	0
Alaska	21	1	0	1	17	1	0	0	22	2	0	0	12	4	0	0
Arizona	105	11	4	3	106	8	6	12	92	10	5	5	110	9	5	5
Arkansas	15	9	4	1	12	6	3	0	17	4	1	0	15	3	1	0
California	2,423	59	23	26	2,627	55	31	35	2,293	137	30	16	1,806	62	27	12
Colorado	76	8	2	0	80	4	1	4	92	5	4	1	54	4	3	3
Connecticut	62	7	1	3	31	4	0	1	45	5	5	0	32	1	4	0
Delaware	8	4	2	0	11	1	0	1	20	0	3	1	8	0	0	0
District of Columbia	46	2	1	0	70	0	3	2	55	2	1	1	39	1	0	0
Florida	292	37	16	8	306	36	17	6	362	19	7	9	424	12	14	4
Georgia	84	20	1	5	68	7	8	1	84	5	6	0	120	11	4	3
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	45	2	0	0	27	4	3	0	41	1	1	0	31	0	0	0
Idaho	13	0	1	3	8	0	0	2	9	1	0	0	17	3	0	1
Illinois	64	16	8	3	88	8	13	8	76	8	11	3	57	5	6	3
Indiana	99	9	2	4	76	5	2	3	101	5	1	3	57	15	3	3
Iowa	14	3	2	0	11	1	4	0	13	4	3	0	20	5	0	0
Kansas	27	0	1	3	30	2	1	0	28	4	4	1	13	6	1	1
Kentucky	51	14	1	3	30	8	2	1	39	7	0	1	32	2	1	4
Louisiana	87	11	4	1	61	17	6	1	69	14	13	2	56	10	11	5
Maine	11	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
Maryland	115	11	10	6	116	6	4	3	126	8	8	3	99	6	9	4
Massachusetts	85	5	6	0	85	3	5	1	140	1	5	1	163	2	7	0
Michigan	115	31	6	2	97	8	15	2	109	8	4	2	91	10	5	0
Minnesota	64	11	2	3	58	7	2	1	53	15	19	2	43	8	4	1
Mississippi	32	11	3	3	25	4	4	1	27	7	6	0	31	4	3	1
Missouri	48	8	5	1	59	7	4	4	52	10	0	1	63	9	1	0
Montana	3	1	0	0	2	3	3	0	8	0	1	1	6	1	3	0
Nebraska	19	4	3	1	11	1	1	0	14	1	1	0	24	1	0	1
Nevada	93	16	0	2	75	3	0	0	51	9	2	1	45	3	2	2
New Hampshire	7	2	0	0	5	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	5	3	1	0
New Jersey	123	24	1	12	128	12	2	4	68	17	7	7	102	9	6	3
New Mexico	15	2	1	0	18	2	1	1	36	3	3	1	21	2	3	2
New York	589	40	4	11	476	25	13	6	502	26	9	7	432	18	6	8
North Carolina	89	6	0	5	72	17	3	2	113	34	4	7	92	13	9	1
North Dakota	6	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Ohio	201	38	23	7	153	14	9	22	237	15	6	13	179	26	5	8
Oklahoma	29	10	2	9	28	16	3	4	23	5	2	1	17	9	1	2
Oregon	161	3	1	1	241	1	4	1	207	5	3	4	215	5	12	2
Pennsylvania	240	19	6	5	195	8	10	4	145	17	12	3	165	11	9	1
Puerto Rico	6	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	20	2	0	0
Rhode Island	6	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
South Carolina	28	12	5	3	28	8	1	2	26	5	4	3	34	9	2	1
South Dakota	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tennessee	68	18	3	3	53	7	5	2	67	2	3	2	65	3	6	2
Texas	282	17	10	11	213	28	20	29	139	19	15	7	171	21	15	11
Utah	41	0	0	7	31	0	1	1	21	1	1	5	33	1	1	1
Vermont	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	112	20	6	4	124	21	5	4	140	19	6	3	112	6	4	4
Washington	130	3	3	7	95	8	5	0	173	7	3	1	174	1	2	3
West Virginia	7	4	2	0	4	1	1	1	15	3	1	0	6	0	1	1
Wisconsin	81	6	19	1	27	4	5	1	47	5	13	1	52	6	7	2
Wyoming	6	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0

Note: These bank crime statistics were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute include robbery, burglary (entry of bank and/or theft from bank during non-business hours), and larceny (theft not involving direct confrontation between offender and bank personnel or customers) of commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Violations of the Hobbs Act involve extortion and kidnaping of bank officials or their families.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1982-June 30, 1982," pp. 15, 16; "July 1, 1982-December 31, 1982," pp. 15, 16; "January 1, 1983-June 30, 1983," pp. 15, 16; "July 1, 1983-December 31, 1983," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1984-December 31, 1984," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1985-December 31, 1985," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1986-December 31, 1986," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1987-December 31, 1987," pp. 13, 14. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1986				1987			
Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act
5,672	397	209	78	6,078	312	187	73
37	5	4	1	32	5	3	1
14	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
170	32	1	2	153	9	4	4
27	6	1	1	34	1	0	2
2,009	70	17	17	2,019	53	23	8
56	5	6	2	81	5	3	4
37	0	0	0	34	1	5	0
8	1	2	0	4	0	2	0
19	1	0	0	28	2	0	2
382	28	8	4	514	8	14	1
121	5	2	4	159	3	6	4
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	4	0	2	65	1	4	0
9	0	1	0	15	2	1	0
48	4	12	1	57	7	14	3
64	21	3	2	54	10	2	0
26	2	1	0	23	4	2	0
19	6	0	1	29	11	1	3
45	4	20	0	59	6	4	1
64	5	2	1	54	8	3	1
8	1	2	0	7	0	0	0
150	17	6	0	180	2	4	0
98	6	4	0	95	4	6	0
135	8	10	2	83	3	6	0
50	3	2	0	31	11	3	0
22	6	5	0	30	2	0	0
33	7	2	2	56	8	5	2
3	1	3	0	5	0	1	0
15	1	0	1	10	1	1	1
65	2	1	0	59	2	1	0
3	0	0	0	8	0	0	1
56	4	4	3	54	1	8	1
14	1	2	0	26	1	0	0
274	11	11	0	675	15	8	0
90	9	2	4	118	7	7	1
1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
163	17	5	3	144	17	8	4
29	9	3	0	54	4	3	0
328	2	0	2	188	2	5	5
168	13	6	4	104	14	9	0
15	1	0	0	18	3	0	1
5	0	0	0	7	1	0	0
27	4	2	0	34	13	2	2
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	6	11	5	74	11	4	5
251	27	9	9	236	20	7	4
32	1	2	0	15	1	0	1
4	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	13	2	2	107	7	1	1
167	14	9	3	183	4	2	4
14	3	0	0	11	1	0	0
40	10	26	0	40	19	4	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0

Table 3.140

Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of victim, United States, 1987

Type of victim	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	118	14	47
Customer	12	0	9
Employee	50	1	31
Employee family	0	0	0
Perpetrator	25	12	X
Law officer	11	0	0
Guard	8	0	0
Other	12	1	7

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1987-December 31, 1987," pp. 5-7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.141

Assaults on Federal officers

By department and agency, 1979-87

Department and agency	Number of officers assaulted									Number of known offenders								
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total	622	724	728	712	580	672	808	629	690	539	592	593	611	547	555	533	456	599
U.S. Department of the Interior	25	19	29	22	11	47	30	9	33	22	20	25	21	17	46	26	9	30
Bureau of Indian Affairs	15	13	22	19	7	20	6	6	9	18	12	17	18	14	25	7	6	8
National Park Service	10	6	7	3	4	27	24	3	24	4	8	8	3	3	21	19	3	22
U.S. Department of Justice	208	243	316	252	143	146	211	192	310	169	184	249	220	131	115	147	134	270
Bureau of Prisons	99	120	111	115	59	60	51	60	33	79	102	99	101	58	55	42	44	31
Drug Enforcement Administration	2	52	95	63	18	32	92	53	80	2	35	64	47	19	21	45	36	66
Federal Bureau of Investigation	43	37	42	40	22	32	32	37	14	36	23	40	34	17	19	29	16	10
Immigration and Naturalization Service	41	19	46	22	18	14	21	31	118	36	17	34	22	16	12	18	25	110
U.S. and Assistant U.S. Attorney	4	9	8	4	5	4	8	7	45	2	4	2	10	5	4	6	10	32
U.S. Marshals Service	19	6	14	8	21	4	7	4	20	14	3	10	6	16	4	7	3	21
U.S. Department of the Treasury	358	406	333	395	396	438	524	369	270	330	352	273	332	370	359	329	263	231
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	32	28	31	9	15	5	17	16	5	25	30	19	11	8	5	10	12	5
Internal Revenue Service	254	316	251	347	334	409	465	323	220	261	277	217	290	324	331	291	230	193
U.S. Customs Service	36	25	25	15	19	3	15	4	21	39	22	16	12	17	6	8	2	9
U.S. Secret Service	36	37	26	24	28	21	27	26	24	25	23	21	19	21	17	20	19	24
Judicial branch	10	28	24	22	21	19	23	23	41	4	17	23	22	22	15	16	13	32
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	6	9	7
U.S. Postal Service	21	28	26	21	9	12	10	26	29	14	19	23	16	7	12	9	28	29
Postal Inspectors	4	13	4	6	2	1	5	5	10	3	9	4	5	1	1	4	7	10
Postal Security Police	17	15	22	15	7	11	5	21	19	11	10	19	11	6	11	5	21	19

Note: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Capitol Police. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for the investigation of assaults on personnel of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary. Customarily, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Capitol Police investigate assaults against officers assigned to their agencies. All assaults and threats of assault are included in the analysis even though no injury to an officer may have resulted, as are assaults that resulted in the death of an officer.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Assaults on Federal Officers, 1979, p. 7; 1981, p. 4, Table 1, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 49, Table 1; Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 52; and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 51. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.142

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-87

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-87	7,816	870	2,172	195	245	3,822	282	16	214
Killed									
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	7	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
1984[a]	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1985[a]	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1986[a]	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987[a]	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured									
1977	140	13	88	8	22	0	8	1	0
1978	121	8	91	5	13	0	4	0	0
1979	126	15	91	3	14	0	1	0	2
1980	116	6	85	11	7	0	8	0	1
1981	133	17	80	7	19	0	8	0	2
1982	123	13	73	8	4	0	7	1	17
1983	78	8	43	7	4	0	4	0	12
1984[a]	60	7	41	3	0	0	3	0	6
1985[a]	62	6	46	1	1	0	5	0	3
1986[a]	58	8	35	6	2	0	3	0	4
1987[a]	43	11	21	1	0	0	7	0	3
No injury									
1977	740	109	216	21	15	346	32	1	0
1978	649	83	157	14	26	336	28	4	1
1979	491	48	139	3	15	271	13	0	2
1980	604	64	154	8	18	326	23	1	10
1981	594	107	117	11	18	312	16	0	13
1982	587	69	104	16	11	324	26	0	37
1983	495	50	81	12	14	312	9	0	17
1984[a]	610	61	112	11	1	387	17	0	21
1985[a]	745	60	110	4	13	518	14	2	24
1986[a]	565	41	116	14	2	357	10	2	23
1987[a]	645	43	171	18	24	333	36	4	16

Note: See Note, table 3.141.

[a] Includes assaults on officers of the U.S. Capitol Police. Data for this agency are not available for years prior to 1984.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 5, Table 3; Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 54; and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986, p. 56; 1987, p. 53, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 56. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.143

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-87

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total	855	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	73
Disturbance calls	140	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	6	22
Bar fights, man with gun	86	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	9
Family quarrels	54	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	1	13
Arrest situations	355	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	43	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	5
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	131	15	19	22	17	14	11	8	12	9	4
Drug-related matters	59	6	6	9	2	6	7	4	6	7	6
Attempting other arrests	122	15	15	10	13	13	9	19	7	9	12
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	36	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	100	8	9	16	10	10	10	12	9	11	5
Ambush situations	81	12	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	5	4
Entrapment/premeditation	54	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	4
Unprovoked attack	27	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	3	0
Mentally deranged	18	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1
Traffic pursuits/stops	124	14	15	17	12	13	11	8	16	10	8

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the United States, its territories, Puerto Rico, and abroad. These tabulations include Guam and the Virgin Islands.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 17.

Table 3.144

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1978-87 (aggregate)

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment: 2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		Off-duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	855	123	289	141	10	3	54	132	103
Disturbance calls	140	32	34	42	2	0	1	14	15
Bar fights, man with gun	86	20	17	24	2	0	1	10	12
Family quarrels	54	12	17	18	0	0	0	4	3
Arrest situations	355	42	82	50	3	3	24	93	58
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	43	10	21	7	0	0	2	2	1
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	131	15	31	14	1	2	8	12	48
Drug-related matters	59	3	3	3	0	1	7	40	2
Attempting other arrests	122	14	27	26	2	0	7	39	7
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	36	7	7	2	0	0	13	6	1
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	100	14	49	12	3	0	4	9	9
Ambush situations	81	9	31	10	2	0	9	6	14
Entrapment/premediation	54	7	18	9	1	0	5	4	10
Unprovoked attack	27	2	13	1	1	0	4	2	4
Mentally deranged	18	3	4	8	0	0	0	2	1
Traffic pursuits/stops	124	16	82	17	0	0	3	1	5

Note: See Note, table 3.143.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 18.

Table 3.145

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1987

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment: 2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle: Alone	1-officer vehicle: Assisted	Foot patrol: Alone	Foot patrol: Assisted	Detective, special assignment: Alone	Detective, special assignment: Assisted	Off-duty
Total	73	10	23	14	1	0	4	13	8
Disturbance calls	22	4	5	9	0	0	0	2	2
Bar fights, man with gun	9	0	1	5	0	0	0	2	1
Family quarrels	13	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	1
Arrest situations	27	4	6	4	0	0	1	8	4
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Drug-related matters	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Attempting other arrests	12	3	2	4	0	0	0	3	0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
Ambush situations	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Entrapment/premeditation	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Unprovoked attack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mentally deranged	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	8	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1

Note: See Note, table 3.143.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 19.

Table 3.146

Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killed

By selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-87[a]

Characteristics of officers killed	1978 (N=93)	1979 (N=106)	1980 (N=104)	1981 (N=91)	1982 (N=92)	1983 (N=80)	1984 (N=72)	1985 (N=78)	1986 (N=66)	1987 (N=73)
Race										
White	91%	88%	86%	85%	84%	84%	85%	88%	89%	90%
Black	9	9	13	14	15	13	14	10	11	10
Other	0	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0
Sex										
Male	100	99	99	98	97	100	94	96	98	100
Female	0	1	1	2	3	0	6	4	2	0
Age										
Under age 25	14	9	12	13	9	10	6	5	8	11
25 through 30	30	20	26	23	24	30	28	26	30	26
31 through 40	30	41	43	42	44	45	40	35	29	32
41 and older	26	30	19	22	23	15	26	35	33	32
Length of service										
Less than 1 year of service	10	10	2	4	4	4	4	6	3	8
1 through 4 years of service	39	34	31	38	29	38	35	27	36	22
5 through 10 years of service	30	40	42	33	38	33	40	24	30	29
Over 10 years of service	31	26	27	29	32	26	24	49	32	41
In uniform	80	71	69	80	52	80	75	73	67	79

Note: See Note, table 3.143. Length of service was not reported for three law enforcement officers killed during the 1978-87 period.

[a]Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1978, p. 22; 1979, p. 22; 1980, p. 23; 1981, p. 18; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1983), p. 20; Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983, p. 20; 1984, p. 20; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 21; and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986, p.22; 1987, p.20. FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.147

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1978-87 (aggregate) and 1987

Characteristics of persons identified	1978 to 1987		1987	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,145	100%	85	100%
Age				
Under age 18	90	8	11	13
18 to 30	634	55	35	41
Sex				
Male	1,094	96	77	91
Female	51	4	8	9
Race, ethnicity				
White	632	55	55	65
Black	487	42	30	35
Other	26	2	0	0
Prior record				
Prior criminal arrest	797	70	46	54
Convicted on prior criminal charges	567	50	42	49
Prior arrest for crime of violence	358	31	22	26
On parole or probation at time of killing	264	23	19	22
Prior arrest on murder charge	57	5	1	1
Prior arrest on drug law violation	229	20	20	24
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	99	9	4	5
Prior arrest for weapons violation	329	29	17	20

Note: See Note, table 3.143. Percents do not add to 100 in the age category because all ages are not represented in the table. Multiple responses are possible for prior record.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 21. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.148

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By type of disposition, United States, 1976-85 (aggregate)

Type of disposition	Total	Percent
Persons identified	1,249	100%
Fugitives	5	(a)
Justifiably killed	149	12
Committed suicide	41	3
Identified but not charged	5	(a)
Arrested and charged	1,049	84
Persons arrested and charged	1,049	100
Guilty of murder	744	71
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	84	8
Guilty of crime other than murder	49	5
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	106	10
Committed to mental institution	24	2
Case pending or disposition unknown	30	3
Died in custody	12	1

Note: See Note, table 3.143. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

[a] Less than one half of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 22. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.149

Law enforcement officers assaulted

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1987[a]

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapon
Total	63,842	2,789	1,561	5,685	53,807
Percent of total	100.0	4.4	2.4	8.9	84.3
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	19,914	785	684	1,413	17,032
Percent	100.0	3.9	3.4	7.1	85.5
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,121	88	54	166	813
Percent	100.0	7.9	4.8	14.8	72.5
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	752	151	38	70	493
Percent	100.0	20.1	5.1	9.3	65.6
Attempting other arrests	13,600	447	198	896	12,059
Percent	100.0	3.3	1.5	6.6	88.7
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	590	7	9	66	508
Percent	100.0	1.2	1.5	11.2	86.1
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,584	61	59	291	7,173
Percent	100.0	0.8	0.8	3.8	94.6
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	5,945	436	195	663	4,651
Percent	100.0	7.3	3.3	11.2	78.2
Ambush (no warning)	225	99	5	67	54
Percent	100.0	44.0	2.2	29.8	24.0
Mentally deranged	1,005	56	86	92	771
Percent	100.0	5.6	8.6	9.2	76.7
Traffic pursuits and stops	6,265	192	60	1,145	4,868
Percent	100.0	3.1	1.0	18.3	77.7
All other	6,841	467	173	816	5,385
Percent	100.0	6.8	2.5	11.9	78.7

Note: These data are based on 8,957 agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during 1987. These agencies cover approximately 78 percent of the total population.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 43

Table 3.150

Law enforcement officers assaulted

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1987[a]

		Type of assignment							
			1-officer vehicle		Detective, special assignment		Other		
Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	2-officer vehicle	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	63,842	17,776	13,225	20,565	970	3,005	3,001	5,300	
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	19,914	6,119	3,825	8,374	190	341	307	758	
Percent	31.2	34.4	28.9	40.7	19.6	11.3	10.2	14.3	
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,121	390	211	364	18	61	29	48	
Percent	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.0	0.9	
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	752	270	97	122	20	121	74	48	
Percent	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.6	2.1	4.0	2.5	0.9	
Attempting other arrests	13,600	3,846	2,723	4,094	291	1,163	540	943	
Percent	21.3	21.6	20.6	19.9	30.0	38.7	18.0	17.8	
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	590	156	98	207	8	32	26	61	
Percent	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,584	1,560	1,309	1,700	85	302	710	1,918	
Percent	11.9	8.8	9.9	8.3	8.8	10.0	23.7	36.2	
Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	5,945	1,757	1,435	1,618	124	436	225	350	
Percent	9.3	9.9	10.9	7.9	12.8	14.5	7.5	6.6	
Ambush (no warning)	225	70	49	36	5	23	28	14	
Percent	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.3	
Mentally deranged	1,005	356	135	316	10	24	46	118	
Percent	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.5	2.2	
Traffic pursuits and stops	6,265	1,614	1,902	2,247	50	100	157	195	
Percent	9.8	9.1	14.4	10.9	5.2	3.3	5.2	3.7	
All other	6,841	1,636	1,441	1,487	169	402	859	847	
Percent	10.7	9.2	10.9	7.2	17.4	13.4	28.6	16.0	

Note: See Note, table 3.149.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 44.

Table 3.151

Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury

By type of weapon used, 1980-87

Type of weapon used	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury
Total victims	57,847	34.2%	57,116	35.9%	55,775	30.7%	62,324	33.4%	60,153	33.4%	61,724	33.7%	64,259	33.7%	63,842	33.3%
Firearm	3,295	22.5	3,330	18.3	2,642	16.4	3,067	21.8	2,654	20.1	2,793	20.8	2,852	22.3	2,789	21.7
Personal weapons	47,484	38.2	47,253	36.2	46,802	30.7	51,901	33.4	50,689	33.5	51,953	33.9	54,072	33.9	1,561	30.7
Knife or cutting instrument	1,653	34.4	1,733	34.3	1,452	27.0	1,829	31.4	1,662	30.0	1,715	27.4	1,614	29.9	5,685	38.4
Other dangerous weapons	5,415	38.0	4,800	40.6	4,879	39.1	5,527	40.2	5,148	42.2	5,263	41.1	5,721	38.3	53,807	33.5

Note: These data are based upon the number of agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during the particular year. Data for 1987 are based on 8,957 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1986 are based on 9,755 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population; 1985 data are based on 9,906 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1984 data are based on 10,002 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1983 data are based on 9,908 agencies covering approximately 85 percent of the total population; 1982 data are based on 8,829 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1981 data are based on 9,020 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1980 data are based on 9,235 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 45, Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.152

Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of incident, United States, 1976-87

Type of incident	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total	2,706	3,177	3,256	3,093	2,875	2,338	1,762	1,690	1,828	2,226	2,432	2,228
Bombings	870	1,058	963	901	922	805	597	575	648	720	842	816
Recoveries and seizures of explosives	579	853	987	1,167	908	637	503	499	566	828	879	740
Incendiary bombings	352	339	446	346	368	329	235	164	155	151	204	169
Thefts of explosives	327	227	362	335	349	243	201	208	212	219	170	122
Attempted bombings	319	319	287	179	163	152	127	131	144	169	167	157
Attempted incendiary bombings	101	81	71	44	68	99	41	40	34	63	58	45
Hoax devices	67	105	47	26	11	12	8	15	10	17	75	127
Noncriminal accidents	47	62	71	60	64	37	40	49	52	51	31	42
Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities	44	33	22	35	22	24	10	9	7	8	6	10

Note: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) and other law enforcement agencies; these reports may not include all explosives incidents. "Explosives incidents" are any explosives-involved situation impacting on ATF jurisdiction. "Bombings" are any incident in which a device constructed with criminal intent and using high explosives, low explosives, or blasting agents explodes. "Attempted bombings" are incidents in which a device designed or purposely contrived to detonate/ignite fails to function. Intent of activity was criminal in nature. This pertains to malfunctioning, recovered, and/or disarmed devices. "Incendiary bombings" are criminally-motivated bombing incidents in which an incendiary/chemical device that induces burning is used. "Hoax devices" are inactive or "dummy" devices designed to appear as bombs or explosive materials. (Source, 1987, pp. 3, 4.)

Bombing figures for the years 1976 and 1977 include 30 and 21 criminal accidents, respectively, that were separately enumerated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Explosives Incidents Report 1985, p. 9; and 1987, p. 9 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.153

Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By jurisdiction, 1976-87

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Alabama	7	20	21	9	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11
Alaska	8	7	9	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3
Arizona	11	16	14	9	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16
Arkansas	7	12	11	7	5	7	9	7	10	9	5	9
California	140	166	161	133	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183
Colorado	25	24	37	20	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31
Connecticut	5	16	16	9	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9
Delaware	4	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0
District of Columbia	6	4	10	2	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0
Florida	25	25	23	36	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77
Georgia	21	21	14	17	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13
Hawaii	7	1	0	3	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4
Idaho	11	2	6	6	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2
Illinois	107	151	74	85	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69
Indiana	18	18	25	24	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17
Iowa	1	8	4	8	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1
Kansas	5	14	6	4	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19
Kentucky	61	65	90	29	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9
Louisiana	10	7	6	10	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4
Maine	6	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4
Maryland	21	46	25	19	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18
Massachusetts	34	25	18	19	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6
Michigan	24	43	29	31	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37
Minnesota	13	6	12	21	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13
Mississippi	9	4	5	6	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3
Missouri	39	58	32	38	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20
Montana	6	6	1	10	2	7	3	1	1	1	5	10
Nebraska	2	7	3	6	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3
Nevada	6	6	3	5	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8
New Hampshire	2	4	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2
New Jersey	47	44	31	29	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22
New Mexico	7	6	11	12	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12
New York	76	100	115	54	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48
North Carolina	20	9	19	18	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12
North Dakota	0	0	1	3	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1
Ohio	136	107	83	71	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44
Oklahoma	12	21	9	21	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22
Oregon	31	24	23	20	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9
Pennsylvania	35	35	38	14	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25
Rhode Island	3	4	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5
South Carolina	7	8	6	9	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5
South Dakota	2	4	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6
Tennessee	37	29	32	55	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16
Texas	47	41	49	34	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53
Utah	6	33	19	9	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7
Vermont	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1
Virginia	21	40	38	49	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30
Washington	24	44	21	32	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32
West Virginia	12	12	17	24	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1
Wisconsin	11	5	21	18	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10
Wyoming	2	3	6	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2
Guam	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	10	21	47	27	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Note: See Note, table 3.152. Bombing incidents include "bombings" and "attempted bombings."

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Explosives Incidents Report 1985, pp. 10, 11; and 1987, pp. 10, 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.154

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-87

Year	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage[a] (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	18,711	10,517	4,899	2,021	1,274	$195,562,405	2,442	388
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173	7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157	9,886,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,088	613	238	135	27,003,981[b]	326[b]	69[b]
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
1978	1,301	768	349	105	79	9,161,485	135	18
1979	1,220	728	305	104	83	9,273,024	173	22
1980	1,249	742	336	99	72	12,562,257	160	34
1981	1,142	637	315	92	98	67,082,456[b]	133[b]	30
1982	795	485	194	77	39	7,202,848	99	16
1983	687	442	127	77	41	6,342,652	100	12
1984	803	518	127	118	40	5,618,581	112	6
1985	847	575	102	113	57	6,352,000	144	28
1986	858	580	129	101	48	3,405,000[b]	185[b]	14
1987	848	600	104	102	42	4,201,000	107	21

Note: Detailed information concerning each bombing incident reported as occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands is submitted by FBI field offices to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Local and State public safety agencies bring incidents within their jurisdictions to the attention of the field offices. Because not all bombing incidents constitute Federal violations within the FBI's investigative purview, these other law enforcement agencies greatly facilitate the reporting of occurrences and details of the incidents.

Bombing incidents refer to actual and attempted detonations of explosive or incendiary devices in violation of a State, local, or Federal law. Excluded from the tabulations are threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions, recoveries of explosive or incendiary devices, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks. (Source, 1987, p. 1.)

[a] Figures may not add to total because of rounding.

[b] Includes major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, or substantial damage to property.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bomb Summary 1982, Table 1; 1987, p. 4, Table 1; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO).

Table 3.155

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of target and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1987

Type of target	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage[a] (in thousands)	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	848	600	104	102	42	$4,201	107	21
Residence	246	169	41	25	11	604	23	10
Private residence	107	59	26	14	8	352	22	6
Apartment house	27	15	8	2	2	67	0	4
Other private property	112	95	7	9	1	186	1	0
Commercial operations	122	74	20	20	8	2,199	6	1
Office building	13	10	3	0	0	81	1	0
Industrial building	7	5	1	0	1	102	0	0
Bank	9	5	0	3	1	84	0	0
Theater	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hotel or motel	4	3	0	0	1	1	1	0
Other commercial building	89	51	16	17	5	1,931	4	1
Vehicles	161	108	19	25	9	512	13	2
Automobile	121	75	18	19	9	264	8	2
Other vehicle	39	32	1	6	0	238	5	0
Aircraft	1	1	0	0	0	10	0	0
School facilities	50	35	4	7	4	30	11	0
Public safety	6	6	0	0	0	13	1	0
Law enforcement:	6	6	0	0	0	13	1	0
Building	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vehicle	6	6	0	0	0	13	1	0
Other	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fire department and equipment	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Government property	18	11	1	5	1	64	6	1
Federal	6	5	0	1	0	12	0	0
State	2	1	1	0	0	45	0	0
Local	10	5	0	4	1	7	6	1
Persons	33	26	1	4	2	35	15	1
Public utilities	7	4	2	0	1	516	0	0
Recreation facilities	14	12	1	1	0	18	0	1
Telephone facilities	12	11	0	1	0	13	0	0
Other communication facilities	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Transportation facilities	8	7	1	0	0	15	0	0
Construction sites and equipment	6	5	0	1	0	128	0	0
Postal facilities and equipment	41	32	3	5	1	5	0	0
Churches	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Military facilities	3	1	1	0	1	(b)	0	0
International establishments	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Medical facilities	5	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Newspaper facilities	16	15	0	1	0	4	1	0
Open area	42	29	8	2	3	5	3	3
Unknown (premature detonation)	29	28	0	1	0	6	27	2
Other	28	25	0	3	0	32	1	0

Note: See Note, table 3.154.

[a] Because of rounding, monetary figures may not add to totals.
[b] Less than $500.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bomb Summary 1987, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 5.

Table 3.156

Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-87

Type of explosive	Amount stolen 1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Amount recovered 1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Blasting agents (lbs.)	24,036	31,476	4,975	35,891	7,132	8,210	4,705	12,822	16,046	319	3,065	3,793	1,603	4,147
Low explosives (lbs.)														
Black powder	325	558	1,034	418	428	170	150	19	41	363	319	1,044	261	588
Smokeless powder	973	73	47	0	87	115	0	114	6	49	312	162	625	414
Photoflash cartridge powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,302	NA	NA	NA
High explosives (lbs.)														
Potassium chlorate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	35	10	0	NA	NA	NA
Boosters	494	243	1,331	1,017	491	788	696	377	604	298	87	1,179	200	171
Military explosives	20	1,744	64	34	235[a]	2[a]	1[a]	407	2,072	120	159	329[a]	424[a]	285[a]
RDX	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TNT	0	127	11	101	(a)	(a)	(a)	95	589	23	145	(a)	(a)	(a)
Dynamite	21,317	29,267	25,588	28,468	24,013	24,945	8,372	24,546	22,574	20,755	9,962	22,536	16,635	14,226
Primer	1,461	474	821	2,171	562	1,676	1,304	47	124	170	247	339	148	1,004
Blasting caps (each)	33,990	42,466	26,455	33,086	46,352	31,497	33,112	11,386	17,000	15,053	12,061	29,571	17,017	15,619
Detonating card, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	80,356	56,047	85,813	106,537	85,066	127,588	47,450	48,375	82,887	57,492	79,306	87,820	111,033	31,311
Grenades (each)	40	0	191	93	1	35	10	96	138	49	402	314	295	299
Other (lbs.)[b]	291	150	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	79	140	174	17	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.152. "Blasting agents" refers to a specific type of explosive that can be classified as either a low or high explosive depending on how it is used. For this reason, it is separately enumerated. "RDX" refers to an extremely powerful explosive manufactured by the U.S. Army and found, in small quantities, in blasting caps, shells, and bombs.

[a] Military explosives and TNT have been combined since 1985.

[b] Other specific types of explosives were identified and combined in this category due to the small quantities involved.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Explosives Incidents Report 1987 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1988), pp. 28, 35, Table XV. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.157

Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-87

	Deaths	Injuries	Property damage (in millions)
1976	73	272	$12.1
1977	127	374	61.3
1978	68	707	27.5
1979	54	328	16.0
1980	91	483	31.2
1981	75	262	105.6
1982	56	221	12.3
1983	71	400	34.3
1984	47	288	74.9
1985	104	477	26.5
1986	64	373	29.3
1987	57	384	45.6

Note: See Note, table 3.152. These data include detonated and incendiary bombings, and criminal and noncriminal explosives incidents. The 1977 property damage figure includes approximately $50 million resulting from grain elevator explosions. The dramatic increase in the 1978 injury figure is due to two major incidents: 150 people in New York City were injured in the accidental, noncriminal explosion of an ice cream truck; 250 people in Kentucky and West Virginia were injured by illegal fireworks.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Explosives Incidents Report 1985, p. 9; and 1987, p. 9 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.158

Estimated number of fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to incendiary or suspicious structure fires

United States, 1987

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	758,000	4,880	$6,266,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	105,000	730	1,590,000
Incendiary fires	65,000	465	1,109,000
Suspicious fires	39,500	265	481,000

Note: The data above are weighted estimates from a survey conducted annually of fire departments drawn from the Fire Service Inventory File of the National Fire Protection Association. All U.S. fire departments that protect communities of 100,000 or more are included in the sample. For departments that protect less than 100,000 population, the sample is stratified by community size. Survey returns range from 2,600 to 3,100 departments annually. Readers are advised to see the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which "legal decision or physical evidence indicates that the fire was deliberately set." "Suspicious fires" are fires in which "circumstances indicate the possibility that a fire may have been deliberately set." "Suspicious circumstances" include multiple ignitions or a lack of accidental or natural ignition factors. "Civilians" include "anyone other than a fire fighter, and covers public service personnel such as police officers, civil defense staff, non-fire service medical personnel, and utility company employees." (Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States During 1985," Fire Journal 80(September 1986), p. 36.)

Source: Michael J. Karter, Jr., "U.S. Fire Loss in 1987," Fire Journal (September/October 1988), pp. 41, 44. Copyright© National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.159

Arson

By type of target, 1987

(12,649 agencies; 1987 estimated population 196,173,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent[a]
Total	84,371	100.0%
Total structure	46,490	55.1
Single occupancy residential	19,708	23.4
Other residential	8,762	10.4
Storage	4,541	5.4
Industrial/manufacturing	802	1.0
Other commercial	5,481	6.5
Community/public	4,428	5.2
Other structure	2,768	3.3
Total mobile	23,339	27.7
Motor vehicles	21,645	25.7
Other mobile	1,694	2.0
Other	14,542	17.2

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I index offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1987, 12,649 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data are from those 12,649 agencies. Users should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988) p. 37.

Table 3.160

Average cost of property damage to structures as the result of arson

By type of target, 1987

(12,649 agencies; 1987 estimated population 196,173,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Average damage
Total	84,371	$10,755
Total structure	46,490	17,550
Single occupancy residential	19,708	12,427
Other residential	8,762	12,481
Storage	4,541	15,054
Industrial/manufacturing	802	37,187
Other commercial	5,481	32,619
Community/public	4,428	18,189
Other structure	2,768	8,647
Total mobile	23,339	3,571
Motor vehicle	21,645	3,307
Other mobile	1,694	6,944
Other	14,542	561

Note: See Note, table 3.159. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988) p. 38.

Table 3.161

Arson of structures not in use

By type of structure, 1987

(12,649 agencies; 1987 estimated population 196,173,000)

Structure	Number of offenses	Structures not in use
Total	46,490	17.7%
Single occupancy residential	19,708	22.3
Other residential	8,762	12.1
Storage	4,541	20.8
Industrial/manufacturing	802	13.6
Other commercial	5,481	11.9
Community/public	4,428	8.2
Other structure	2,768	25.5

Note: See Note, table 3.159. "Structures not in use" are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988) p. 38.

Table 3.162

International terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property

By type of incident, 1981-86[a]

Type of incident	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total
Total	154	209	197	133	170	204	1,067
Armed attack	28	17	24	19	11	23	122
Arson	25	58	34	9	28	27	181
Bombing	68	108	92	72	96	135	571
Hostage taking and barricade	1	1	2	3	0	0	7
Kidnaping	10	8	9	14	19	10	70
Nonaerial hijacking	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Skyjacking	6	1	1	6	4	1	19
Other	16	15	35	10	11	8	95

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine State agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country (Source, 1986). New coding criteria for 1983 data have excluded nonterrorist hijackings, threats and hoaxes, arms smuggling, conspiracies, and events where the victim was a suspected terrorist. Terrorist assassinations, both completed and attempted, are categorized according to the method used and are now distinguished from executions and other forms of murder. Since 1984, data do not include political demonstrations; nonpolitical violence; conspiracies never activated; and nonviolent, premeditated, or defensive attacks. The Source notes that tallies of incidents are not necessarily comprehensive and are derived mainly from incident reports provided by host governments or by the international news media.

"Hostage taking and barricade" includes situations in which hostages are taken but there is no attempt to leave the scene. This information was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of State, Office for Combatting Terrorism. Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

[a] In some of these incidents, U.S. involvement was unintentional.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office for Combatting Terrorism, Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1985, p. 17, Table 3; 1986, p. 18, Table 1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.163

Regional distribution of international terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property

By type of incident, 1986[a]

Type of incident	Latin America	Western Europe	Middle East	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia/ Pacific	Total
Total	113	47	21	8	15	204
Armed attack	12	1	7	1	2	23
Arson	6	14	5	2	0	27
Bombing	84	32	4	5	10	135
Kidnaping	3	0	5	0	2	10
Skyjacking	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	8	0	0	0	0	8

Note: See Note, table 3.162.

[a] In some of these incidents, U.S. involvement was unintentional.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office for Combatting Terrorism, Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1986 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 1988), p. 18, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.164

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens or property

By type of victim or facility, 1981-86

Type of victim/facility	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total
Total	179	237	221	140	200	205	1,182
Business	43	83	52	38	65	81	362
Diplomat	36	36	33	27	15	29	176
Government	11	17	25	17	26	26	122
Military	42	57	65	23	31	17	235
Other	47	44	46	35	63	52	287

Note: See Note, table 3.162. The numbers presented are higher than the total number of incidents because of the capability of recording multiple victims and/or facilities attacked.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of State, Office for Combatting Terrorism.

Table 3.165

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens

By type of casualty, 1981-88

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Total
Total	47	19	386	42	195	112	54	232	1,087
Dead	7	8	271	11	38	12	7	192	546
Wounded	40	11	115	31	157	100	47	40	541

Note: See Note, table 3.162.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987, p. 1; 1988, p. 4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State); and tables provided by the U.S. Department of State. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.166

Criminal acts involving U.S. civil and foreign aviation

By type of act, 1983-87

	Type of act				
	Hijackings[a]			Bomb threats to	
		United States			
	Foreign	Actual	Prevented[b]	U.S. aircraft	U.S. airports
1983	15	18	7	442	188
1984	20	5	1	437	139
1985	22	4	4	477[c]	153[c]
1986	9	4	1	617[c]	376[c]
1987	9	4	0	401	238

[a] Includes scheduled air carrier and general aviation aircraft hijackings.
[b] Incidents in which it appeared the individuals involved intended to hijack an aircraft but were prevented from doing so by security procedures.
[c] An analysis of the period from June 1, 1985 through Apr. 30, 1986, reveals that this statistical "spike" may be attributed, in part, to extensive publicity given to aviation explosive incidents.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1987 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1988), Exhibits 1, 4, and 11. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.167

Results of airline passenger screening

United States, 1976-87

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Persons screened (millions)	413.6	508.8	579.7	592.5	585.0	598.5	630.2	709.1	775.6	922.7	1,055.3	1,095.6
Weapons detected												
Firearms	3,936	2,034	2,058	2,161	2,022	2,255	2,676	2,784	2,957	2,987	3,214	3,252
Handguns	1,913	1,730	1,827	1,962	1,878	2,124	2,559	2,634	2,766	2,823	2,984	3,012
Long guns	136	64	67	55	36	44	57	67	100	90	146	99
Other	1,887	240	164	144	108	87	60	83	91	74	114	141
Explosive/incendiary devices	8	5	3	3	8	11	1	4	6	12	11	14
Persons arrested												
For carriage of firearms/explosives	884	810	896	1,060	1,031	1,187	1,314	1,282	1,285	1,310	1,415	1,581
For giving false information	156	44	64	47	32	49	27	34	27	42	89	81
Other offenses detected												
Narcotics	332	282	250	201	176	219	305	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illegal aliens	798	957	1,328	1,689	1,600	1,421	1,388	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	1,149	393	775	149	174	98	67	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Screening consists of x-ray inspection of carry-on items, physical search of carry-on items, and weapons detector screening of individuals. The firearm category of "other" includes items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978, Exhibit 10; July 1 to December 31, 1984, Exhibit 7; July 1 to December 31, 1987, Exhibit 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.168

Crime insurance policies in effect in December 1988 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1988

By type of policy and coverage, United States

Type of policy and coverage	Policies in effect in December 1988: Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Claims paid in 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1988: Number	Amount
Residential policies	19,590	$163,483	$2,021,692	581	$813,224.68
Commercial policies	7,236	92,921	5,923,906	1,260	6,872,704.05
Robbery	891	4,794	700,377	91	239,816.88
Burglary	3,531	42,844	2,316,626	550	3,607,387.83
Combination	2,814	X	X	X	X
Robbery	X	14,627	X	194	646,053.83
Burglary	X	30,565	X	425	2,379,446.22
Total	26,826	$256,404	$7,945,598	1,841	$7,685,928.73

Note: The Federal Crime Insurance Program was established by Congress in 1970. It is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency through its Federal Insurance Administration, which is authorized to offer Federal crime insurance policies in States in which it is concluded that there exists a critical problem in the availability of crime insurance. In 1988, 14 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands were participating in the program. Policies, offered both to individuals and businesses, cover losses due to robbery and burglary.

"Annual written premiums" are the payments that would be received if all policies were in effect for the entire year. A "combination" policy provides different coverage limits for robbery and burglary.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.169

Federal crime insurance policies and amount of insurance in effect

By jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1988

Jurisdiction	Policies in effect: Residential	Commercial	Total	Insurance in effect (in thousands): Residential	Commercial	Total
Total	19,590	7,236	26,826	$163,483	$92,921	$256,404
Alabama	706	13	719	5,785	95	5,880
California	1,568	550	2,118	13,246	8,096	21,342
Connecticut	81	20	101	660	259	919
Delaware	113	2	115	806	30	836
District of Columbia	47	72	119	387	918	1,305
Florida	1,462	702	2,164	13,103	9,423	22,526
Georgia	282	129	411	2,230	1,238	3,468
Illinois	266	330	596	2,129	2,928	5,057
Kansas	255	17	272	1,676	174	1,850
Maryland	61	99	160	498	1,202	1,700
New Jersey	1,142	221	1,363	9,459	2,777	12,236
New York	11,309	4,407	15,716	95,597	58,628	154,225
Pennsylvania	1,470	380	1,850	10,821	4,152	14,973
Rhode Island	19	21	40	154	144	298
Tennessee	125	96	221	977	774	1,751
Puerto Rico	565	153	718	4,995	1,823	6,818
Virgin Islands	119	24	143	960	260	1,220

Note: See Note, table 3.168.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Section 4

Characteristics and distribution of persons arrested

Most of the information presented in this section is derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Participating law enforcement agencies throughout the country report offenses to the FBI on a monthly basis. The FBI publishes summary statistics on the number and rate of arrests by the race, sex, and age of those arrested, and by population groups and geographical area. The number of offenses "cleared by arrest" is also presented. The number of police agencies and the population living within the jurisdictions of these agencies is also reported.

According to the Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines, an arrest is counted "each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited for criminal infractions other than traffic violations." A juvenile is counted as a person arrested if he/she commits an act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals taken into custody because one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same offense or for different offenses. Thus, the number of arrests does not reflect the actual number of people arrested.

An offense is "cleared by arrest" when at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution. The clearance rate for an offense is the ratio of the number of offenses of that type cleared to the number of offenses of that type known to the police.

The number of arrests is only one indicator of police activity. Police are called upon to perform many other functions including investigations and service calls. However, measures of these latter activities on the part of police are not available at the national level.

Data for law enforcement activities under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies are also presented in this section. These agencies include the Coast Guard, the Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Secret Service, and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

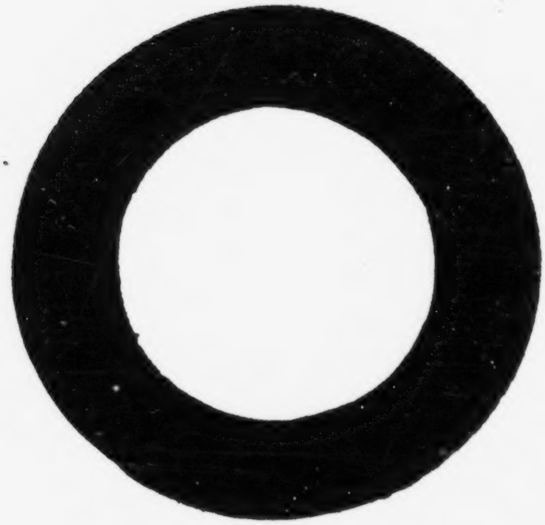


Table 4.1

Estimated number of arrests[a]

By offense charged, United States, 1987

Offense charged	
Total[b]	12,711,600
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	19,200
Forcible rape	36,310
Robbery	138,290
Aggravated assault	352,450
Burglary	443,400
Larceny-theft	1,469,200
Motor vehicle theft	169,300
Arson	18,000
Violent crime[c]	546,300
Property crime[d]	2,099,900
Total Crime Index[e]	2,646,200
Other assaults	787,200
Forgery and counterfeiting	93,900
Fraud	341,900
Embezzlement	12,700
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	139,300
Vandalism	273,500
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	191,700
Prostitution and commercialized vice	110,100
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	100,100
Drug abuse violations	937,400
Gambling	25,400
Offenses against family and children	58,700
Driving under the influence	1,727,200
Liquor laws	616,700
Drunkenness	828,300
Disorderly conduct	698,700
Vagrancy	36,100
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,836,700
Suspicion (not included in total)	13,500
Curfew and loitering law violations	89,500
Runaways	160,400

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. All of these crime categories, except manslaughter by negligence, are used to establish a crime index in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. The "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978. Unlike the tables from Crime in the United States presented in Section 3, arrest statistics for the crime of arson are complete and appear in the "Total Crime Index" and "Property crime" total.

Arrest statistics are compiled as part of this monthly data collection effort. Participating law enforcement agencies are instructed to count one arrest each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited for criminal infractions other than traffic violations. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals taken into custody because one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same type of offense or for different offenses. A juvenile is counted as a person arrested when he/she commits an act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult. Two offense categories, "curfew and loitering" and "runaway," are tabulated only for juveniles. Violations of local juvenile acts other than runaway and curfew and loitering law violations are included in the "all other" classification (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 60).

Data in this table are estimates based on arrest statistics for all law enforcement agencies in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, including those submitting reports for less than 12 months in 1987 (Source, p. 313).

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a] Arrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.
[b] Because of rounding, items may not add to totals.
[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e] Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 164.

Table 4.2

Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests

By offense charged and size of place, 1987

(Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding. Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.)

		Cities						
Offense charged	Total (10,616 agencies; population 202,337,000)	Total city arrests (7,222 cities; population 138,128,000)	Group I (56 cities 250,000 and over; population 41,870,000)	Group II (117 cities 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,030,000)	Group III (278 cities 50,000 to 99,999; population 18,926,000)	Group IV (573 cities 25,000 to 49,999; population 19,721,000)	Group V (1,408 cities 10,000 to 24,999; population 22,193,000)	Group VI (4,790 cities under 10,000; population 18,389,000)
Total	10,784,199	8,374,794	3,269,139	1,086,034	965,094	1,006,005	1,060,910	987,612
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	5,329.8	6,063.1	7,807.8	6,377.2	5,099.4	5,101.2	4,780.5	5,370.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,714	12,580	7,870	1,613	1,070	875	675	477
Rate	8.3	9.1	18.8	9.5	5.7	4.4	3.0	2.6
Forcible rape	31,276	24,133	11,733	3,452	2,924	2,402	1,983	1,639
Rate	15.5	17.5	28.0	20.3	15.4	12.2	8.9	8.9
Robbery	123,306	108,461	67,175	13,567	10,763	7,997	5,986	2,973
Rate	60.9	78.5	160.4	79.7	56.9	40.6	27.0	16.2
Aggravated assault	301,734	233,049	101,466	33,928	30,266	25,663	21,504	20,222
Rate	149.1	168.7	242.3	199.2	159.9	130.1	96.9	110.0
Burglary	374,963	278,660	97,228	42,197	40,753	35,719	34,216	28,547
Rate	185.3	201.7	232.2	247.8	215.3	181.1	154.2	155.2
Larceny-theft	1,256,552	1,068,714	331,399	157,771	157,613	157,424	157,770	106,737
Rate	621.0	773.7	791.5	926.4	832.8	798.3	710.9	580.4
Motor vehicle theft	146,753	117,418	62,481	13,308	12,394	10,261	10,134	8,840
Rate	72.5	85.0	149.2	78.1	65.5	52.0	45.7	48.1
Arson	15,169	11,382	4,003	1,488	1,445	1,511	1,464	1,471
Rate	7.5	8.2	9.6	8.7	7.6	7.7	6.6	8.0
Violent crime[c]	473,030	378,223	188,244	52,560	45,023	36,937	30,148	25,311
Rate	233.8	273.8	449.6	308.6	237.9	187.3	135.8	137.6
Property crime[d]	1,793,437	1,476,174	495,111	214,764	212,205	204,915	203,584	145,595
Rate	886.4	1,068.7	1,182.5	1,261.1	1,121.3	1,039.1	917.4	791.8
Total Crime Index[e]	2,266,467	1,854,397	683,355	267,324	257,228	241,852	233,732	170,906
Rate	1,120.1	1,342.5	1,632.1	1,569.7	1,359.2	1,226.4	1,053.2	929.4
Other assaults	671,938	539,898	206,142	84,701	62,662	66,443	66,178	53,772
Rate	332.1	390.9	492.3	497.4	331.1	336.9	298.2	292.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	78,817	58,427	16,957	9,793	7,361	7,737	9,233	7,346
Rate	39.0	42.3	40.5	57.5	38.9	39.2	41.6	39.9
Fraud	280,809	154,862	47,657	21,569	17,145	22,027	28,801	17,663
Rate	138.8	112.1	113.8	126.7	90.6	111.7	129.8	96.1
Embezzlement	10,639	6,974	1,908	1,669	993	1,117	750	537
Rate	5.3	5.0	4.6	9.8	5.2	5.7	3.4	2.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	119,048	95,190	34,031	14,118	13,500	13,145	11,788	8,608
Rate	58.8	68.9	81.3	82.9	71.3	66.7	53.1	46.8
Vandalism	230,088	186,911	55,670	22,426	24,159	26,527	30,723	27,406
Rate	113.7	135.3	133.0	131.7	127.7	134.5	138.4	149.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	165,650	135,014	62,985	18,977	16,035	13,766	12,287	10,964
Rate	81.9	97.7	150.4	111.4	84.7	69.8	55.4	59.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	100,950	95,047	72,447	12,645	5,886	3,057	679	333
Rate	49.9	68.8	173.0	74.3	31.1	15.5	3.1	1.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution)	85,627	65,068	28,747	9,005	7,746	7,458	6,460	5,652
Rate	42.3	47.1	68.7	52.9	40.9	37.8	29.1	30.7
Drug abuse violations	811,078	643,554	325,567	85,258	72,970	62,343	54,609	42,807
Rate	400.9	465.9	777.6	500.6	385.6	316.1	246.1	232.8
Gambling	22,762	19,948	15,279	1,507	953	890	846	473
Rate	11.2	14.4	36.5	8.8	5.0	4.5	3.8	2.6
Offenses against family and children	48,002	24,756	6,948	3,680	2,684	3,568	4,518	3,358
Rate	23.7	17.9	16.6	21.6	14.2	18.1	20.4	18.3
Driving under the influence	1,410,397	871,710	212,234	98,996	109,627	131,764	151,708	167,381
Rate	697.1	631.1	506.9	581.3	579.3	668.1	683.6	910.2
Liquor laws	505,021	398,676	96,170	32,314	41,873	56,409	73,529	98,381
Rate	249.6	288.6	229.7	189.7	221.3	286.0	331.3	535.0
Drunkenness	700,662	589,442	174,818	91,702	75,124	84,081	80,902	82,815
Rate	346.3	426.7	417.5	538.5	396.9	426.4	364.5	450.4
Disorderly conduct	599,622	541,789	222,677	61,863	53,942	59,162	70,255	73,890
Rate	296.3	392.2	531.8	363.3	285.0	300.0	316.6	401.8
Vagrancy	32,518	30,184	20,532	3,304	2,451	1,556	1,214	1,127
Rate	16.1	21.9	49.0	19.4	13.0	7.9	5.5	6.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,430,913	1,881,906	923,543	223,826	168,724	178,303	193,436	194,074
Rate	1,201.4	1,362.4	2,205.7	1,314.3	891.5	904.1	871.6	1,055.4
Suspicion (not included in totals)	11,670	10,321	5,139	508	1,202	1,087	1,258	1,127
Rate	5.8	7.5	12.3	3.0	6.4	5.5	5.7	6.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	77,556	74,994	32,358	6,376	6,697	8,497	12,237	8,829
Rate	38.3	54.3	77.3	37.4	35.4	43.1	55.1	48.0
Runaways	135,635	106,047	29,114	14,981	17,334	16,303	17,025	11,290
Rate	67.0	76.8	69.5	88.0	91.6	82.7	76.7	61.4

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1987. Population figures are July 1, 1987 population estimates for individual agencies (Source, p. 313). For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

[a] Includes only suburban county law enforcement agencies.

[b] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Counties		
Suburban counties[a] (1,101 agencies; population 40,230,000)	Rural counties (2,293 agencies; population 23,979,000)	Suburban areas[b] (5,088 agencies; population 82,894,000)
1,558,508	820,897	3,591,019
3,948.6	3,423.4	4,332.1
2,760	1,374	4,111
6.9	5.7	5.0
4,810	2,333	9,024
12.0	9.7	10.9
12,366	2,479	25,736
30.7	10.3	31.0
46,309	22,376	92,424
115.1	93.3	111.5
63.461	32,842	129,729
157.7	137.0	156.5
142,324	45,514	424,242
353.8	189.8	511.8
21,283	8,052	42,171
52.9	33.6	50.9
2,487	1,300	5,370
6.2	5.4	6.5
66,245	28,562	131,295
164.7	119.1	158.4
229,555	87,708	601,512
570.6	365.8	725.6
295,800	116,270	732,807
735.3	484.9	884.0
85,503	46,537	207,940
212.5	194.1	250.9
13,131	7,259	27,970
32.6	30.3	33.7
78,517	47,430	118,686
195.2	197.8	143.2
2,511	1,154	3,957
6.2	4.8	4.8
17,381	6,477	42,588
43.2	27.0	51.4
27,943	15,234	85,012
69.5	63.5	102.6
21,570	9,066	48,608
53.6	37.8	58.6
5,706	197	9,425
14.2	0.8	11.4
14,240	6,319	27,966
35.4	26.4	33.7
116,250	51,274	237,222
289.0	213.8	286.2
2,053	761	3,429
5.1	3.2	4.1
15,316	7,930	21,973
38.1	33.1	26.5
328,182	210,505	622,694
815.8	877.9	751.2
53,313	53,032	184,298
132.5	221.2	222.3
68,851	42,369	214,379
171.1	176.7	258.6
34,732	23,101	167,808
86.3	96.3	202.4
2,017	317	5,139
5.0	1.3	6.2
382,822	166,185	757,397
951.6	693.0	913.7
718	631	3,105
1.8	2.6	3.7
1,283	1,279	20,813
3.2	5.3	25.1
21,387	8,201	50,908
53.2	34.2	61.4

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[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e] Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 166, 167.

Table 4.3

Percent distribution of total U.S. population and persons arrested for all offenses

By age group, United States, 1987

Age group	U.S. resident population	Persons arrested
12 years and younger	18.8%	1.7%
13 to 15	4.1	6.4
16 to 18	4.6	13.0
19 to 21	4.6	13.5
22 to 24	5.0	13.0
25 to 29	9.0	18.3
30 to 34	8.8	13.1
35 to 39	7.7	8.4
40 to 44	6.4	4.9
45 to 49	5.1	2.9
50 to 54	4.5	1.9
55 to 59	4.6	1.3
60 to 64	4.5	0.8
65 and older	12.2	0.8

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1987 (Source, U.S. Department of Justice, p. 313). Because of rounding, percents do not add to 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 174, 175; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1987, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 1022 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 22, 23. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense, age group, and State, 1987

State	Total all classes[a]	Total Crime Index[b]	Violent crime[c]	Property crime[d]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Alabama: 212 agencies; population 3,314,000:												
Under 18	9,874	4,295	344	3,951	12	57	116	159	775	2,947	203	26
Total all ages	155,847	24,011	4,802	19,209	325	470	932	3,075	3,640	14,531	898	140
Alaska: 21 agencies; population 492,000:												
Under 18	7,657	3,016	112	2,904	0	3	10	99	524	2,191	173	16
Total all ages	49,783	9,759	1,401	8,358	24	123	86	1,168	1,225	6,601	411	121
Arizona: 84 agencies; population 3,046,000:												
Under 18	43,231	16,508	976	15,532	10	51	205	710	2,878	11,700	787	167
Total all ages	211,463	53,873	7,800	46,073	178	278	1,110	6,234	6,887	37,251	1,627	308
Arkansas: 177 agencies; population 2,330,000:												
Under 18	12,675	5,145	312	4,833	9	37	113	153	1,184	3,367	248	34
Total all ages	117,255	19,480	3,176	16,304	147	366	636	2,027	3,358	12,206	610	130
California: 691 agencies; population 27,520,000:												
Under 18	216,743	89,144	12,024	77,120	364	520	4,397	6,743	21,027	42,246	12,861	986
Total all ages	1,701,526	377,966	104,795	273,171	3,054	4,542	23,327	73,872	73,583	159,057	38,405	2,126
Colorado: 206 agencies; population 3,208,000:												
Under 18	45,301	16,362	1,005	15,357	17	70	204	714	2,501	11,374	1,269	213
Total all ages	236,516	45,829	5,993	39,836	165	441	1,007	4,380	5,252	31,777	2,452	355
Connecticut: 91 agencies; population 2,463,000:												
Under 18	27,901	9,735	1,000	8,735	12	64	349	575	1,841	6,020	779	95
Total all ages	177,270	39,909	7,340	32,569	164	366	1,659	5,151	5,799	24,913	1,609	248
Delaware: 53 agencies; population 573,000:												
Under 18	3,961	1,643	147	1,496	2	34	31	80	280	1,157	51	8
Total all ages	20,725	5,652	949	4,703	23	151	180	595	743	3,820	123	17
District of Columbia: 1 agency; population 622,000:												
Under 18	6,377	2,282	572	1,710	10	14	226	322	202	363	1,141	4
Total all ages	49,808	10,554	3,258	7,296	131	111	990	2,026	1,054	3,717	2,480	45
Florida: 696 agencies; population 11,796,000:												
Under 18	97,697	50,349	6,671	43,678	100	434	2,046	4,091	13,472	24,980	4,988	238
Total all ages	679,259	177,029	38,271	138,758	1,021	2,078	9,532	25,640	35,775	90,082	12,127	774
Georgia: 361 agencies; population 4,359,000:												
Under 18	9,676	4,408	418	3,990	21	38	122	237	1,110	2,620	236	24
Total all ages	188,252	34,643	8,009	26,634	465	566	1,660	5,318	6,495	18,530	1,366	243
Hawaii: 5 agencies; population 1,083,000:												
Under 18	16,139	5,711	290	5,421	6	22	162	100	882	3,911	592	36
Total all ages	54,802	12,474	1,297	11,177	67	143	470	617	1,715	8,455	948	59
Idaho: 93 agencies; population 951,000:												
Under 18	11,859	5,050	279	4,771	0	11	8	260	997	3,570	159	45
Total all ages	38,052	9,702	1,168	8,534	18	50	90	1,010	1,834	6,345	278	77
Illinois: 496 agencies; population 10,769,000:												
Under 18	109,812	39,322	3,805	35,517	99	375	2,162	1,169	6,361	26,110	2,751	295
Total all ages	478,461	113,022	15,238	97,784	1,089	1,695	5,799	6,655	14,029	76,958	6,117	680
Indiana: 121 agencies; population 3,188,000:												
Under 18	29,389	9,662	974	8,688	7	22	165	780	1,453	6,460	689	86
Total all ages	121,638	24,189	4,133	20,056	168	183	744	3,038	3,399	15,222	1,268	167

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense, age group, and State, 1987--Continued

State	Total all classes[a]	Total Crime Index[b]	Violent crime[c]	Property crime[d]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Iowa: 222 agencies; population 2,777,000:												
Under 18	19,187	7,282	416	6,866	1	33	80	302	1,306	5,109	348	103
Total all ages	87,762	21,615	3,151	18,464	51	124	347	2,629	2,946	14,677	652	189
Kansas: 129 agencies; population 1,987,000:												
Under 18	19,529	7,612	533	7,079	7	39	106	381	1,511	5,149	357	62
Total all ages	90,419	20,595	2,502	18,093	84	215	455	1,748	3,345	13,885	746	117
Louisiana: 81 agencies; population 2,665,000:												
Under 18	18,124	8,305	936	7,369	19	62	146	709	1,881	5,184	250	54
Total all ages	121,806	34,736	8,044	26,692	225	439	961	6,419	6,172	19,519	806	195
Maine: 134 agencies; population 1,177,000:												
Under 18	9,361	4,098	157	3,941	0	5	48	104	878	2,708	275	80
Total all ages	42,836	9,467	967	8,500	23	70	185	689	1,806	5,947	591	156
Maryland: 80 agencies; population 3,394,000:												
Under 18	27,481	12,333	1,807	10,526	26	112	707	962	2,242	5,811	2,314	159
Total all ages	163,966	40,577	8,457	32,120	256	538	2,668	4,995	7,923	19,586	4,293	318
Massachusetts: 86 agencies; population 1,621,000:												
Under 18	7,481	2,934	461	2,473	6	27	137	291	786	1,181	463	43
Total all ages	56,579	13,641	3,842	9,799	39	286	741	2,776	2,679	5,999	1,008	113
Michigan: 447 agencies; population 8,277,000:												
Under 18	58,721	24,300	3,674	20,626	214	370	1,010	2,080	4,656	14,095	1,641	234
Total all ages	342,172	77,792	20,098	57,694	1,739	2,194	4,852	11,313	13,028	39,991	3,886	789
Minnesota: 288 agencies; population 4,246,000:												
Under 18	39,155	15,942	958	14,984	12	85	263	598	2,287	10,876	1,663	158
Total all ages	153,912	38,245	4,816	33,429	112	519	995	3,190	4,748	25,472	2,950	259
Mississippi: 49 agencies; population 881,000:												
Under 18	6,113	2,791	170	2,621	6	38	48	78	778	1,690	135	18
Total all ages	52,288	10,941	1,862	9,079	126	195	339	1,202	2,223	6,412	381	63
Missouri: 159 agencies; population 3,066,000:												
Under 18	26,985	10,934	1,844	9,090	35	167	465	1,177	2,000	6,195	773	122
Total all ages	191,010	40,649	9,181	31,468	349	720	2,208	5,904	6,058	23,258	1,837	315
Nebraska: 203 agencies; population 1,420,000:												
Under 18	12,203	4,905	123	4,782	2	28	53	40	651	3,937	154	40
Total all ages	58,107	12,790	989	11,801	41	171	248	529	1,455	9,931	325	90
Nevada: 16 agencies; population 758,000:												
Under 18	9,566	2,931	239	2,692	3	30	71	135	554	1,991	139	8
Total all ages	74,248	12,092	2,089	10,003	77	243	646	1,123	2,075	7,483	405	40
New Hampshire: 81 agencies; population 829,000:												
Under 18	7,235	1,908	79	1,829	4	11	29	35	411	1,273	127	18
Total all ages	38,794	5,037	547	4,490	20	116	128	283	833	3,376	248	33
New Jersey: 533 agencies; population 7,371,000:												
Under 18	91,225	24,040	4,101	19,939	34	209	1,644	2,214	4,551	13,405	1,771	212
Total all ages	341,533	72,105	17,854	54,251	250	1,275	4,773	11,556	10,652	39,847	3,223	529
New Mexico: 44 agencies; population 898,000:												
Under 18	9,810	3,942	285	3,657	9	21	62	193	603	2,883	148	23
Total all ages	54,149	13,291	1,878	11,413	65	117	227	1,469	1,563	9,360	387	103

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense, age group, and State, 1987--Continued

State	Total all classes[a]	Total Crime Index[b]	Violent crime[c]	Property crime[d]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
New York: 547 agencies; population 16,589,000:												
Under 18	158,302	43,803	11,610	32,193	175	320	6,560	4,555	7,079	20,624	4,059	431
Total all ages	1,190,190	190,664	64,826	125,838	1,525	2,393	27,008	33,900	24,838	85,147	14,682	1,171
North Carolina: 320 agencies; population 5,518,000:												
Under 18	30,878	12,790	1,379	11,411	21	77	272	1,009	3,146	7,446	736	83
Total all ages	377,305	61,567	16,225	45,342	468	807	1,869	13,081	12,871	29,937	2,160	374
North Dakota: 70 agencies; population 591,000:												
Under 18	6,161	2,190	24	2,166	2	5	4	13	283	1,693	162	28
Total all ages	21,119	4,551	202	4,349	2	26	26	148	520	3,492	227	110
Ohio: 284 agencies; population 6,591,000:												
Under 18	61,331	18,914	1,667	17,247	25	258	678	706	3,480	12,049	1,502	216
Total all ages	305,769	55,411	10,331	45,080	418	1,209	3,171	5,533	8,647	32,992	2,876	565
Oklahoma: 280 agencies; population 3,240,000:												
Under 18	22,342	10,198	701	9,497	14	111	159	417	2,432	6,083	801	181
Total all ages	140,375	27,468	4,452	23,016	203	437	909	2,903	5,992	14,834	1,860	330
Oregon: 166 agencies; population 2,620,000:												
Under 18	28,010	11,708	484	11,224	16	53	221	194	2,155	7,974	922	173
Total all ages	111,833	34,220	3,157	31,063	148	319	1,285	1,405	5,319	23,033	2,442	269
Pennsylvania: 722 agencies; population 8,649,000:												
Under 18	85,907	21,706	3,332	18,374	32	216	1,768	1,316	4,162	11,633	2,290	289
Total all ages	312,906	70,134	17,278	52,856	550	1,354	6,512	8,862	11,907	35,043	5,103	803
Rhode Island: 42 agencies; population 930,000:												
Under 18	8,343	2,595	266	2,329	0	13	39	214	640	1,487	175	27
Total all ages	41,085	8,132	1,486	6,646	18	130	247	1,091	1,704	4,457	418	67
South Carolina: 131 agencies; population 3,013,000:												
Under 18	14,845	6,868	664	6,204	19	102	127	416	1,778	4,011	359	56
Total all ages	146,232	25,357	5,462	19,895	270	641	836	3,715	5,012	13,884	805	194
South Dakota: 39 agencies; population 333,000:												
Under 18	3,598	1,223	34	1,189	1	12	2	19	170	972	40	7
Total all ages	15,740	2,819	233	2,586	7	43	15	168	377	2,109	83	17
Tennessee: 133 agencies; population 2,572,000:												
Under 18	17,649	6,353	735	5,618	24	141	246	324	1,058	3,742	780	38
Total all ages	133,293	23,487	5,155	18,332	210	532	1,124	3,289	3,670	12,892	1,596	174
Texas: 760 agencies; population 16,442,000:												
Under 18	134,993	53,351	3,565	49,786	146	256	1,326	1,837	13,530	31,617	4,346	293
Total all ages	858,452	191,437	27,276	164,161	1,457	2,120	7,538	16,161	35,440	115,256	12,600	865
Utah: 86 agencies; population 1,466,000:												
Under 18	28,933	12,106	619	11,487	5	25	105	484	1,458	9,191	714	124
Total all ages	83,781	22,738	1,783	20,955	38	126	307	1,312	2,435	17,318	1,033	169
Vermont: 20 agencies; population 404,000:												
Under 18	1,180	593	24	569	0	3	2	19	171	376	21	1
Total all ages	9,627	2,226	257	1,969	2	34	17	204	507	1,391	57	14
Virginia: 393 agencies; population 5,800,000:												
Under 18	37,683	12,422	937	11,485	19	87	417	414	2,601	7,714	1,031	139
Total all ages	342,369	49,626	8,154	41,472	426	820	2,019	4,889	7,800	30,518	2,742	412

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense, age group, and State, 1987--Continued

State	Total all classes[a]	Total Crime Index[b]	Violent crime[c]	Property crime[d]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Washington: 152 agencies; population 3,612,000:												
Under 18	37,002	16,766	648	16,118	12	94	131	411	3,061	11,870	1,027	160
Total all ages	174,666	44,655	4,340	40,315	125	590	818	2,807	6,512	31,560	1,920	323
West Virginia: 294 agencies; population 1,877,000:												
Under 18	5,873	2,449	100	2,349	5	12	34	49	659	1,443	217	30
Total all ages	63,065	10,190	1,495	8,695	80	137	296	902	2,005	6,081	506	103
Wisconsin: 245 agencies; population 4,442,000:												
Under 18	82,272	23,844	1,282	22,562	29	130	395	728	3,491	17,009	1,825	237
Total all ages	293,017	55,399	6,522	48,877	262	714	1,272	4,274	6,539	38,949	3,008	381
Wyoming: 71 agencies; population 489,000:												
Under 18	4,530	1,256	40	1,216	0	5	7	28	185	952	61	18
Total all ages	21,640	3,449	464	2,985	6	59	36	363	486	2,334	138	27

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1987 (Source, p. 312). Complete arrest data were not available for Kentucky and Montana. Direct comparisons of arrest totals listed in this table should not be made with prior years. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a] Does not include traffic arrests.
[b] Includes arson.
[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 221-224.

Table 4.5

Arrests

By offense charged and age group, 1978 and 1987

(7,282 agencies; 1987 estimated population 177,340,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1978	1987	Percent change	1978	1987	Percent change	1978	1987	Percent change
Total	7,609,360	9,506,620	+24.9%	1,716,122	1,580,534	-7.9%	5,893,238	7,926,086	+34.5%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,456	15,064	+4.2	1,491	1,450	-2.7	12,965	13,614	+5.0
Forcible rape	21,584	27,917	+29.3	3,638	4,365	+20.0	17,946	23,552	+31.2
Robbery	108,239	114,439	+5.7	34,938	26,029	-25.5	73,301	88,410	+20.6
Aggravated assault	195,075	267,829	+37.3	31,439	34,034	+8.3	163,636	233,795	+42.9
Burglary	384,962	330,411	-14.2	198,436	115,772	-41.7	186,526	214,639	+15.1
Larceny-theft	862,001	1,122,037	+30.2	336,536	345,617	+2.7	525,465	776,420	+47.8
Motor vehicle theft	118,102	131,703	+11.5	58,229	52,363	-10.1	59,873	79,340	+32.5
Arson	13,649	13,383	-1.9	6,737	5,336	-20.8	6,912	8,047	+16.4
Violent crime[a]	339,354	425,249	+25.3	71,506	65,878	-7.9	267,848	359,371	+34.2
Property crime[b]	1,378,714	1,597,534	+15.9	599,938	519,088	-13.5	778,776	1,078,446	+38.5
Total Crime Index[c]	1,718,068	2,022,783	+17.7	671,444	584,966	-12.9	1,046,624	1,437,817	+37.4
Other assaults	349,545	593,049	+69.7	64,528	87,074	+34.9	285,017	505,975	+77.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	56,347	69,566	+23.5	6,550	6,115	-6.6	49,797	63,451	+27.4
Fraud	181,677	257,662	+41.8	6,852	17,934	+161.7	174,825	239,728	+37.1
Embezzlement	6,210	9,707	+56.3	632	864	+36.7	5,578	8,843	+58.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	85,231	106,879	+25.4	28,271	26,800	-5.2	56,960	80,079	+40.6
Vandalism	176,496	200,928	+13.8	100,464	82,849	-17.5	76,032	118,079	+55.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	118,954	146,920	+23.5	19,925	23,286	+16.9	99,029	123,634	+24.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	75,650	94,493	+24.9	1,941	1,934	-0.4	73,709	92,559	+25.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	51,859	75,494	+45.6	9,953	12,064	+21.2	41,906	63,430	+51.4
Drug abuse violations	477,213	737,094	+54.5	103,569	69,702	-32.7	373,644	667,392	+78.6
Gambling	44,672	21,202	-52.5	3,757	799	-78.7	40,915	20,403	-50.1
Offenses against family and children	41,064	43,058	+4.9	2,038	2,278	+11.8	39,026	40,780	+4.5
Driving under the influence	927,316	1,158,540	+24.9	33,880	15,967	-52.9	893,436	1,142,573	+27.9
Liquor laws	260,263	423,293	+62.6	82,129	110,816	+34.9	178,134	312,477	+75.4
Drunkenness	870,798	603,977	-30.6	54,737	16,840	-69.2	816,061	587,137	-28.1
Disorderly conduct	545,222	545,655	+0.1	98,522	81,041	-17.7	446,700	464,614	+4.0
Vagrancy	39,634	30,819	-22.2	5,367	2,079	-61.3	34,267	28,740	-16.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,407,935	2,174,723	+54.5	246,357	246,348	(d)	1,161,578	1,928,375	+66.0
Suspicion (not included in totals)	15,584	10,367	-33.5	4,284	1,968	-54.1	11,300	8,399	-25.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	59,365	70,314	+18.4	59,365	70,314	+18.4	X	X	X
Runaways	115,841	120,464	+4.0	115,841	120,464	+4.0	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1978 and 1987. Population figures are July 1, 1987 population estimates (Source, p. 313). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[b] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

[c] Includes arson.

[d] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 168.

Table 4.6

Arrests

By offense charged and age, United States, 1987

(10,616 agencies; 1987 estimated population 202,337,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and older	Under 10	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17	18
Total	10,795,869	557,278	1,781,240	9,014,629	47,725	135,773	373,780	320,871	422,392	480,699	504,876
Percent[a]	100.0%	5.2%	16.5%	83.5%	0.4%	1.3%	3.5%	3.0%	3.9%	4.5%	4.7%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,714	203	1,592	15,122	14	25	164	216	451	722	868
Forcible rape	31,276	1,660	4,909	26,367	107	362	1,191	921	1,108	1,220	1,231
Robbery	123,306	7,188	27,682	95,624	299	1,439	5,450	5,255	7,201	8,038	7,945
Aggravated assault	301,734	11,284	38,646	263,088	901	2,809	7,574	6,840	9,510	11,012	10,786
Burglary	374,963	47,601	132,162	242,801	4,342	12,312	30,947	24,686	29,508	30,367	27,496
Larceny-theft	1,256,552	162,255	388,788	867,764	15,418	47,973	98,864	67,449	80,347	78,737	70,156
Motor vehicle theft	146,753	14,056	58,573	88,180	238	1,706	12,112	13,767	16,167	14,583	11,006
Arson	15,169	3,851	6,139	9,030	1,078	1,152	1,621	882	728	678	572
Violent crime[b]	473,030	20,335	72,829	400,201	1,321	4,635	14,379	13,232	18,270	20,992	20,830
Percent[a]	100.0%	4.3%	15.4%	84.6%	0.3%	1.0%	3.0%	2.8%	3.9%	4.4%	4.4%
Property crime[c]	1,793,437	227,763	585,662	1,207,775	21,076	63,143	143,544	106,784	126,750	124,365	109,230
Percent[a]	100.0%	12.7%	32.7%	67.3%	1.2%	3.5%	8.0%	6.0%	7.1%	6.9%	6.1%
Total Crime Index[d]	2,266,467	248,098	658,491	1,607,976	22,397	67,778	157,923	120,016	145,020	145,357	130,060
Percent[a]	100.0%	10.9%	29.1%	70.9%	1.0%	3.0%	7.0%	5.3%	6.4%	6.4%	5.7%
Other assaults	671,938	35,113	97,880	574,058	2,962	9,415	22,736	17,625	21,324	23,818	22,907
Forgery and counterfeiting	78,817	1,026	7,097	71,720	37	179	810	1,011	2,014	3,046	3,825
Fraud	280,809	7,995	18,389	262,420	212	1,869	5,914	5,743	1,613	3,038	5,546
Embezzlement	10,639	137	908	9,731	10	45	82	78	247	446	477
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	119,048	7,858	29,850	89,198	333	1,484	6,041	5,678	7,722	8,592	8,640
Vandalism	230,088	45,853	94,949	135,139	7,433	14,238	24,182	15,176	17,054	16,866	13,094
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	165,650	6,578	25,653	139,997	282	1,243	5,053	4,846	6,443	7,786	8,858
Prostitution and commercialized vice	100,950	188	2,135	98,815	11	12	165	288	557	1,102	2,751
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	85,627	6,391	13,544	72,083	626	1,752	4,013	2,378	2,392	2,383	2,488
Drug abuse violations	811,078	9,708	76,037	735,041	259	870	8,579	12,700	22,297	31,332	39,816
Gambling	22,762	124	840	21,922	2	15	107	149	232	335	309
Offenses against family and children	48,002	829	2,567	45,435	183	158	488	538	658	542	1,287
Driving under the influence	1,410,397	365	19,717	1,390,680	100	38	227	769	5,121	13,462	30,556
Liquor laws	505,021	9,261	132,459	372,562	294	642	8,325	17,254	40,605	65,339	79,009
Drunkenness	700,662	2,231	20,354	680,308	109	202	1,920	3,063	5,541	9,519	16,978
Disorderly conduct	599,622	24,646	88,497	511,125	2,019	6,028	16,599	15,064	21,721	27,066	29,690
Vagrancy	32,518	539	2,452	30,066	31	86	422	465	668	780	1,367
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,430,913	73,278	273,671	2,157,242	7,312	16,204	49,762	45,267	67,616	87,510	106,743
Suspicion	11,670	814	2,559	9,111	83	188	543	561	626	558	475
Curfew and loitering law violations	77,556	20,827	77,556	X	765	3,636	16,426	16,878	21,750	18,101	X
Runaways	135,635	55,419	135,635	X	2,265	9,691	43,463	35,324	31,171	13,721	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1987 (Source, p. 313-314). Population figures are July 1, 1987 population estimates. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[d] Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 174, 175.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and older
500,482	476,617	476,222	470,849	468,471	459,475	1,977,845	1,415,921	904,908	528,330	316,171	202,147	137,410	87,233	87,672
4.6%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%	18.3%	13.1%	8.4%	4.9%	2.9%	1.9%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%
875	828	812	827	758	760	3,075	2,288	1,558	958	556	352	236	137	234
1,211	1,311	1,318	1,337	1,355	1,377	6,248	4,442	2,860	1,592	875	469	336	211	194
7,345	6,732	6,747	6,346	6,026	5,838	23,224	13,733	6,799	2,705	1,139	524	289	109	123
11,135	11,559	12,641	12,832	13,121	13,252	60,707	45,705	29,013	17,381	10,045	6,071	3,858	2,410	2,572
22,374	18,918	16,823	15,352	14,244	13,056	52,009	32,602	16,318	7,136	3,265	1,531	807	420	450
58,682	49,724	45,446	42,761	40,954	39,265	171,126	132,298	85,619	46,443	27,297	18,669	14,195	10,357	14,772
9,057	7,100	6,303	5,632	5,138	4,622	17,677	10,843	5,625	2,668	1,249	679	319	117	145
533	459	440	449	493	431	1,766	1,418	965	596	352	238	163	92	63
20,566	20,430	21,518	21,342	21,260	21,227	93,254	66.168	40,230	22,636	12,615	7,416	4,719	2,867	3,123
4.3%	4.3%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	19.7%	14.0%	8.5%	4.8%	2.7%	1.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
90,646	76,201	69,012	64,194	60,829	57,374	242,578	177,161	108,527	56,843	32,163	21,117	15,484	10,986	15,430
5.1%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.4%	3.2%	13.5%	9.9%	6.1%	3.2%	1.8%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%
111,212	96,631	90,530	85,536	82,089	78,601	335,832	243,329	148,757	79,479	44,778	28,533	20,203	13,853	18,553
4.9%	4.3%	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	14.8%	10.7%	6.6%	3.5%	2.0%	1.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%
24,354	25,396	28,482	29,718	30,657	30,820	140,258	98,996	60,822	34,847	19,524	11,458	6,922	4,379	4,518
4,273	4,142	4,220	4,069	4,227	3,890	17,043	12,227	7,102	3,430	1,529	870	425	227	221
8,265	9,922	11,852	12,397	13,586	13,492	60,690	49,091	34,607	20,343	10,520	5,476	3,148	1,815	1,670
564	603	550	510	511	484	2,206	1,488	1,025	611	321	173	107	59	42
7,854	6,351	5,958	5,234	4,929	4,611	18,514	12,069	7,146	3,609	1,936	1,054	616	381	296
10,817	9,178	8,803	8,108	7,748	7,379	29,508	18,422	10,339	5,334	2,686	1,611	912	538	662
8,456	7,803	7,983	7,733	7,579	7,312	29,632	20,952	13,305	8,102	4,801	2,901	1,964	1,255	1,361
4,322	4,766	6,146	6,980	7,118	6,674	28,747	16,262	7,502	3,387	1,713	957	661	418	411
2,598	2,611	2,770	2,882	3,037	2,969	14,620	12,181	8,779	6,001	3,688	2,368	1,993	1,406	1,692
42,399	42,012	44,068	44,701	44,750	44,162	188,851	123,586	66,856	28,996	12,928	6,080	3,132	1,513	1,191
324	357	427	500	502	553	3,015	2,945	2,751	2,495	2,201	1,898	1,362	1,051	1,232
1,279	1,470	1,843	1,963	2,039	2,141	10.415	9,146	6,534	3,709	1,776	877	482	229	245
39,802	47,750	61,313	65,045	68,667	69,629	314,528	234,053	161,444	108,374	70,626	47,576	32.847	20,774	17,696
68,059	49,939	19,579	15,691	13,604	11,757	40,002	25,562	17,034	11,024	7,719	5,351	3,795	2,400	2,037
19,067	20,439	26,664	26,743	27,406	27,613	132,577	111,817	84,597	58,418	42,058	31,939	24,420	15,914	13,658
29,930	29,928	32,218	31,534	29,659	28,780	113,576	74,374	45,475	26,106	15,353	9,679	6,429	4,246	4,148
1,421	1,139	1,178	1,163	1,133	1,085	5,735	5,006	4,117	2,506	1,571	1,058	775	440	372
114,972	115,741	121,154	119,859	118,766	117,038	489,981	342,731	215,747	121,113	70,197	42,146	27,146	16,292	17,616
514	439	484	483	464	485	2,115	1,684	969	446	246	142	71	43	51
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 4.7

Arrests

By offense charged and sex, United States, 1987

(10,616 agencies; 1987 estimated population 202,337,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested: Total number	Male: Number	Male: Percent	Female: Number	Female: Percent	Percent distribution of offenses charged[a]: Total	Male	Female
Total	10,795,869	8,881,528	82.3%	1,914,341	17.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,714	14,629	87.5	2,085	12.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	31,276	30,908	98.8	368	1.2	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	123,306	113,342	91.9	9,964	8.1	1.1	1.3	0.5
Aggravated assault	301,734	261,548	86.7	40,186	13.3	2.8	2.9	2.1
Burglary	374,963	345,169	92.1	29,794	7.9	3.5	3.9	1.6
Larceny-theft	1,256,552	865,432	68.9	391,120	31.1	11.6	9.7	20.4
Motor vehicle theft	146,753	132,542	90.3	14,211	9.7	1.4	1.5	0.7
Arson	15,169	13,088	86.3	2,081	13.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime[c]	473,030	420,427	88.9	52,603	11.1	4.4	4.7	2.7
Property crime[d]	1,793,437	1,356,231	75.6	437,206	24.4	16.6	15.3	22.8
Total Crime Index[e]	2,266,467	1,776,658	78.4	489,809	21.6	21.0	20.0	25.6
Other assaults	671,938	570,689	84.9	101,249	15.1	6.2	6.4	5.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	78,817	51,732	65.6	27,085	34.4	0.7	0.6	1.4
Fraud	280,809	158,573	56.5	122,236	43.5	2.6	1.8	6.4
Embezzlement	10,639	6,582	61.9	4,057	38.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	119,048	105,203	88.4	13,845	11.6	1.1	1.2	0.7
Vandalism	230,088	205,754	89.4	24,334	10.6	2.1	2.3	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	165,650	153,001	92.4	12,649	7.6	1.5	1.7	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	100,950	35,525	35.2	65,425	64.8	0.9	0.4	3.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	85,627	78,911	92.2	6,716	7.8	0.8	0.9	0.4
Drug abuse violations	811,078	689,853	85.1	121,225	14.9	7.5	7.8	6.3
Gambling	22,762	19,693	86.5	3,069	13.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Offenses against family and children	48,002	39,663	82.6	8,339	17.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Driving under the influence	1,410,397	1,245,446	88.3	164,951	11.7	13.1	14.0	8.6
Liquor laws	505,021	414,869	82.1	90,152	17.9	4.7	4.7	4.7
Drunkenness	700,662	635,961	90.8	64,701	9.2	6.5	7.2	3.4
Disorderly conduct	599,622	487,757	81.3	111,865	18.7	5.6	5.5	5.8
Vagrancy	32,518	28,757	88.4	3,761	11.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,430,913	2,050,671	84.4	380,242	15.6	22.5	23.1	19.9
Suspicion	11,670	9,976	85.5	1,694	14.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	77,556	58,193	75.0	19,363	25.0	0.7	0.7	1.0
Runaways	135,635	58,061	42.8	77,574	57.2	1.3	0.7	4.1

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.6. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1987, males comprised 48.7 percent and females 51.3 percent of the total U.S. resident population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1987, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 1022 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 22). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

[e] Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 181. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.8

Arrests

By offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1986 and 1987

(9,269 agencies; 1987 estimated population 188,018,000)

	Male						Female					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
Offense charged	1986	1987	Percent change	1986	1987	Percent change	1986	1987	Percent change	1986	1987	Percent change
Total	8,218,205	8,363,972	+1.8%	1,312,281	1,297,470	-1.1%	1,723,615	1,796,993	+4.3%	371,213	375,231	+1.1%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,079	13,927	-1.1	1,343	1,393	+3.7	1,957	1,976	+1.0	100	133	+33.0
Forcible rape	29,531	28,981	-1.9	4,599	4,527	-1.6	333	353	+6.0	93	107	+15.1
Robbery	114,452	109,392	-4.4	26,820	24,950	-7.0	9,633	9,632	(a)	1,974	1,843	-6.6
Aggravated assault	239,816	248,537	+3.6	30,198	31,145	+3.1	36,503	38,159	+4.5	5,512	5,685	+3.1
Burglary	331,190	326,190	-1.5	120,013	115,300	-3.9	28,479	28,637	+0.6	9,703	9,298	-4.2
Larceny-theft	799,187	812,537	+1.7	269,302	265,727	-1.3	347,168	366,397	+5.5	96,864	100,254	+3.5
Motor vehicle theft	115,394	127,333	+10.3	44,464	50,194	+12.9	12,028	13,597	+13.0	5,259	5,893	+12.1
Arson	12,422	12,084	-2.7	5,166	5,184	+0.3	1,992	1,974	-0.9	574	593	+3.3
Violent crime[b]	397,878	400,837	+0.7	62,960	62,015	-1.5	48,426	50,120	+3.5	7,679	7,768	+1.2
Property crime[c]	1,258,193	1,278,144	+1.6	438,945	436,405	-0.6	389,667	410,605	+5.4	112,400	116,038	+3.2
Total Crime Index[d]	1,656,071	1,678,981	+1.4	501,905	438,420	-0.7	438,420	460,725	+5.2	120,079	123,806	+3.1
Other assaults	505,116	534,427	+5.8	68,577	71,482	+4.2	89,421	94,948	+6.2	19,894	20,987	+5.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	46,704	48,291	+3.4	4,410	4,412	(a)	23,997	25,324	+5.5	2,141	2,246	+4.9
Fraud	150,147	148,852	-0.9	13,168	13,444	+2.1	114,530	113,918	-0.5	4,259	4,689	+10.1
Embezzlement	6,087	6,093	+0.1	384	448	+16.7	3,543	3,831	+8.1	260	272	+4.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	94,526	99,620	+5.4	24,568	25,631	+4.3	12,176	13,082	+7.4	2,460	2,588	+5.2
Vandalism	192,009	189,811	-1.1	83,399	80,385	-3.6	22,287	22,435	+0.7	8,178	7,816	-4.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	148,951	144,509	-3.0	23,856	22,460	-5.9	12,012	11,916	-0.8	1,642	1,700	+3.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	36,126	34,468	-4.6	803	670	-16.6	66,882	63,479	-5.1	1,504	1,375	-8.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	73,816	74,393	+0.8	12,403	11,889	-4.1	6,540	6,412	-2.0	934	824	-11.8
Drug abuse violations	591,370	661,139	+11.8	58,887	63,317	+7.5	98,682	116,146	+17.7	9,578	9,425	-1.6
Gambling	22,620	19,075	-15.7	676	727	+7.5	4,418	2,972	-32.7	39	30	-23.1
Offenses against family and children	35,350	35,090	-0.7	1,488	1,464	-1.6	6,762	7,676	+13.5	903	921	+2.0
Driving under the influence	1,188,837	1,164,623	-2.0	18,215	15,928	-12.6	154,879	154,278	-0.4	2,791	2,515	-9.9
Liquor laws	378,288	386,715	+2.2	90,543	89,240	-1.4	75,765	82,909	+9.4	31,267	32,701	+4.6
Drunkenness	657,997	612,151	-7.0	20,944	16,549	-21.0	64,704	62,155	-3.9	3,807	3,156	-17.1
Disorderly conduct	472,112	449,881	-4.7	68,853	65,326	-5.1	102,917	104,418	+1.5	15,270	15,042	-1.5
Vagrancy	28,408	28,307	-0.4	1,995	1,950	-2.3	3,828	3,647	-4.7	425	417	-1.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,827,893	1,936,698	+6.1	211,430	204,880	-3.1	330,312	355,498	+7.6	53,915	53,497	-0.8
Suspicion (not included in totals)	9,692	9,514	-1.8	1,914	1,931	+0.9	1,655	1,582	-4.4	510	450	-11.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	51,510	53,994	+4.8	51,510	53,994	+4.8	17,596	17,759	+0.9	17,596	17,759	+0.9
Runaways	54,267	54,854	+1.1	54,267	54,854	+1.1	74,271	73,465	-1.1	74,271	73,465	-1.1

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1986 and 1987. Population figures are July 1, 1987 population estimates. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[b] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[d] Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 173.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1987

(10,545 agencies; 1987 estimated population 201,675,000)

	Total arrests					Percent[a]				
Offense charged	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	10,750,309	7,386,639	3,168,129	116,916	78,625	100.0%	68.7%	29.5%	1.1%	0.7%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,678	7,642	8,746	131	159	100.0	45.8	52.4	0.8	1.0
Forcible rape	31,208	15,652	15,106	271	179	100.0	50.2	48.4	0.9	0.6
Robbery	123,152	43,899	77,957	560	736	100.0	35.6	63.3	0.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	300,652	174,317	121,528	2,865	1,942	100.0	58.0	40.4	1.0	0.6
Burglary	374,079	250,844	117,553	3,090	2,592	100.0	67.1	31.4	0.8	0.7
Larceny-theft	1,254,559	825,786	401,692	13,766	13,766	100.0	65.8	32.0	1.1	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	146,535	87,240	56,531	1,296	1,468	100.0	59.5	38.6	0.9	1.0
Arson	15,116	11,017	3,857	133	109	100.0	72.9	25.5	0.9	0.7
Violent crime[b]	471,690	241,510	223,337	3,827	3,016	100.0	51.2	47.3	0.8	0.6
Property crime[c]	1,790,289	1,174,887	579,633	17,834	17,935	100.0	65.6	32.4	1.0	1.0
Total Crime Index[d]	2,261,979	1,416,397	802,970	21,661	20,951	100.0	62.6	35.5	1.0	0.9
Other assaults	671,018	414,752	243,820	7,620	4,826	100.0	61.8	36.3	1.1	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	78,577	51,410	26,324	436	407	100.0	65.4	33.5	0.6	0.5
Fraud	280,601	184,063	94,256	1,143	1,139	100.0	65.6	33.6	0.4	0.4
Embezzlement	10,604	7,250	3,238	46	70	100.0	68.4	30.5	0.4	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	118,701	70,721	46,703	667	610	100.0	59.6	39.3	0.6	0.5
Vandalism	229,461	172,879	52,552	2,263	1,767	100.0	75.3	22.9	1.0	0.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	165,303	100,496	62,576	978	1,253	100.0	60.8	37.9	0.6	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	100,903	58,365	41,186	470	882	100.0	57.8	40.8	0.5	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	85,455	66,158	17,832	899	566	100.0	77.4	20.9	1.1	0.7
Drug abuse violations	809,157	511,278	291,177	3,008	3,694	100.0	63.2	36.0	0.4	0.5
Gambling	22,729	9,291	12,161	19	1,258	100.0	40.9	53.5	0.1	5.5
Offenses against family and children	47,511	30,453	15,997	527	534	100.0	64.1	33.7	1.1	1.1
Driving under the influence	1,388,975	1,226,192	138,052	15,309	9,422	100.0	88.3	9.9	1.1	0.7
Liquor laws	503,706	439,651	49,794	11,367	2,894	100.0	87.3	9.9	2.3	0.6
Drunkenness	697,701	550,678	128,454	16,922	1,647	100.0	78.9	18.4	2.4	0.2
Disorderly conduct	597,997	378,693	209,337	7,320	2,647	100.0	63.3	35.0	1.2	0.4
Vagrancy	32,468	19,465	12,090	838	75	100.0	60.0	37.2	2.6	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,424,069	1,504,750	875,108	23,342	20,869	100.0	62.1	36.1	1.0	0.9
Suspicion	11,517	5,811	5,600	36	70	100.0	50.5	48.6	0.3	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	77,071	55,493	19,711	766	1,101	100.0	72.0	25.6	1.0	1.4
Runaways	134,806	112,393	19,191	1,279	1,943	100.0	83.4	14.2	0.9	1.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1987--Continued

	Arrests under 18					Percent[a]				
Offense charged	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	1,774,567	1,279,696	457,593	15,286	21,992	100.0%	72.1%	25.8%	0.9%	1.2%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,591	671	880	16	24	100.0	42.2	55.3	1.0	1.5
Forcible rape	4,898	2,076	2,776	20	26	100.0	42.4	56.7	0.4	0.5
Robbery	27,651	8,503	18,766	103	279	100.0	30.8	67.9	0.4	1.0
Aggravated assault	38,417	20,628	17,208	292	289	100.0	53.7	44.8	0.8	0.8
Burglary	131,822	97,693	31,597	1,134	1,398	100.0	74.1	24.0	0.9	1.1
Larceny-theft	388,150	275,340	102,680	3,981	6,149	100.0	70.9	26.5	1.0	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	58,456	34,785	22,175	569	927	100.0	59.5	37.9	1.0	1.6
Arson	6,121	5,037	958	52	74	100.0	82.3	15.7	0.8	1.2
Violent crime[b]	72,557	31,878	39,630	431	618	100.0	43.9	54.6	0.6	0.9
Property crime[c]	584,549	412,855	157,410	5,736	8,548	100.0	70.6	26.9	1.0	1.5
Total Crime Index[d]	657,106	444,733	197,040	6,167	9,166	100.0	67.7	30.0	0.9	1.4
Other assaults	97,550	58,586	37,011	675	1,278	100.0	60.1	37.9	0.7	1.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,076	5,698	1,269	46	63	100.0	80.5	17.9	0.7	0.9
Fraud	18,384	8,973	9,015	51	345	100.0	48.8	49.0	0.3	1.9
Embezzlement	906	628	270	2	6	100.0	69.3	29.8	0.2	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	29,780	18,032	11,359	160	229	100.0	60.6	38.1	0.5	0.8
Vandalism	94,706	77,271	15,809	670	956	100.0	81.6	16.7	0.7	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	25,626	16,149	9,029	118	330	100.0	63.0	35.2	0.5	1.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,134	1,275	823	24	12	100.0	59.7	38.6	1.1	0.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	13,520	9,625	3,709	91	95	100.0	71.2	27.4	0.7	0.7
Drug abuse violations	75,186	48,010	26,213	319	644	100.0	63.9	34.9	0.4	0.9
Gambling	840	177	608	0	55	100.0	21.1	72.4	X	6.5
Offenses against family and children	2,401	1,836	534	17	14	100.0	76.5	22.2	0.7	0.6
Driving under the influence	19,465	18,600	547	218	100	100.0	95.6	2.8	1.1	0.5
Liquor laws	132,000	124,892	4,308	2,155	645	100.0	94.6	3.3	1.6	0.5
Drunkenness	20,252	18,625	1,241	330	56	100.0	92.0	6.1	1.6	0.3
Disorderly conduct	88,352	60,365	27,137	501	349	100.0	68.3	30.7	0.6	0.4
Vagrancy	2,441	2,047	347	24	23	100.0	83.9	14.2	1.0	0.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	272,408	194,152	72,027	1,656	4,573	100.0	71.3	26.4	0.6	1.7
Suspicion	2,557	2,136	395	17	9	100.0	83.5	15.4	0.7	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	77,071	55,493	19,711	766	1,101	100.0	72.0	25.6	1.0	1.4
Runaways	134,806	112,393	19,191	1,279	1,943	100.0	83.4	14.2	0.9	1.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1987--Continued

	Arrests 18 and older					Percent[a]				
Offense charged	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	8,975,742	6,106,943	2,710,536	101,630	56,633	100.0%	68.0%	30.2%	1.1%	0.6%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,087	6,971	7,866	115	135	100.0	46.2	52.1	0.8	0.9
Forcible rape	26,310	13,576	12,330	251	153	100.0	51.6	46.9	1.0	0.6
Robbery	95,501	35,396	59,191	457	457	100.0	37.1	62.0	0.5	0.5
Aggravated assault	262,235	153,689	104,320	2,573	1,653	100.0	58.6	39.8	1.0	0.6
Burglary	242,257	153,151	85,956	1,956	1,194	100.0	63.2	35.5	0.8	0.5
Larceny-theft	866,409	550,446	299,012	9,334	4,617	100.0	63.5	34.5	1.1	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	88,079	52,455	34,356	727	541	100.0	59.6	39.0	0.8	0.6
Arson	8,995	5,980	2,899	81	35	100.0	66.5	32.2	0.9	0.4
Violent crime[b]	399,133	209,632	183,707	3,396	2,398	100.0	52.5	46.0	0.9	0.6
Property crime[c]	1,205,740	762,032	422,223	12,098	9,387	100.0	63.2	35.0	1.0	0.8
Total Crime Index[d]	1,604,873	971,664	605,903	15,494	11,785	100.0	60.5	37.8	1.0	0.7
Other assaults	573,468	356,166	206,809	6,945	3,548	100.0	62.1	36.1	1.2	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	71,501	45,712	25,055	390	344	100.0	63.9	35.0	0.5	0.5
Fraud	262,217	175,090	85,241	1,092	794	100.0	66.8	32.5	0.4	0.3
Embezzlement	9,698	6,622	2,968	44	64	100.0	68.3	30.6	0.5	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	88,921	52,689	35,344	507	381	100.0	59.3	39.7	0.6	0.4
Vandalism	134,755	95,608	36,743	1,593	811	100.0	70.9	27.3	1.2	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	139,677	84,347	53,547	860	823	100.0	60.4	38.3	0.6	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	98,769	57,090	40,363	446	870	100.0	57.8	40.9	0.5	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	71,935	56,533	14,123	808	471	100.0	78.6	19.6	1.1	0.7
Drug abuse violations	733,971	463,268	264,964	2,689	3,050	100.0	63.1	36.1	0.4	0.4
Gambling	21,889	9,114	11,553	19	1,203	100.0	41.6	52.8	0.1	5.5
Offenses against family and children	45,110	28,617	15,463	510	520	100.0	63.4	34.3	1.1	1.2
Driving under the influence	1,369,510	1,207,592	137,505	15,091	9,322	100.0	88.2	10.0	1.1	0.7
Liquor laws	371,706	314,759	45,486	9,212	2,249	100.0	84.7	12.2	2.5	0.6
Drunkenness	677,449	532,053	127,213	16,592	1,591	100.0	78.5	18.8	2.4	0.2
Disorderly conduct	509,645	318,328	182,200	6,819	2,298	100.0	62.5	35.8	1.3	0.5
Vagrancy	30,027	17,418	11,743	814	52	100.0	58.0	39.1	2.7	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,151,661	1,310,598	803,081	21,686	16,296	100.0	60.9	37.3	1.0	0.8
Suspicion	8,960	3,675	5,205	19	61	100.0	41.0	58.1	0.2	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.6. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1987, whites comprised 84.6 percent, blacks 12.2 percent, and other racial categories 3.2 percent of the total U.S. resident population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Population Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1987, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 1022 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 22). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[d] Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 182-184.

Table 4.10

Arrests in cities

By offense charged and sex, 1987

(7,222 agencies; 1987 estimated population 138,128,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged[a]		
	Total number	Male		Female				
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Male	Female
Total	8,385,115	6,876,652	82.0%	1,508,463	18.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,580	11,021	87.6	1,559	12.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	24,133	23,849	98.8	284	1.2	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	108,461	99,653	91.9	8,808	8.1	1.3	1.4	0.6
Aggravated assault	233,049	200,950	86.2	32,099	13.8	2.8	2.9	2.1
Burglary	278,660	255,974	91.9	22,686	8.1	3.3	3.7	1.5
Larceny-theft	1,068,714	730,853	68.4	337,861	31.6	12.7	10.6	22.4
Motor vehicle theft	117,418	106,232	90.5	11,186	9.5	1.4	1.5	0.7
Arson	11,382	9,800	86.1	1,582	13.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime[c]	378,223	335,473	88.7	42,750	11.3	4.5	4.9	2.8
Property crime[d]	1,476,174	1,102,859	74.7	373,315	25.3	17.6	16.0	24.7
Total Crime Index[e]	1,854,397	1,438,332	77.6	416,065	22.4	22.1	20.9	27.6
Other assaults	539,898	458,344	84.9	81,554	15.1	6.4	6.7	5.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	58,427	38,224	65.4	20,203	34.6	0.7	0.6	1.3
Fraud	154,862	93,891	60.6	60,971	39.4	1.8	1.4	4.0
Embezzlement	6,974	4,102	58.8	2,872	41.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	95,190	84,027	88.3	11,163	11.7	1.1	1.2	0.7
Vandalism	186,911	166,964	89.3	19,947	10.7	2.2	2.4	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	135,014	124,301	92.1	10,713	7.9	1.6	1.8	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	95,047	33,450	35.2	61,597	64.8	1.1	0.5	4.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	65,068	59,382	91.3	5,686	8.7	0.8	0.9	0.4
Drug abuse violations	643,554	548,887	85.3	94,667	14.7	7.7	8.0	6.3
Gambling	19,948	17,310	86.8	2,638	13.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Offenses against family and children	24,756	18,456	74.6	6,300	25.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Driving under the influence	871,710	764,866	87.7	106,844	12.3	10.4	11.1	7.1
Liquor laws	398,676	328,651	82.4	70,025	17.6	4.8	4.8	4.6
Drunkenness	589,442	535,377	90.8	54,065	9.2	7.0	7.8	3.6
Disorderly conduct	541,789	439,108	81.0	102,681	19.0	6.5	6.4	6.8
Vagrancy	30,184	26,868	89.0	3,316	11.0	0.4	0.4	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,881,906	1,586,285	84.3	295,621	15.7	22.4	23.1	19.6
Suspicion	10,321	8,764	84.9	1,557	15.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	74,994	56,363	75.2	18,631	24.8	0.9	0.8	1.2
Runaways	106,047	44,700	42.2	61,347	57.8	1.3	0.7	4.1

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1987 (Source, p. 314). Population figures are July 1, 1987 population estimates. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e] Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 190. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1987

(7,187 agencies; 1987 estimated population 137,831,000)

	Total arrests					Percent[a]				
Offense charged	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	8,362,736	5,462,663	2,740,348	93,914	65,811	100.0%	65.3%	32.8%	1.1%	0.8%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,554	4,714	7,622	87	131	100.0	37.5	60.7	0.7	1.0
Forcible rape	24,089	10,743	13,020	181	145	100.0	44.6	54.0	0.8	0.6
Robbery	108,342	36,323	70,831	501	687	100.0	33.5	65.4	0.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	232,123	125,208	103,205	2,073	1,637	100.0	53.9	44.5	0.9	0.7
Burglary	278,166	174,523	99,327	2,201	2,115	100.0	62.7	35.7	0.8	0.8
Larceny-theft	1,067,174	687,816	354,944	12,333	12,081	100.0	64.5	33.3	1.2	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	117,279	64,530	50,530	1,022	1,197	100.0	55.0	43.1	0.9	1.0
Arson	11,353	7,861	3,293	107	92	100.0	69.2	29.0	0.9	0.8
Violent crime[b]	377,108	176,988	194,678	2,842	2,600	100.0	46.9	51.6	0.8	0.7
Property crime[c]	1,473,972	934,730	508,094	15,663	15,485	100.0	63.4	34.5	1.1	1.1
Total Crime Index[d]	1,851,080	1,111,718	702,772	18,505	18,085	100.0	60.1	38.0	1.0	1.0
Other assaults	539,168	313,906	214,936	6,202	4,124	100.0	58.2	39.9	1.2	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	58,257	36,678	20,914	330	335	100.0	63.0	35.9	0.6	0.6
Fraud	154,733	96,252	56,958	549	974	100.0	62.2	36.8	0.4	0.6
Embezzlement	6,961	4,640	2,242	28	51	100.0	66.7	32.2	0.4	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	94,913	52,868	41,053	473	519	100.0	55.7	43.3	0.5	0.5
Vandalism	186,373	135,232	47,715	1,898	1,528	100.0	72.6	25.6	1.0	0.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	134,714	76,558	56,333	751	1,072	100.0	56.8	41.8	0.6	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	95,008	54,473	39,240	438	857	100.0	57.3	41.3	0.5	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	64,960	48,094	15,686	704	476	100.0	74.0	24.1	1.1	0.7
Drug abuse violations	642,117	383,155	253,845	2,109	3,008	100.0	59.7	39.5	0.3	0.5
Gambling	19,915	7,308	11,440	8	1,159	100.0	36.7	57.4	(e)	5.8
Offenses against family and children	24,346	15,108	8,385	377	476	100.0	62.1	34.4	1.5	2.0
Driving under the influence	867,646	754,507	97,167	9,542	6,430	100.0	87.0	11.2	1.1	0.7
Liquor laws	397,610	342,916	42,270	10,112	2,312	100.0	86.2	10.6	2.5	0.6
Drunkenness	587,334	453,074	118,153	14,704	1,403	100.0	77.1	20.1	2.5	0.2
Disorderly conduct	540,310	331,643	199,800	6,400	2,467	100.0	61.4	37.0	1.2	0.5
Vagrancy	30,139	17,680	11,569	822	68	100.0	58.7	38.4	2.7	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,876,928	1,082,775	757,880	18,104	18,169	100.0	57.7	40.4	1.0	1.0
Suspicion	10,292	4,748	5,462	16	66	100.0	46.1	53.1	0.2	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	74,550	53,434	19,607	755	754	100.0	71.7	26.3	1.0	1.0
Runaways	105,382	85,896	16,921	1,087	1,478	100.0	81.5	16.1	1.0	1.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1987--Continued

	Arrests under 18					Percent[a]				
Offense charged	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	1,494,434	1,043,176	419,158	13,307	18,793	100.0%	69.8%	28.0%	0.9%	1.3%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,321	482	808	9	22	100.0	36.5	61.2	0.7	1.7
Forcible rape	4,006	1,526	2,441	15	24	100.0	38.1	60.9	0.4	0.6
Robbery	25,321	7,421	17,544	94	262	100.0	29.3	69.3	0.4	1.0
Aggravated assault	31,520	16,010	15,019	241	250	100.0	50.8	47.6	0.8	0.8
Burglary	99,003	69,553	27,504	811	1,135	100.0	70.3	27.8	0.8	1.1
Larceny-theft	338,404	235,973	93,302	3,713	5,416	100.0	69.7	27.6	1.1	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	48,341	26,864	20,249	471	757	100.0	55.6	41.9	1.0	1.6
Arson	4,860	3,898	858	43	61	100.0	80.2	17.7	0.9	1.3
Violent crime[b]	62,168	25,439	35,812	359	558	100.0	40.9	57.6	0.6	0.9
Property crime[c]	490,608	336,288	141,913	5,038	7,369	100.0	68.5	28.9	1.0	1.5
Total Crime Index[d]	552,776	361,727	177,725	5,397	7,927	100.0	65.4	32.2	1.0	1.4
Other assaults	82,930	47,809	33,474	573	1,074	100.0	57.6	40.4	0.7	1.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,765	4,586	1,090	39	50	100.0	79.5	18.9	0.7	0.9
Fraud	17,197	8,038	8,774	48	337	100.0	46.7	51.0	0.3	2.0
Embezzlement	785	540	238	2	5	100.0	68.8	30.3	0.3	0.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	25,626	14,822	10,466	135	203	100.0	57.8	40.8	0.5	0.8
Vandalism	77,810	61,801	14,574	579	856	100.0	79.4	18.7	0.7	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	22,471	13,694	8,377	100	300	100.0	60.9	37.3	0.4	1.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,018	1,195	788	24	11	100.0	59.2	39.0	1.2	0.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	10,536	7,079	3,310	69	78	100.0	67.2	31.4	0.7	0.7
Drug abuse violations	63,758	38,904	24,091	270	493	100.0	61.0	37.8	0.4	0.8
Gambling	786	152	582	0	52	100.0	19.3	74.0	X	6.6
Offenses against family and children	1,973	1,452	494	16	11	100.0	73.6	25.0	0.8	0.6
Driving under the influence	13,027	12,384	422	140	81	100.0	95.1	3.2	1.1	0.6
Liquor laws	104,610	98,355	3,857	1,918	480	100.0	94.0	3.7	1.8	0.5
Drunkenness	17,245	15,806	1,119	272	48	100.0	91.7	6.5	1.6	0.3
Disorderly conduct	81,373	54,454	26,142	448	329	100.0	66.9	32.1	0.6	0.4
Vagrancy	1,927	1,604	284	19	20	100.0	83.2	14.7	1.0	1.0
All other offenses (except traffic)	229,788	157,733	66,444	1,413	4,198	100.0	68.6	28.9	0.6	1.8
Suspicion	2,101	1,711	379	3	8	100.0	81.4	18.0	0.1	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	74,550	53,434	19,607	755	754	100.0	71.7	26.3	1.0	1.0
Runaways	105,382	85,896	16,921	1,087	1,478	100.0	81.5	16.1	1.0	1.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1987--Continued

	Arrests 18 and older					Percent[a]				
Offense charged	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	6,868,302	4,419,487	2,321,190	80,607	47,018	100.0%	64.3%	33.8%	1.2%	0.7%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11,233	4,232	6,814	78	109	100.0	37.7	60.7	0.7	1.0
Forcible rape	20,083	9,217	10,579	166	121	100.0	45.9	52.7	0.8	0.6
Robbery	83,021	28,902	53,287	407	425	100.0	34.8	64.2	0.5	0.5
Aggravated assault	200,603	109,198	88,186	1,832	1,387	100.0	54.4	44.0	0.9	0.7
Burglary	179,163	104,970	71,823	1,390	980	100.0	58.6	40.1	0.8	0.5
Larceny-theft	728,770	451,843	261,642	8,620	6,665	100.0	62.0	35.9	1.2	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	68,938	37,666	30,281	551	440	100.0	54.6	43.9	0.8	0.6
Arson	6,493	3,963	2,435	64	31	100.0	61.0	37.5	1.0	0.5
Violent crime[b]	314,940	151,549	158,866	2,483	2,042	100.0	48.1	50.4	0.8	0.6
Property crime[c]	983,364	598,442	366,181	10,625	8,116	100.0	60.9	37.2	1.1	0.8
Total Crime Index[d]	1,298,304	749,991	525,047	13,108	10,158	100.0	57.8	40.4	1.0	0.8
Other assaults	456,238	266,097	181,462	5,629	3,050	100.0	58.3	39.8	1.2	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	52,492	32,092	19,824	291	285	100.0	61.1	37.8	0.6	0.5
Fraud	137,536	88,214	48,184	501	637	100.0	64.1	35.0	0.4	0.5
Embezzlement	6,176	4,100	2,004	26	46	100.0	66.4	32.4	0.4	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	69,287	38,046	30,587	338	316	100.0	54.9	44.1	0.5	0.5
Vandalism	108,563	73,431	33,141	1,319	672	100.0	67.6	30.5	1.2	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	112,243	62,864	47,956	651	772	100.0	56.0	42.7	0.6	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	92,990	53,278	38,452	414	846	100.0	57.3	41.4	0.4	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	54,424	41,015	12,376	635	398	100.0	75.4	22.7	1.2	0.7
Drug abuse violations	578,359	344,251	229,754	1,839	2,515	100.0	59.5	39.7	0.3	0.4
Gambling	19,129	7,156	10,858	8	1,107	100.0	37.4	56.8	(e)	5.8
Offenses against family and children	22,373	13,656	7,891	361	465	100.0	61.0	35.3	1.6	2.1
Driving under the influence	854,619	742,123	96,745	9,402	6,349	100.0	86.8	11.3	1.1	0.7
Liquor laws	293,000	244,561	38,413	8,194	1,832	100.0	83.5	13.1	2.8	0.6
Drunkenness	570,089	437,268	117,034	14,432	1,355	100.0	76.7	20.5	2.5	0.2
Disorderly conduct	458,937	277,189	173,658	5,952	2,138	100.0	60.4	37.8	1.3	0.5
Vagrancy	28,212	16,076	11,285	803	48	100.0	57.0	40.0	2.8	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,647,140	925,042	691,436	16,691	13,971	100.0	56.2	42.0	1.0	0.8
Suspicion	8,191	3,037	5,083	13	58	100.0	37.1	62.1	0.2	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.10. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[d] Includes arson.
[e] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 191-193.

Table 4.12

Arrests in suburban areas[a]

By offense charged and sex, 1987

(5,088 agencies; 1987 estimated population 82,894,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested: Total number	Male: Number	Male: Percent	Female: Number	Female: Percent	Percent distribution of offenses charged[b]: Total	Male	Female
Total	3,594,124	2,947,168	82.0%	646,956	18.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,111	3,570	86.8	541	13.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	9,024	8,935	99.0	89	1.0	0.3	0.3	(c)
Robbery	25,736	23,696	92.1	2,040	7.9	0.7	0.8	0.3
Aggravated assault	92,424	81,024	87.7	11,400	12.3	2.6	2.7	1.8
Burglary	129,729	119,322	92.0	10,407	8.0	3.6	4.0	1.6
Larceny-theft	424,242	289,445	68.2	134,797	31.8	11.8	9.8	20.8
Motor vehicle theft	42,171	37,780	89.6	4,391	10.4	1.2	1.3	0.7
Arson	5,370	4,711	87.7	659	12.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Violent crime[d]	131,295	117,225	89.3	14,070	10.7	3.7	4.0	2.2
Property crime[e]	601,512	451,258	75.0	150,254	25.0	16.7	15.3	23.2
Total Crime Index[f]	732,807	568,483	77.6	164,324	22.4	20.4	19.3	25.4
Other assaults	207,940	175,412	84.4	32,528	15.6	5.8	6.0	5.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	27,970	18,196	65.1	9,774	34.9	0.8	0.6	1.5
Fraud	118,686	62,516	52.7	56,170	47.3	3.3	2.1	8.7
Embezzlement	3,957	2,492	63.0	1,465	37.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	42,588	37,388	87.8	5,200	12.2	1.2	1.3	0.8
Vandalism	85,012	76,474	90.0	8,538	10.0	2.4	2.6	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	48,608	45,298	93.2	3,310	6.8	1.4	1.5	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,425	3,529	37.4	5,896	62.6	0.3	0.1	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	27,966	26,522	94.8	1,444	5.2	0.8	0.9	0.2
Drug abuse violations	237,222	199,994	84.3	37,228	15.7	6.6	6.8	5.8
Gambling	3,429	2,898	84.5	531	15.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	21,973	19,319	87.9	2,654	12.1	0.6	0.7	0.4
Driving under the influence	622,694	547,066	87.9	75,628	12.1	17.3	18.6	11.7
Liquor laws	184,298	148,782	80.7	35,516	19.3	5.1	5.0	5.5
Drunkenness	214,379	193,621	90.3	20,758	9.7	6.0	6.6	3.2
Disorderly conduct	167,808	140,543	83.8	27,265	16.2	4.7	4.8	4.2
Vagrancy	5,139	4,279	83.3	860	16.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	757,397	633,844	83.7	123,553	16.3	21.1	21.5	19.1
Suspicion	3,105	2,641	85.1	464	14.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	20,813	15,356	73.8	5,457	26.2	0.6	0.5	0.8
Runaways	50,908	22,515	44.2	28,393	55.8	1.4	0.8	4.4

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1987 (Source, p. 314). Population figures are July 1, 1987 preliminary counts by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

[a] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

[b] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

[c] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

[d] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[e] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

[f] Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 217. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas[a]

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1987

(5,050 agencies; 1987 estimated population 82,570,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests: Total	Total arrests: White	Total arrests: Black	Total arrests: American Indian or Alaskan Native	Total arrests: Asian or Pacific Islander	Percent[b]: Total	Percent[b]: White	Percent[b]: Black	Percent[b]: American Indian or Alaskan Native	Percent[b]: Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	3,571,458	2,879,450	665,684	13,607	12,717	100.0%	80.6%	18.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,103	2,738	1,321	22	22	100.0	66.7	32.2	0.5	0.5
Forcible rape	8,999	6,044	2,877	44	34	100.0	67.2	32.0	0.5	0.4
Robbery	25,682	12,377	13,154	78	73	100.0	48.2	51.2	0.3	0.3
Aggravated assault	92,229	65,085	26,355	391	398	100.0	70.6	28.6	0.4	0.4
Burglary	129,384	99,507	29,048	408	421	100.0	76.9	22.5	0.3	0.3
Larceny-theft	423,285	306,298	112,604	1,606	2,777	100.0	72.4	26.6	0.4	0.7
Motor vehicle theft	42,071	31,238	10,474	158	201	100.0	74.3	24.9	0.4	0.5
Arson	5,353	4,526	774	28	25	100.0	84.6	14.5	0.5	0.5
Violent crime[c]	131,013	86.244	43,707	535	527	100.0	65.8	33.4	0.4	0.4
Property crime[d]	600,093	441,569	152,900	2,200	3,424	100.0	73.6	25.5	0.4	0.6
Total Crime Index[e]	731,106	527,815	196,607	2,735	3,951	100.0	72.2	26.9	0.4	0.5
Other assaults	207,615	157,387	48,460	909	859	100.0	75.8	23.3	0.4	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	27,861	20,113	7,603	60	85	100.0	72.2	27.3	0.2	0.3
Fraud	118,555	85,292	32,865	210	188	100.0	71.9	27.7	0.2	0.2
Embezzlement	3,957	2,885	1,048	5	19	100.0	72.9	26.5	0.1	0.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	42,423	29,545	12,565	150	163	100.0	69.6	29.6	0.4	0.4
Vandalism	84,763	73,213	11,082	229	239	100.0	86.4	13.1	0.3	0.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	48,456	36,738	11,356	111	251	100.0	75.8	23.4	0.2	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,421	6,166	3,151	42	62	100.0	65.4	33.4	0.4	0.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	27,905	24,311	3,395	81	118	100.0	87.1	12.2	0.3	0.4
Drug abuse violations	236,409	180,673	54,788	498	450	100.0	76.4	23.2	0.2	0.2
Gambling	3,425	2,192	1,213	3	17	100.0	64.0	35.4	0.1	0.5
Offenses against family and children	21,831	15,318	6,444	45	24	100.0	70.2	29.5	0.2	0.1
Driving under the influence	609,649	566,499	38,949	1,891	2,310	100.0	92.9	6.4	0.3	0.4
Liquor laws	183,563	172,235	10,241	681	406	100.0	93.8	5.6	0.4	0.2
Drunkenness	213,737	187,350	23,716	2,144	527	100.0	87.7	11.1	1.0	0.2
Disorderly conduct	167,264	137,636	28,663	611	354	100.0	82.3	17.1	0.4	0.2
Vagrancy	5,127	3,935	1,120	44	28	100.0	76.8	21.8	0.9	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	754,328	584,098	164,881	2,935	2,414	100.0	77.4	21.9	0.4	0.3
Suspicion	3,081	2,653	418	6	4	100.0	86.1	13.6	0.2	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	20,394	18,156	2,152	38	48	100.0	89.0	10.6	0.2	0.2
Runaways	50,588	45,242	4,967	179	200	100.0	89.4	9.8	0.4	0.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas[a]

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1987--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent[b]				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	628,699	522,309	101,839	1,776	2,775	100.0%	83.1%	16.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	319	201	111	5	2	100.0	63.0	34.8	1.6	0.6
Forcible rape	1,377	839	536	2	0	100.0	60.9	38.9	0.1	X
Robbery	5,056	2,261	2,761	19	15	100.0	44.7	54.6	0.4	0.3
Aggravated assault	12,481	8,152	4,242	29	56	100.0	65.3	34.0	0.2	0.4
Burglary	50,032	41,528	8,127	167	210	100.0	83.0	16.2	0.3	0.4
Larceny-theft	137,874	106,891	29,470	465	1,048	100.0	77.5	21.4	0.3	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	16,986	12,782	4,014	59	131	100.0	75.3	23.6	0.3	0.8
Arson	2,498	2,242	230	9	17	100.0	89.8	9.2	0.4	0.7
Violent crime[c]	19,233	11,455	7,650	55	73	100.0	59.6	39.8	0.3	0.4
Property crime[d]	207,390	163,443	41,841	700	1,406	100.0	78.8	20.2	0.3	0.7
Total Crime Index[e]	226,623	174,898	49,491	755	1,479	100.0	77.2	21.8	0.3	0.7
Other assaults	33,293	24,156	8,901	101	135	100.0	72.6	26.7	0.3	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,473	2,115	339	7	12	100.0	85.5	13.7	0.3	0.5
Fraud	2,027	1,601	408	4	14	100.0	79.0	20.1	0.2	0.7
Embezzlement	242	178	63	0	1	100.0	73.6	26.0	X	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	11,146	7,906	3,152	35	53	100.0	70.9	28.3	0.3	0.5
Vandalism	40,220	36,090	3,930	79	121	100.0	89.7	9.8	0.2	0.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,083	6,268	1,743	10	62	100.0	77.5	21.6	0.1	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	212	158	53	0	1	100.0	74.5	25.0	X	0.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	4,946	4,105	821	5	15	100.0	83.0	16.6	0.1	0.3
Drug abuse violations	23,805	19,212	4,500	43	50	100.0	80.7	18.9	0.2	0.2
Gambling	75	27	48	0	0	100.0	36.0	64.0	X	X
Offenses against family and children	848	754	89	4	1	100.0	88.9	10.5	0.5	0.1
Driving under the influence	8,334	8,132	159	28	15	100.0	97.6	1.9	0.3	0.2
Liquor laws	58,499	56,989	1,256	141	113	100.0	97.4	2.1	0.2	0.2
Drunkenness	7,595	7,179	318	76	22	100.0	94.5	4.2	1.0	0.3
Disorderly conduct	32,615	27,301	5,193	48	73	100.0	83.7	15.9	0.1	0.2
Vagrancy	1,091	950	124	4	13	100.0	87.1	11.4	0.4	1.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	94,264	79,704	13,998	217	345	100.0	84.6	14.8	0.2	0.4
Suspicion	1,326	1,188	134	2	2	100.0	89.6	10.1	0.2	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	20,394	18,156	2,152	38	48	100.0	89.0	10.6	0.2	0.2
Runaways	50,588	45,242	4,967	179	200	100.0	89.4	9.8	0.4	0.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas[a]

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1987--Continued

	Arrests 18 and older					Percent[b]				
Offense charged	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	2,942,759	2,357,141	563,845	11,831	9,942	100.0%	80.1%	19.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,784	2,537	1,210	17	20	100.0	67.0	32.0	0.4	0.5
Forcible rape	7,622	5,205	2,341	42	34	100.0	68.3	30.7	0.6	0.4
Robbery	20,626	10,116	10,393	59	58	100.0	49.0	50.4	0.3	0.3
Aggravated assault	79,748	56,931	22,113	362	342	100.0	71.4	27.7	0.5	0.4
Burglary	79,352	57,979	20,921	241	211	100.0	73.1	26.4	0.3	0.3
Larceny-theft	285,411	199,407	83,134	1,141	1,729	100.0	69.9	29.1	0.4	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	25,085	18,456	6,460	99	70	100.0	73.6	25.8	0.4	0.3
Arson	2,855	2,284	544	19	8	100.0	80.0	19.1	0.7	0.3
Violent crime[c]	111,780	74,789	36,057	480	454	100.0	66.9	32.3	0.4	0.4
Property crime[d]	392,703	278,126	111,059	1,500	2,018	100.0	70.8	28.3	0.4	0.5
Total Crime Index[e]	504,483	352,915	147,116	1,980	2,472	100.0	70.0	29.2	0.4	0.5
Other assaults	174,322	133,231	39,559	808	724	100.0	76.4	22.7	0.5	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	25,388	17,998	7,264	53	73	100.0	70.9	28.6	0.2	0.3
Fraud	116,528	83,691	32,457	206	174	100.0	71.8	27.9	0.2	0.1
Embezzlement	3,715	2,707	985	5	18	100.0	72.9	26.5	0.1	0.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	31,277	21,639	9,413	115	110	100.0	69.2	30.1	0.4	0.4
Vandalism	44,543	37,123	7,152	150	118	100.0	83.3	16.1	0.3	0.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	40,373	30,470	9,613	101	189	100.0	75.5	23.8	0.3	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,209	6,008	3,098	42	61	100.0	65.2	33.6	0.5	0.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	22,959	20,206	2,574	76	103	100.0	88.0	11.2	0.3	0.4
Drug abuse violations	212,604	161,461	50,288	455	400	100.0	75.9	23.7	0.2	0.2
Gambling	3,350	2,165	1,165	3	17	100.0	64.6	34.8	0.1	0.5
Offenses against family and children	20,983	14,564	6,355	41	23	100.0	69.4	30.3	0.2	0.1
Driving under the influence	601,315	558,367	38,790	1,863	2,295	100.0	92.9	6.5	0.3	0.4
Liquor laws	125,064	115,246	8,985	540	293	100.0	92.1	7.2	0.4	0.2
Drunkenness	206,142	180,171	23,398	2,068	505	100.0	87.4	11.4	1.0	0.2
Disorderly conduct	134,649	110,335	23,470	563	281	100.0	81.9	17.4	0.4	0.2
Vagrancy	4,036	2,985	996	40	15	100.0	74.0	24.7	1.0	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	660,064	504,394	150,883	2,718	2,069	100.0	76.4	22.9	0.4	0.3
Suspicion	1,755	1,465	284	4	2	100.0	83.5	16.2	0.2	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.12. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

[a] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

[b] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

[e] Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 218-220.

Table 4.14

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged and sex, 1987

(2,293 agencies; 1987 estimated population 23,979,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged[a]		
	Total number	Male		Female				
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Male	Female
Total	821,528	693,533	84.4%	127,995	15.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,374	1,185	86.2	189	13.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	2,333	2,297	98.5	36	1.5	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	2,479	2,261	91.2	218	8.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
Aggravated assault	22,376	19,800	88.5	2,576	11.5	2.7	2.9	2.0
Burglary	32,842	30,655	93.3	2,187	6.7	4.0	4.4	1.7
Larceny-theft	45,514	35,752	78.6	9,762	21.4	5.5	5.2	7.6
Motor vehicle theft	8,052	7,220	89.7	832	10.3	1.0	1.0	0.7
Arson	1,300	1,111	85.5	189	14.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime[c]	28,562	25,543	89.4	3,019	10.6	3.5	3.7	2.4
Property crime[d]	87,708	74,738	85.2	12,970	14.8	10.7	10.8	10.1
Total Crime Index[e]	116,270	100,281	86.2	15,989	13.8	14.2	14.5	12.5
Other assaults	46,537	39,627	85.2	6,910	14.8	5.7	5.7	5.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,259	4,873	67.1	2,386	32.9	0.9	0.7	1.9
Fraud	47,430	24,317	51.3	23,113	48.7	5.8	3.5	18.1
Embezzlement	1,154	795	68.9	359	31.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,477	5,751	86.8	726	11.2	0.8	0.8	0.6
Vandalism	15,234	13,709	90.0	1,525	10.0	1.9	2.0	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,066	8,562	94.4	504	5.6	1.1	1.2	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	197	82	41.6	115	58.4	(b)	(b)	0.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,319	6,080	96.2	239	3.8	0.8	0.9	0.2
Drug abuse violations	51,274	43,594	85.0	7,680	15.0	6.2	6.3	6.0
Gambling	761	668	87.8	93	12.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	7,930	7,259	91.5	671	8.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
Driving under the influence	210,505	189,332	89.9	21,173	10.1	25.6	27.3	16.5
Liquor laws	53,032	43,559	82.1	9,473	17.9	6.5	6.3	7.4
Drunkenness	42,369	38,697	91.3	3,672	8.7	5.2	5.6	2.9
Disorderly conduct	23,101	19,581	84.8	3,520	15.2	2.8	2.8	2.8
Vagrancy	317	276	87.1	41	12.9	(b)	(b)	(b)
All other offenses (except traffic)	166,185	141,324	85.0	24,861	15.0	20.2	20.4	19.4
Suspicion	631	565	89.5	66	10.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,279	887	69.4	392	30.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
Runaways	8,201	3,714	45.3	4,487	54.7	1.0	0.5	3.5

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1987 (Source, p. 314). Population figures are July 1, 1987 population estimates. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.
[c] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[d] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
[e] Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 208. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1987

(2,276 agencies; 1987 estimated population 23,798,000)

	Total arrests					Percent[a]				
Offense charged	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	811,601	663,778	122,964	17,478	7,381	100.0%	81.8%	15.2%	2.2%	0.9%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,369	974	357	28	10	100.0	71.1	26.1	2.0	0.7
Forcible rape	2,317	1,621	612	66	18	100.0	70.0	26.4	2.8	0.8
Robbery	2,449	1,523	875	29	22	100.0	62.2	35.7	1.2	0.9
Aggravated assault	22,284	15,843	5,715	578	146	100.0	71.1	25.6	2.6	0.7
Burglary	32,591	26,610	4,963	718	300	100.0	81.6	15.2	2.2	0.9
Larceny-theft	45,209	36,030	7,768	593	818	100.0	79.7	17.2	1.3	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	7,993	6,761	870	202	160	100.0	84.6	10.9	2.5	2.0
Arson	1,279	1,096	161	15	7	100.0	85.7	12.6	1.2	0.5
Violent crime[b]	28,419	19,961	7,559	701	198	100.0	70.2	26.6	2.5	0.7
Property crime[c]	87,072	70,497	13,762	1,528	1,285	100.0	81.0	15.8	1.8	1.5
Total Crime Index[d]	115,491	90,458	21,321	2,229	1,483	100.0	78.3	18.5	1.9	1.3
Other assaults	46,408	34,513	10,437	1,051	407	100.0	74.4	22.5	2.3	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,196	5,284	1,799	71	42	100.0	73.4	25.0	1.0	0.6
Fraud	47,356	33,539	13,280	471	66	100.0	70.8	28.0	1.0	0.1
Embezzlement	1,132	843	267	14	8	100.0	74.5	23.6	1.2	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,429	5,094	,184	122	29	100.0	79.2	18.4	1.9	0.5
Vandalism	15,174	13,300	1,423	295	156	100.0	87.6	9.4	1.9	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,025	7,548	1,229	169	79	100.0	83.6	13.6	1.9	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	193	153	39	1	0	100.0	79.3	20.2	0.5	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,265	5,574	506	148	37	100.0	89.0	8.1	2.4	0.6
Drug abuse violations	50,970	41,696	8,109	677	488	100.0	81.8	15.9	1.3	1.0
Gambling	761	489	169	8	95	100.0	64.3	22.2	1.1	12.5
Offenses against family and children	7,887	5,224	2,491	122	50	100.0	66.2	31.6	1.5	0.6
Driving under the influence	204,498	176,583	21,385	4,915	1,615	100.0	86.3	10.5	2.4	0.8
Liquor laws	52,831	47,664	3,658	1,062	447	100.0	90.2	6.9	2.0	0.8
Drunkenness	41,745	36,491	3,517	1,685	52	100.0	87.4	8.4	4.0	0.1
Disorderly conduct	22,975	18,802	3,322	733	118	100.0	81.8	14.5	3.2	0.5
Vagrancy	312	269	36	7	0	100.0	86.2	11.5	2.2	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	165,049	131,532	28,476	3,555	1,486	100.0	79.7	17.3	2.2	0.9
Suspicion	512	423	70	16	3	100.0	82.6	13.7	3.1	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,239	869	24	5	341	100.0	70.1	1.9	0.4	27.5
Runaways	8,153	7,430	222	122	379	100.0	91.1	2.7	1.5	4.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1987--Continued

	Arrests under 18					Percent[a]				
Offense charged	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	80,293	71,361	5,266	1,417	2,249	100.0%	88.9%	6.6%	1.8%	2.8%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	68	53	10	5	0	100.0	77.9	14.7	7.4	X
Forcible rape	210	156	49	3	2	100.0	74.3	23.3	1.4	1.0
Robbery	252	166	70	4	12	100.0	65.9	27.8	1.6	4.8
Aggravated assault	1,410	1,054	292	41	23	100.0	74.8	20.7	2.9	1.6
Burglary	10,284	9,021	819	261	183	100.0	87.7	8.0	2.5	1.8
Larceny-theft	10,643	9,073	1,016	172	382	100.0	85.2	9.5	1.6	3.6
Motor vehicle theft	2,716	2,358	185	71	102	100.0	86.8	6.8	2.6	3.8
Arson	332	304	17	6	5	100.0	91.6	5.1	1.8	1.5
Violent crime[b]	1,940	1,429	421	53	37	100.0	73.7	21.7	2.7	1.9
Property crime[c]	23,975	20,756	2,037	510	672	100.0	86.6	8.5	2.1	2.8
Total Crime Index[d]	25,915	22,185	2,458	563	709	100.0	85.6	9.5	2.2	2.7
Other assaults	3,149	2,411	529	52	157	100.0	76.6	16.8	1.7	5.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	439	380	48	5	6	100.0	86.6	10.9	1.1	1.4
Fraud	350	278	64	3	5	100.0	79.4	18.3	0.9	1.4
Embezzlement	19	14	4	0	1	100.0	73.7	21.1	X	5.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	868	756	94	9	9	100.0	87.1	10.8	1.0	1.0
Vandalism	5,266	4,940	189	71	66	100.0	93.8	3.6	1.3	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	585	511	50	13	11	100.0	87.4	8.5	2.2	1.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10	7	3	0	0	100.0	70.0	30.0	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	866	766	69	21	10	100.0	88.5	8.0	2.4	1.2
Drug abuse violations	2,752	2,421	162	32	137	100.0	88.0	5.9	1.2	5.0
Gambling	20	15	2	0	3	100.0	75.0	10.0	X	15.0
Offenses against family and children	202	175	23	1	3	100.0	86.6	11.4	0.5	1.5
Driving under the influence	3,058	2,915	61	67	15	100.0	95.3	2.0	2.2	0.5
Liquor laws	12,463	11,970	151	204	138	100.0	96.0	1.2	1.6	1.1
Drunkenness	1,152	1,087	25	39	1	100.0	94.4	2.2	3.4	0.1
Disorderly conduct	2,170	1,941	175	43	11	100.0	89.4	8.1	2.0	0.5
Vagrancy	81	77	1	3	0	100.0	95.1	1.2	3.7	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	11,440	10,135	908	150	247	100.0	88.6	7.9	1.3	2.2
Suspicion	96	78	4	14	0	100.0	81.3	4.2	14.6	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,239	869	24	5	341	100.0	70.1	1.9	0.4	27.5
Runaways	8,153	7,430	222	122	379	100.0	91.1	2.7	1.5	4.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1987--Continued

	Arrests 18 and older					Percent[a]				
Offense charged	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	731,308	592,417	117,698	16,061	5,132	100.0%	81.0%	16.1%	2.2%	0.7%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,301	921	347	23	10	100.0	70.8	26.7	1.8	0.8
Forcible rape	2,107	1,465	563	63	16	100.0	69.5	26.7	3.0	0.8
Robbery	2,197	1,357	805	25	10	100.0	61.8	36.6	1.1	0.5
Aggravated assault	20,874	14,789	5,423	537	125	100.0	70.8	26.0	2.6	0.6
Burglary	22,307	17,589	4,144	457	117	100.0	78.8	18.6	2.0	0.5
Larceny-theft	34,566	26,957	6,752	421	436	100.0	78.0	19.5	1.2	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	5,277	4,403	685	131	58	100.0	83.4	13.0	2.5	1.1
Arson	947	792	144	9	2	100.0	83.6	15.2	1.0	0.2
Violent crime[b]	26,479	18,532	7,138	648	161	100.0	70.0	27.0	2.4	0.6
Property crime[c]	63,097	49,741	11,725	1,018	613	100.0	78.8	18.6	1.6	1.0
Total Crime Index[d]	89,576	68,273	18,863	1,666	774	100.0	76.2	21.1	1.9	0.9
Other assaults	43,259	32,102	9,908	999	250	100.0	74.2	22.9	2.3	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,757	4,904	1,751	66	36	100.0	72.6	25.9	1.0	0.5
Fraud	47,006	33,261	13,216	468	61	100.0	70.8	28.1	1.0	0.1
Embezzlement	1,113	829	263	14	7	100.0	74.5	23.6	1.3	0.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5,561	4,338	1,090	113	20	100.0	78.0	19.6	2.0	0.4
Vandalism	9,908	8,360	1,234	224	90	100.0	84.4	12.5	2.3	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,440	7,037	1,179	155	68	100.0	83.4	14.0	1.8	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	183	146	36	1	0	100.0	79.8	19.7	0.5	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	5,399	4,808	437	127	27	100.0	89.1	8.1	2.4	0.5
Drug abuse violations	48,218	39,275	7,947	645	351	100.0	81.5	16.5	1.3	0.7
Gambling	741	474	167	8	92	100.0	64.0	22.5	1.1	12.4
Offenses against family and children	7,685	5,049	2,468	121	47	100.0	65.7	32.1	1.6	0.6
Driving under the influence	201,440	173,668	21,324	4,848	1,600	100.0	86.2	10.6	2.4	0.8
Liquor laws	40,368	35,694	3,507	858	309	100.0	88.4	8.7	2.1	0.8
Drunkenness	40,593	35,404	3,492	1,646	51	100.0	87.2	8.6	4.1	0.1
Disorderly conduct	20,805	16,861	3,147	690	107	100.0	81.0	15.1	3.3	0.5
Vagrancy	231	192	35	4	0	100.0	83.1	15.2	1.7	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	153,609	121,397	27,568	3,405	1,239	100.0	79.0	17.9	2.2	0.8
Suspicion	416	345	66	2	3	100.0	82.9	15.9	0.5	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.14. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

[b] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

[c] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

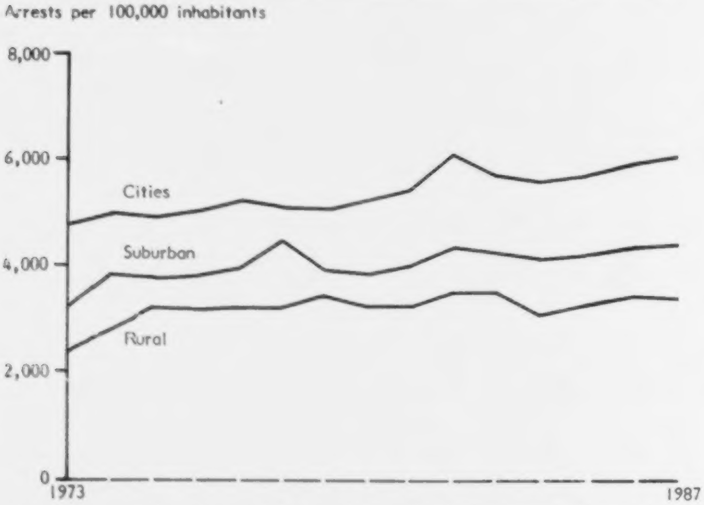
[d] Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 209-211.

Figure 4.1

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for all offenses

By extent of urbanization, 1973-87



Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.2. Suburban arrest rates for 1978 and 1979 represent county law enforcement agencies only. For definitions of city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1976, p. 171; 1977, p. 170; 1978, p. 186, Table 25; 1979, p. 188, Table 25; 1980, p. 192; 1981, p. 163; 1982, pp. 168, 169; 1983, pp. 171, 172; 1984, pp. 164, 165; 1985, pp. 166, 167; 1986, pp. 166, 167; 1987, pp. 166, 167 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.16

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-87

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

Offense charged and region	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter																	
Northeast	7.1	6.8	7.9	6.5	6.9	6.3	5.9	7.4	5.6	6.3	6.3	7.1	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5
Midwest	8.8	7.8	7.0	10.2	6.9	6.4	7.8	7.3	9.1	7.5	7.5	10.0	8.0	5.8	5.7	6.5	9.1
South	12.7	13.3	12.8	14.3	13.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.9	11.1	11.3	11.1	10.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	8.5
West	8.6	10.1	9.1	11.1	9.2	4.5	9.5	9.2	10.3	10.4	12.6	10.8	10.2	8.0	9.0	9.2	8.6
Forcible rape																	
Northeast	8.5	10.0	12.1	12.3	11.9	12.0	13.2	15.1	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.5	14.3	16.1	15.3	15.4	15.0
Midwest	9.6	10.1	9.4	11.1	9.2	9.8	11.6	10.9	11.9	12.1	12.4	15.2	14.6	15.1	15.6	14.9	16.4
South	12.2	13.7	13.5	15.2	14.0	13.7	14.5	14.2	15.2	14.8	14.6	15.6	15.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	15.2
West	13.1	16.4	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.8	14.8	14.8	17.8	17.1	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.2
Robbery																	
Northeast	83.4	82.2	84.8	87.2	91.2	84.6	83.7	110.7	79.4	91.9	98.6	102.0	101.7	103.4	96.2	105.0	103.1
Midwest	55.3	54.0	41.3	69.0	53.2	44.6	52.3	46.7	46.6	48.1	48.7	63.1	49.5	37.9	34.8	34.5	42.2
South	54.4	58.6	59.3	75.5	69.3	56.9	53.2	52.5	56.6	54.4	55.7	55.3	54.7	48.9	47.8	51.7	47.5
West	73.0	84.7	85.9	96.9	81.8	67.7	76.8	75.3	82.8	85.1	84.2	83.9	70.4	56.8	68.1	69.2	63.6
Aggravated assault																	
Northeast	81.2	83.7	96.5	108.6	109.1	106.3	117.3	149.2	114.3	118.1	115.2	129.6	127.7	139.4	136.1	154.1	161.1
Midwest	59.0	63.1	58.8	74.7	64.1	62.5	59.5	57.9	67.7	64.5	69.7	82.5	77.8	84.9	85.5	93.2	94.6
South	119.5	125.0	120.2	134.1	139.2	135.6	137.1	144.7	151.9	147.0	148.5	158.7	155.1	141.4	143.7	151.3	140.8
West	111.3	134.4	134.7	164.7	145.2	136.9	154.7	152.1	174.4	170.5	163.5	161.3	148.5	143.5	145.8	191.3	207.2

Note: See Note, table 4.1. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1971, p. 35; 1972, p. 35; 1973, p. 34; 1974, p. 45; 1975, p. 41; 1976, p. 172; 1977, p. 171; 1978, p. 185; 1979, p. 187; 1980, p. 190; 1981, p. 161; 1982, p. 166; 1983, p. 169; 1984, p. 162; 1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 165; 1987, p. 165 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.17

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-87

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

Offense charged and region	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Burglary																	
Northeast	173.7	164.0	189.6	207.9	222.0	232.9	243.6	259.6	221.0	226.1	213.4	199.5	177.9	159.6	156.7	151.1	151.7
Midwest	170.7	157.9	154.3	213.5	186.5	170.2	178.8	166.7	163.2	167.2	172.5	188.8	166.2	139.3	133.0	129.6	136.5
South	204.8	200.3	193.9	269.5	271.0	241.5	233.8	231.5	237.9	239.0	235.0	234.5	209.7	194.3	197.6	206.7	204.9
West	295.2	306.7	314.2	361.5	344.3	307.2	320.8	304.5	315.8	303.5	305.9	304.9	275.9	247.9	258.7	253.9	235.8
Larceny-theft																	
Northeast	302.1	281.8	280.8	398.0	393.7	423.8	452.0	475.7	447.4	463.5	474.2	492.4	475.8	466.2	477.9	478.5	514.9
Midwest	455.8	447.2	424.6	586.0	528.8	491.9	507.9	485.9	499.5	535.1	558.2	661.6	593.9	545.8	549.5	563.4	622.7
South	445.2	431.0	425.7	542.5	571.7	550.4	521.3	515.9	537.9	516.3	541.7	590.4	566.4	549.9	572.2	590.7	602.1
West	572.1	593.5	572.6	680.9	658.1	692.3	658.1	646.2	697.5	674.8	685.9	735.4	703.1	692.6	723.5	738.4	739.2
Motor vehicle theft																	
Northeast	72.1	66.6	77.1	67.3	63.1	65.9	66.4	77.9	60.6	60.1	55.2	57.8	49.5	50.0	47.7	54.8	67.3
Midwest	69.5	61.2	58.9	62.3	49.9	46.4	57.7	55.4	52.2	46.0	42.8	49.4	41.7	38.3	38.4	43.4	50.3
South	67.5	62.3	60.6	66.7	56.8	51.1	53.6	57.5	58.1	50.2	47.8	47.6	46.0	49.5	53.0	60.0	66.3
West	151.2	137.4	126.0	139.9	112.2	115.0	125.4	124.0	129.2	107.4	93.9	83.7	78.1	71.2	90.9	101.7	109.2
Arson																	
Northeast	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9.9	9.8	9.2	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.8	8.0	7.8
Midwest	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.1	8.3	8.6	11.5	9.1	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7.9	8.1	8.5	7.5	7.8	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.4
West	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11.2	9.8	10.5	9.9	9.3	10.2	9.9	8.8	8.6

Note: See Note, table 4.1. Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Data collection began in 1979. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1971, p. 35; 1972, p. 35; 1973, p. 34; 1974, p. 45; 1975, p. 41; 1976, p. 172; 1977, p. 171; 1978, p. 185; 1979, p. 187; 1980, p. 190; 1981, p. 161; 1982, p. 166; 1983, p. 169; 1984, p. 162; 1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 165; 1987, p. 165 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.18

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest[a]

By offense and size of place, 1987

(1987 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[c]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
13,435 agencies; population 225,063,000:										
Offenses known	12,502,268	1,354,012	11,148,256	18,430	81,980	474,713	778,889	3,000,346	6,956,276	1,191,634
Percent cleared by arrest	20.9	47.4	17.7	70.0	52.9	26.5	59.0	13.8	19.8	15.3
TOTAL CITIES										
9,173 cities; population 152,029,000:										
Offenses known	10,217,067	1,137,027	9,080,040	14,326	63,901	431,305	627,495	2,314,847	5,751,288	1,013,905
Percent cleared by arrest	21.0	46.0	17.9	69.9	52.3	26.3	58.5	13.3	20.3	14.2
Group I										
60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,410,000:										
Offenses known	3,953,574	598,755	3,354,819	8,369	30,324	276,220	283,842	905,608	1,915,539	533,672
Percent cleared by arrest	18.9	42.2	14.7	67.4	52.4	25.2	56.9	11.6	17.1	11.5
7 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 17,158,000:										
Offenses known	1,594,107	305,491	1,288,616	4,249	11,037	151,712	138,493	334,517	689,518	264,581
Percent cleared by arrest	18.4	40.6	13.1	67.4	53.1	24.4	56.6	11.2	15.1	10.3
15 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,219,000:										
Offenses known	892,090	112,068	780,022	1,830	7,633	50,861	51,744	212,338	451,501	116,183
Percent cleared by arrest	18.2	41.1	14.9	64.2	54.3	24.6	54.5	12.3	16.6	12.8
38 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 14,033,000:										
Offenses known	1,467,377	181,196	1,286,181	2,290	11,654	73,647	93,605	358,753	774,520	152,908
Percent cleared by arrest	19.9	45.6	16.2	70.2	50.5	27.2	58.8	11.6	19.1	12.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.18

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest[a]

By offense and size of place, 1987--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[c]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Group II 127 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,574,000:										
Offenses known	1,533,527	157,219	1,376,308	1,926	9,790	56,414	89,089	331,082	866,335	128,891
Percent cleared by arrest	21.2	49.1	18.0	74.7	52.9	28.4	61.2	13.6	20.4	14.8
Group III 315 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 21,455,000:										
Offenses known	1,363,428	132,423	1,231,005	1,292	8,428	41,350	81,353	313,773	786,239	130,993
Percent cleared by arrest	21.5	47.2	18.8	71.5	50.1	26.8	56.9	13.4	21.8	13.4
Group IV 657 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,517,000:										
Offenses known	1,265,115	104,385	1,160,730	1,068	6,389	29,038	67,890	279,882	783,927	96,921
Percent cleared by arrest	22.5	48.2	20.2	71.1	51.5	27.5	56.4	14.5	22.7	16.9
Group V 1,604 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,249,000:										
Offenses known	1,169,920	82,577	1,087,343	959	5,279	18,896	57,443	246,754	765,052	75,537
Percent cleared by arrest	23.9	52.5	21.8	74.6	51.4	30.2	59.6	15.0	24.0	21.5
Group VI 6,410 cities under 10,000; population 22,826,000:										
Offenses known	931,503	61,668	869,835	712	3,691	9,387	47,878	187,748	634,196	47,891
Percent cleared by arrest	23.1	60.9	20.4	75.7	58.1	31.7	66.6	16.5	20.9	29.2
SUBURBAN COUNTIES 1,308 agencies; population 44,291,000:										
Offenses known	1,736,203	166,608	1,569,595	2,569	12,834	39,226	111,979	492,672	930,869	146,054
Percent cleared by arrest	20.3	52.2	16.9	67.7	54.0	28.0	60.2	15.1	17.5	19.2
RURAL COUNTIES 2,954 agencies; population 28,744,000:										
Offenses known	548,998	50,377	498,621	1,535	5,245	4,182	39,415	192,827	274,119	31,675
Percent cleared by arrest	21.6	61.8	17.6	74.8	57.4	37.4	64.5	15.8	17.1	32.3
SUBURBAN AREAS[d] 6,264 agencies; population 91,628,000:										
Offenses known	3,943,311	329,416	3,613,895	4,232	22,591	82,008	220,585	958,148	2,339,657	316,090
Percent cleared by arrest	21.2	51.3	18.4	68.1	52.9	27.6	59.6	14.8	19.9	18.4

Note: See Note, table 4.1. "An offense is 'cleared by arrest' or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is: (1) arrested; (2) charged with the commission of the offense; and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution. The prosecution can follow arrest, court summons, or police notice." An offense is also counted as cleared by arrest if any of the following "exceptional" conditions pertain: (1) suicide of the offender; (2) double murder; (3) deathbed confession; (4) offender killed by police or citizen; (5) confession by offender already in custody or serving a sentence; (6) an offender prosecuted in another jurisdiction for a different offense and that jurisdiction does not release offender to first jurisdiction; (7) extradition denied; (8) victim refuses to cooperate in prosecution; (9) warrant is outstanding for felon but before arrest the offender dies of natural causes or as a result of an accident, or is killed in the commission of another offense; or, (10) handling of a juvenile offender either orally or by written notice to parents in instances involving minor offenses where no referral to juvenile court is made as a matter of publicly accepted police policy. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 41, 42.) It should be noted that the arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested to clear one crime. Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police for offenses known, arson data are not included in this table. Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1987 (Source, p. 313). Population figures are July 1, 1987 population estimates. For definitions of offenses, city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

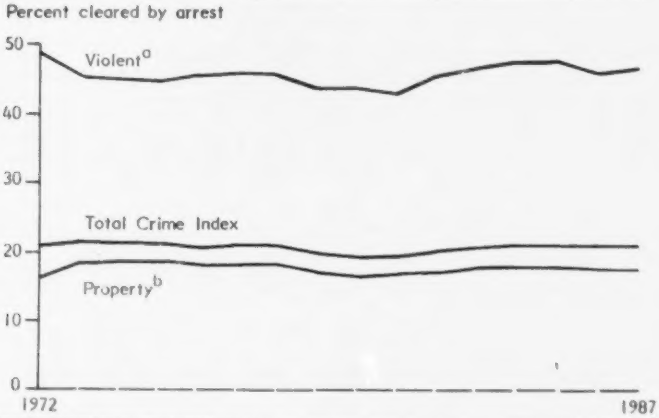
[a] Includes offenses cleared by exceptional means.
[b] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.
[d] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 155, 156. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.2

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest

By type of offense, United States, 1972-87



Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.18. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

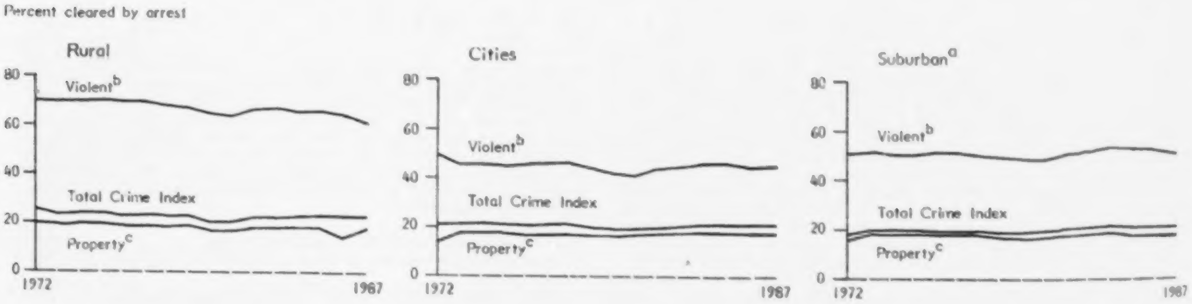
[a] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1972, pp. 107, 108; 1973, pp. 109, 110; 1974, pp. 166, 167; 1975, pp. 166, 167; 1976, pp. 162, 163; 1977, pp. 162, 163; 1978, pp. 177, 178; 1979, pp. 179, 180; 1980, pp. 182, 183; 1981, pp. 153, 154; 1982, pp. 158, 159; 1983, pp. 161, 162; 1984, pp. 154, 155; 1985, pp. 156, 157; 1986, pp. 156, 157; 1987, p. 155 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 4.3

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest

By extent of urbanization and type of offense, United States, 1972-87



Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.18. For definitions of offenses, rural counties, and city and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

[a] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.
[b] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.
[c] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1972, pp. 107, 108; 1973, pp. 109, 110; 1974, pp. 166, 167; 1975, pp. 166, 167; 1976, pp. 162, 163; 1977, pp. 162, 163; 1978, pp. 177, 178; 1979, pp. 179, 180; 1980, pp. 182, 183; 1981, pp. 153, 154; 1982, pp. 158, 159; 1983, pp. 161, 162; 1984, pp. 154, 155; 1985, pp. 156, 157; 1986, pp. 156, 157; 1987, pp. 155, 156 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.19

Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of clearances from arrest of persons under 18 years of age[a]

By offense and size of place, 1987

(1987 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[c]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
13,297 agencies; population 222,341,000:										
Total clearances	2,595,588	636,458	1,959,130	12,751	42,930	125,084	455,693	409,128	1,369,247	180,755
Percent under 18	18.1	8.5	21.3	5.2	9.4	9.6	8.2	19.1	22.2	19.8
TOTAL CITIES										
9,158 cities; population 151,095,000:										
Total clearances	2,134,878	520,907	1,613,971	9,928	33,237	112,697	365,045	306,390	1,164,055	143,526
Percent under 18	18.3	8.4	21.5	4.8	9.2	9.6	8.1	18.6	22.5	19.8
Group I										
59 cities, 250,000 and over; population 40,923,000:										
Total clearances	741,233	250,733	490,500	5,573	15,758	69,087	160,315	104,669	324,995	60,836
Percent under 18	13.2	6.6	16.5	4.5	7.4	7.7	6.2	13.5	17.1	18.4
7 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 17,158,000:										
Total clearances	293,429	124,069	169,360	2,862	5,857	36,982	78,368	37,589	104,418	27,353
Percent under 18	8.7	4.9	11.5	3.7	5.8	6.1	4.3	9.3	11.9	13.3
15 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,219,000:										
Total clearances	161,958	46,043	115,915	1,174	4,145	12,514	28,210	26,059	74,955	14,901
Percent under 18	15.7	8.4	18.5	5.3	7.7	9.7	8.0	15.0	18.7	24.0
37 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,545,000:										
Total clearances	285,846	80,621	205,225	1,537	5,756	19,591	53,737	41,021	145,622	18,582
Percent under 18	16.3	8.3	19.4	5.5	8.7	9.5	8.0	16.5	20.0	21.5
Group II										
126 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,399,000:										
Total clearances	322,640	76,667	245,973	1,423	5,128	15,904	54,212	51,585	175,490	18,898
Percent under 18	17.5	8.6	20.2	4.4	8.5	10.7	8.2	15.2	21.6	21.4
Group III										
313 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 21,337,000:										
Total clearances	292,293	62,358	229,935	923	4,211	11,072	46,152	41,733	170,822	17,380
Percent under 18	20.6	10.4	23.3	6.1	12.1	14.0	9.5	19.9	24.4	21.1
Group IV										
656 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,484,000:										
Total clearances	285,085	50,318	234,767	757	3,287	7,973	38,301	40,485	177,950	16,332
Percent under 18	22.2	11.1	24.6	4.2	11.3	14.3	10.5	22.7	25.3	21.2
Group V										
1,597 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,137,000:										
Total clearances	278,849	43,289	235,560	713	2,708	5,681	34,187	36,942	182,515	16,103
Percent under 18	22.9	10.8	25.2	6.5	11.8	12.8	10.4	24.2	25.8	19.9
Group VI										
6,407 cities under 10,000; population 22,816,000:										
Total clearances	214,778	37,542	177,236	539	2,145	2,980	31,878	30,976	132,283	13,977
Percent under 18	23.2	10.6	25.9	5.0	11.7	12.2	10.5	27.1	26.3	20.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.19

Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of clearances from arrest of persons under 18 years of age[a]

By offense and size of place, 1987--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[b]	Property crime[c]	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,265 agencies; population 43,192,000:										
Total clearances	346,138	85,594	260,544	1,704	6,773	10,855	66,262	73,110	160,078	27,356
Percent under 18	17.5	8.9	20.3	6.3	9.3	10.1	8.7	19.6	20.7	19.7
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,874 agencies; population 28,054,000:										
Total clearances	114,572	29,957	84,615	1,119	2,920	1,532	24,386	29,628	45,114	9,873
Percent under 18	17.0	7.8	20.3	7.1	13.0	6.7	7.2	22.9	18.5	20.6
SUBURBAN AREAS[d]										
6,213 agencies; population 90,412,000:										
Total clearances	828,083	167,436	660,647	2,845	11,794	22,438	130,359	140,067	463,160	57,420
Percent under 18	20.3	10.3	22.9	6.2	10.6	12.3	10.1	21.6	23.6	20.0

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.18. Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

[a] Includes offenses cleared by exceptional means.
[b] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[c] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.
[d] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 161, 162. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.20

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of offense, United States, 1972-87

	Total Crime Index	Violent crime[a]	Property crime[b]
1972	27.3%	13.2%	33.8%
1973	30.6	12.2	35.9
1974	31.3	12.5	36.3
1975	30.0	12.8	34.4
1976	28.6	12.2	32.7
1977	28.4	11.8	32.8
1978	28.1	11.7	32.6
1979	26.6	11.6	30.9
1980	24.4	11.2	28.2
1981	21.4	9.8	24.7
1982	20.6	9.5	23.8
1983	20.1	9.5	23.2
1984	20.1	9.8	23.3
1985	20.1	9.6	23.4
1986	19.1	9.0	22.6
1987	18.1	8.5	21.3

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.18. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

[a] Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[b] Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1972, pp. 110, 111; 1973, pp. 112, 113; 1974, pp. 170, 171; 1975, pp. 170, 171; 1976, pp. 168, 169; 1977, pp. 167, 168; 1978, pp. 182, 183; 1979, pp. 184, 185; 1980, pp. 187, 188; 1981, pp. 158, 159; 1982, pp. 163, 164; 1983, pp. 166, 167; 1984, pp. 159, 160; 1985, pp. 161, 162; 1986, pp. 161, 162; 1987, pp. 161, 162 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.21

Arsons cleared by arrest and cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of target, 1987

(12,649 agencies; 1987 estimated population 196,173,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent of offenses cleared by arrest	Percent of clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age
Total	84,371	18.0%	36.7%
Total structure	46,490	21.8	35.1
Single occupancy residential	19,708	22.0	31.0
Other residential	8,762	24.2	28.8
Storage	4,541	17.5	48.6
Industrial/manufacturing	802	12.8	29.1
Other commercial	5,481	15.4	26.7
Community/public	4,428	34.0	51.7
Other structure	2,768	15.5	43.0
Total mobile	23,339	10.4	21.8
Motor vehicles	21,645	9.8	20.2
Other mobile	1,694	17.6	33.6
Other	14,542	18.3	56.2

Note: See Note, table 4.18. In 1987, 12,649 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The following data are from these 12,649 agencies. Users should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience and differ from those reported in other arrest tables displaying arson. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 38. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.22

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses

By offense and State, 1986

State	Total alcohol-related arrests	Driving under influence	Drunk-enness	Liquor law violation	Dis-orderly conduct	Vagrancy
National	3,381,627	1,467,822	783,133	475,684	621,994	32,994
Alabama	64,451	26,141	22,811	6,846	8,602	51
Alaska	2,163	1,399	56	264	444	NA
Arizona	49,223	27,676	NA	5,837	13,984	1,726
Arkansas	50,974	20,348	20,107	5,056	5,201	262
California	612,715	346,397	189,293	50,918	14,347	11,760
Colorado	63,999	31,230	2	14,029	17,082	1,656
Connecticut	47,596	14,679	4	4,082	28,631	200
Delaware	4,441	432	191	1,939	1,879	NA
District of Columbia	8,127	NA	803	25	7,298	1
Florida	126,995	67,892	18,597	15,754	24,752	NA
Georgia	33,974	23,870	4,896	5,196	NA	12
Hawaii	8,779	5,548	NA	2,321	908	2
Idaho	12,305	7,890	327	2,664	1,400	24
Illinois	134,710	42,110	1,391	30,539	60,432	238
Indiana	46,398	17,309	16,561	7,076	5,436	16
Iowa	41,814	17,261	13,714	7,549	3,249	41
Kansas	21,318	11,553	222	5,357	4,084	102
Kentucky	54,387	22,160	26,416	2,071	3,675	65
Louisiana	38,468	13,483	15,192	813	8,771	209
Maine	13,713	8,807	33	2,587	2,241	45
Maryland	37,328	26,463	NA	4,505	6,069	291
Massachusetts	38,075	22,299	95	6,929	8,624	129
Michigan	113,793	59,491	342	28,128	24,706	1,126
Minnesota	45,926	29,313	1	8,125	8,482	5
Mississippi	22,813	9,482	9,085	1,303	2,925	18
Missouri	40,958	22,610	1,121	7,236	9,628	363
Montana	3,119	1,563	NA	1,007	549	NA
Nebraska	21,030	10,526	NA	6,039	4,224	241
Nevada	18,507	6,133	2,028	3,302	2,032	5,012
New Hampshire	17,289	9,837	2,243	3,501	1,691	17
New Jersey	71,595	23,268	4	12,179	35,978	166
New Mexico	22,852	13,640	407	4,946	3,825	34
New York	179,800	50,789	4	25,605	96,323	7,079
North Carolina	105,495	72,957	NA	19,403	13,108	27
North Dakota	6,643	3,039	NA	2,841	759	4
Ohio	108,381	39,458	26,896	14,155	27,486	386
Oklahoma	74,391	26,472	38,578	5,499	3,842	NA
Oregon	34,886	20,960	NA	11,126	2,800	NA
Pennsylvania	149,268	28,041	33,672	42,222	44,935	398
Rhode Island	7,749	2,653	125	1,564	3,262	145
South Carolina	64,466	13,780	23,840	10,236	16,601	9
South Dakota	9,724	5,198	17	3,112	1,389	8
Tennessee	52,996	14,357	29,866	1,950	6,717	106
Texas	385,457	115,686	209,871	19,898	39,456	546
Utah	36,080	12,585	6,780	13,862	2,776	77
Vermont	3,956	3,117	NA	270	568	1
Virginia	118,079	43,481	53,929	8,915	11,748	6
Washington	41,385	28,305	148	10,118	2,644	170
West Virginia	21,489	8,055	10,629	755	1,990	60
Wisconsin	79,657	32,893	228	23,591	22,863	82
Wyoming	11,890	5,186	2,608	2,440	1,578	78

Note: These data were compiled from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The data presented in this table differ from those presented in the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1986 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987). This is because this table includes data processed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after the cut off date for that publication. "In one respect, these data may be considered conservative estimates of alcohol-related arrests. Arrests are classified by a single offense, using a hierarchical rule. Consequently, crimes committed while intoxicated are categorized under the primary offense. On the other hand, 'driving under the influence' includes arrests for impairment due to any type of drug; it is not limited to impairment due to alcohol." (Source.)

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Table 4.23

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses and driving under the influence

United States, 1972-87

(In thousands)

	Alcohol-related offenses	Driving under the influence
1972	2,835	604
1973	2,539	654
1974	2,297	617
1975	3,044	909
1976	2,790	838
1977	3,303	1,104
1978	3,406	1,205
1979	3,455	1,232
1980	3,535	1,304
1981	3,745	1,422
1982	3,640	1,405
1983	3,729	1,613
1984	3,153	1,347
1985	3,418	1,503
1986	3,325	1,459
1987	3,248	1,410

Note: Alcohol-related offenses include driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1972, p. 126; 1973, p. 128; 1974, p. 186; 1975, p. 188; 1976, p. 181; 1977, p. 180; 1978, p. 194; 1979, p. 196; 1980, p. 200; 1981, p. 171; 1982, pp. 176, 177; 1983, pp. 179, 180; 1984, pp. 172, 173; 1985, pp. 174, 175; 1986, pp. 174, 175; 1987, pp. 174, 175 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.24

Juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition and size of place, 1987

(1987 estimated population)

Population group	Total[a]	Handled within department and released	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Referred to welfare agency	Referred to other police agency	Referred to criminal or adult court
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES 8,692 agencies; total population 167,697,000:						
Number	1,172,585	355,602	726,634	16,807	12,289	61,253
Percent[b]	100.0	30.3	62.0	1.4	1.0	5.2
TOTAL CITIES 5,838 cities; total population 113,511,000:						
Number	983,672	301,706	607,787	13,341	10,130	50,708
Percent[b]	100.0	30.7	61.8	1.4	1.0	5.2
Group I 49 cities, 250,000 and over; population 31,494,000:						
Number	253,667	75,515	169,013	3,485	2,679	2,975
Percent[b]	100.0	29.8	66.6	1.4	1.1	1.2
Group II 96 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 13,772,000:						
Number	112,254	33,227	73,937	1,500	627	2,963
Percent	100.0	29.6	65.9	1.3	0.6	2.6
Group III 254 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 17,301,000:						
Number	133,924	44,837	79,074	1,740	1,490	6,783
Percent	100.0	33.5	59.0	1.3	1.1	5.1
Group IV 506 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 17,444,000:						
Number	161,808	49,668	98,742	2,029	2,064	9,305
Percent[b]	100.0	30.7	61.0	1.3	1.3	5.8
Group V 1,184 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 18,742,000:						
Number	180,476	58,112	105,519	2,329	1,632	12,884
Percent	100.0	32.2	58.5	1.3	0.9	7.1
Group VI 3,749 cities under 10,000; population 14,758,000:						
Number	141,543	40,347	81,502	2,258	1,638	15,798
Percent[b]	100.0	28.5	57.6	1.6	1.2	11.2
SUBURBAN COUNTIES 967 agencies; population 34,356,000:						
Number	137,908	41,579	86,833	1,936	1,121	6,439
Percent	100.0	30.1	63.0	1.4	0.8	4.7
RURAL COUNTIES 1,887 agencies; population 19,830,000:						
Number	51,005	12,317	32,014	1,530	1,038	4,106
Percent	100.0	24.1	62.8	3.0	2.0	8.1
SUBURBAN AREAS[c] 4,263 agencies; population 79,754,000:						
Number	512,110	178,397	287,550	6,828	4,731	34,604
Percent	100.0	34.8	56.2	1.3	0.9	6.8

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.6. For definitions of suburban areas and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

[a] Includes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.
[b] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[c] Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 225.

Table 4.25

Percent distribution of juveniles taken into custody

By method of disposition, United States, 1972-87

	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Handled within department and released	Referred to criminal or adult court	Referred to other police agency	Referred to welfare agency
1972	50.8%	45.0%	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%
1973	49.5	45.2	1.5	2.3	1.4
1974	47.0	44.4	3.7	2.4	2.5
1975	52.7	41.6	2.3	1.9	1.4
1976	53.4	39.0	4.4	1.7	1.6
1977	53.2	38.1	3.9	1.8	3.0
1978	55.9	36.6	3.8	1.8	1.9
1979	57.3	34.6	4.8	1.7	1.6
1980	58.1	33.8	4.8	1.7	1.6
1981	58.0	33.8	5.1	1.6	1.5
1982	58.9	32.5	5.4	1.5	1.6
1983	57.5	32.8	4.8	1.7	3.1
1984	60.0	31.5	5.2	1.3	2.0
1985	61.8	30.7	4.4	1.2	1.9
1986	61.7	29.9	5.5	1.1	1.8
1987	62.0	30.3	5.2	1.0	1.4

Note: See Note, table 4.1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1972, p. 116; 1973, p. 119; 1974, p. 177; 1975, p. 177; 1976, p. 220; 1977, p. 219; 1978, p. 228; 1979, p. 230; 1980, p. 258; 1981, p. 233; 1982, p. 242; 1983, p. 245; 1984, p. 238; 1985, p. 240; 1986, p. 240; 1987, p. 225 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.26

Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations[a]

By type of drug and region, United States, 1980-87

	1980					1981					1982					1983				
Region	Total	Heroin or co-caine	Mari-huana	Synthetic nar-cotics	Other	Total	Heroin or co-caine	Mari-huana	Synthetic nar-cotics	Other	Total	Heroin or co-caine	Mari-huana	Synthetic nar-cotics	Other	Total	Heroin or co-caine	Mari-huana	Synthetic nar-cotics	Other
Northeast	100%	16%	72%	4%	8%	100%	18%	71%	4%	6%	100%	22%	68%	4%	6%	100%	27%	60%	4%	9%
Sale/manufacture	21	6	11	1	2	22	7	11	1	2	24	9	12	1	2	27	11	12	2	3
Possession	79	10	61	2	5	78	11	59	3	4	76	13	57	3	4	73	17	48	3	5
Midwest	100	9	73	3	14	100	8	74	4	15	100	8	75	4	14	100	8	69	4	19
Sale/manufacture	16	3	7	1	5	33	4	18	1	11	22	3	10	1	9	24	2	10	2	10
Possession	84	6	66	2	9	67	4	56	2	4	78	5	65	3	5	76	5	59	3	9
South	100	7	75	5	13	100	7	73	6	14	100	8	74	5	13	100	13	70	5	12
Sale/manufacture	20	2	10	2	6	20	2	10	2	7	21	2	11	1	6	24	5	12	2	5
Possession	80	5	65	3	7	80	5	63	4	8	79	6	63	3	7	76	9	57	3	8
West	100	18	59	1	22	100	17	60	1	22	100	16	68	1	14	100	37	49	1	14
Sale/manufacture	14	4	7	(b)	3	16	4	7	(b)	4	13	4	7	(b)	2	16	5	7	(b)	3
Possession	86	14	52	1	18	84	13	52	1	18	87	12	61	1	12	84	32	41	(b)	11
Total	100	12	70	3	14	100	12	69	4	15	100	13	72	4	12	100	23	61	3	13
Sale/manufacture	18	4	9	1	4	22	4	11	1	6	20	4	10	1	5	22	6	10	1	4
Possession	82	8	61	2	10	78	8	58	3	9	80	9	62	2	7	78	17	50	2	8

Note: See Note, table 4.1.

[a] Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.
[b] Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1980, p. 189; 1981, p. 160; 1982, p. 165; 1983, p. 168; 1984, p. 161; 1985, p. 163; 1986, p. 163; 1987, p. 163 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1984					1985					1986					1987				
Total	Heroin or cocaine	Marihuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Marihuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Marihuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Marihuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other
100%	30%	56%	4%	10%	100%	34%	55%	3%	7%	100%	49%	42%	3%	6%	100%	56%	36%	3%	5%
30	12	12	2	4	30	14	12	1	3	33	21	9	1	2	34	24	7	1	2
70	18	44	2	6	70	20	43	2	4	67	28	33	2	4	66	32	29	2	3
100	8	72	3	18	100	11	68	3	19	100	16	62	3	20	100	18	58	3	22
24	3	12	1	8	26	4	10	1	11	26	6	9	1	11	28	6	8	1	13
76	4	60	2	9	74	7	58	2	8	74	10	53	2	9	72	12	49	2	9
100	17	69	3	10	100	20	66	3	11	100	30	56	4	8	100	36	51	5	8
21	6	11	1	3	24	7	11	1	5	25	10	9	1	4	24	11	8	2	4
79	11	58	2	7	76	13	55	2	6	75	20	47	3	4	76	25	43	3	4
100	40	44	1	15	100	42	41	1	16	100	52	29	1	19	100	54	29	1	16
15	5	7	(b)	3	18	6	9	(b)	3	19	11	6	(b)	2	20	11	6	(b)	2
85	35	37	1	12	82	36	32	(b)	13	81	41	23	1	17	80	43	23	1	14
100	26	59	3	12	100	30	55	3	12	100	41	44	3	13	100	46	40	3	12
22	7	10	1	4	24	8	10	1	4	25	13	8	1	4	26	14	7	1	4
78	19	48	2	9	76	22	45	2	8	75	28	36	2	9	74	32	33	2	8

Table 4.27

Persons arrested for Federal drug and non-drug offenses

By type of offense and demographic characteristics, 1986

	Estimated percent of persons arrested										
	Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age		Education	
Offense	Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	30 and under	Over 30	No college	Attended college
All offenses	83%	17%	71%	25%	4%	23%	77%	42%	58%	72%	28%
Drug offenses	86	14	79	19	2	31	69	44	56	73	27
Distribution/manufacture	86	14	81	18	2	30	70	44	56	73	27
Importation	83	17	81	15	4	38	62	35	65	67	33
Possession	90	10	60	39	1	38	62	53	47	79	21
General trafficking/ miscellaneous	90	10	83	B	B	B	B	19	81	77	23
Non-drug offenses	82	18	67	28	4	19	81	41	59	71	29
Violent	93	7	52	32	16	9	91	52	48	80	20
General property	82	18	57	39	4	11	89	47	53	79	21
Fraudulent property	73	27	63	35	2	11	89	37	63	64	36
Regulatory	85	15	81	15	4	22	78	37	63	66	34
Public-order	89	11	81	16	3	37	63	40	60	75	25

Note: These data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics data base maintained by Abt Associates, Inc. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, and the U.S. Parole Commission.

The data in this table describe 31,660 defendants interviewed by the Pretrial Services Agency in calendar year 1986. Twenty-six percent of the interviews did not record race or ethnicity; 30 percent did not record educational level. There were 21,188 drug suspects arrested by the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the 12 months preceding Sept. 30, 1986.

For methodology, see Appendix 10.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Drug Law Violators, 1980-86, Special Report NCJ-111763 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1988), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 4.28

Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service

By type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-87

(Dollar values in thousands)

Type of drug seized	1975[a]	1976[a]	Transition quarter[a]	1977[b]	1978[b]	1979[b]	1980[b]	1981[b]	1982[b]
Heroin[d]									
Number of seizures	436	437	104	245	179	173	149	170	168
Quantity (in pounds)	114.8	367.7	45.3	277.7	188.6	122.5	268.7	234.7	289.9
Value	$39,367	$126,089	$15,534	$124,705	$86,823	$75,080	$166,150	$147,306	$174,170
Cocaine									
Number of seizures	1,011	1,167	330	1,025	846	1,259	1,307	1,372	1,364
Quantity (in pounds)	728.9	1,029.6	236.1	952.1	1,418.7	1,438.1	4,742.9	3,741.1	11,149.5
Value	$155,392	$219,561	$50,333	$246,167	$380,013	$424,383	$1,528,826	$1,126,645	$3,462,205
Hashish									
Number of seizures	4,003	5,162	1,343	6,323	4,919	4,379	3,979	2,689	2,610
Quantity (in pounds)	3,400.9	13,436.7	469.6	15,923.0	22,658.5	50,848.9	14,675.4	17,991.8	58,276.6
Value	$17,185	$67,896	$2,373	$75,332	$95,664	$198,056	$26,717	$29,003	$126,111
Marihuana									
Number of seizures	13,792	13,555	4,620	14,902	12,826	12,323	12,620	14,036	11,947
Quantity (in pounds)	466,510.3	759,359.9	115,334.4	1,652,772.7	4,616,883.7	3,583,555.5	2,361,141.5	5,109,792.5	3,958,870.9
Value	$143,685	$233,883	$35,523	$509,054	$1,426,617	$2,164,468	$1,661,535	$3,796,576	$3,115,631
Opium									
Number of seizures	46	72	18	50	51	41	33	52	265
Quantity (in pounds)	18.6	37.6	4.4	20.2	20.3	26.1	49.9	9.5	197.0
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morphine									
Number of seizures	7	15	1	15	6	21	15	75	165
Quantity (in pounds)	1.2	3.9	-	1.4	1.8	8.8	50.7	6.2	17.8
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other drugs, barbiturates, and LSD									
Number of seizures	2,606	2,581	836	2,105	2,911	3,130	3,495	3,877	3,017
Quantity (in dosage units)	11,625,507	21,418,652	2,114,245	7,813,721	7,683,298	15,912,218	43,000,416	38,947,804	2,339,360
Value	$9,649	$17,777	$1,755	$4,376	$7,837	$44,236	$148,351	$137,096	$11,814
Total									
Number of seizures	21,901	22,989	7,252	24,665	21,738	21,326	21,598	22,271	19,536
Value	$365,278	$655,207	$105,518	$959,634	$1,996,954	$2,906,224	$3,531,580	$5,236,626	$6,889,931

Note: The data presented for 1975 and 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The Federal fiscal year is now Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

The drug value is computed using the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) retail value lists. The illegal market retail drug prices for heroin and cocaine are based on evidence exhibits purchased by DEA; other dangerous drug prices are derived from monthly availability reports submitted by DEA field offices.

[a] Value data were computed using retail values as of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1976.

[b] Value data were computed using retail values as of the third quarter of the fiscal year.

[c] Value data were computed using the most recent retail values available at the time of publication. Values for heroin, cocaine, marihuana, and total have been recalculated to reflect updated retail price data from the National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee and the DEA.

[d] For 1975 through 1982 heroin value was computed for 60 percent purity. In fiscal year 1983, DEA revised the method of calculating and reporting price values and no longer base prices on the 60 percent purity factor.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, Prologue '76 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 36; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, Customs U.S.A., 1980, p. 33; 1985, p. 41; 1987, p. 40 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1983[c]	1984[c]	1985[c]	1986[c]	1987[c]
285	396	426	406	527
593.6	664.3	784.6	692.4	639.0
$347,334	$428.477	$491,124	$399,492	$391,289
1,731	1,625	2,164	2,557	2,158
19,601.5	27,525.8	50,506.4	52,520.9	87,898.3
$2,431,590	$3,338,728	$3,544,053	$3,381,668	$5,659,517
1,829	1,530	1,948	2,158	1,930
2,209.8	42,389.5	22,970.0	17,555.4	1,073.2
$4,033	$77,361	$41,920	$22,822	$1,717
12,101	12,304	12,002	10,377	14,569
2,732,974.5	3,274,927.2	2,389,704.1	2,211,068.1	1,701,149.6
$2,186,380	$3,143,930	$2,867,645	$2,918,610	$2,653,793
103	429	1,118	807	538
78.9	258.0	505.0	321.2	1,014.6
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
199	156	10	8	8
60.0	12.6	3.3	0.6	4.2
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,862	2,627	2,179	2,680	3,345
5,592,669	6,819,717	22,540,573	1,424,682	3,881,793
$23,657	$28,847	$95,347	$6,026	$16,420
19,110	19,067	15,280	19,013	18,078
$4,992,993	$7,017,343	$7,040,080	$6,728,618	$8,722,737

Table 4.29

Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type of drug, fiscal years 1978-88

Type of drug	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Opium (lbs.)	27	4	NA	NA	NA	263	18	45	6	65	73
Heroin (lbs.)	442	160	201	332	608	662	850	985	801	826	1,824
Cocaine (lbs.)	1,009	1,139	2,590	4,352	12,493	19,625	25,344	39,969	59,699	82,291	125,500
Marihuana (lbs.)	1,117,422	887,032	994,468	1,935,202	2,814,787	1,795,875	2,909,393	1,641,626	1,819,764	1,429,616	1,244,026
Hashish (lbs.)	3,004	43,261	5,993	30,162	3,086	31,339	2,059	21,858	577	2,368	83,542
Hallucinogens (d.u.)	4,349,917	6,439,136	7,522,905	36,064,329	1,978,617	5,854,261	596,999	4,593,867	16,748,616	6,056,880	17,530,667
Depressants (d.u.)	311,044	5,671,379	8,337,806	21,701,603	5,739,423	2,535,040	688,491	664,589	1,627,315	643,177	191,968
Stimulants (d.u.)	2,901,948	7,711,628	6,434,742	47,475,580	4,482,404	11,345,783	16,500,791	20,709,871	27,846,419	26,924,731	95,554,376
Methadone (d.u.)	39	14,998	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,218	57,903	70	920	375,009

Note: As of 1981, domestic drug removals have been kept in the aggregate only. This differs slightly from the data formerly maintained in the Statistical Report, which is no longer published. The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1978, p. 3; 1979, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.30

Number of marihuana plots sighted and eradicated, plants destroyed, arrests, and weapons seized

Under the Drug Enforcement Administration's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program, by State, 1988

State	Plots sighted	Plots eradicated	Number of of plants destroyed	Number of arrests	Number of weapons seized
United States, total	48,349	38,531	107,328,277	6,062	2,034
Alabama	1,284	1,284	187,864	82	1
Alaska	39	39	7,200	54	29
Arizona	191	144	62,612	86	22
Arkansas	1,201	1,201	117,507	244	39
California	3,397	3,013	331,705	1,104	727
Colorado	83	71	19,469	50	23
Connecticut	6	5	995	7	2
Delaware	14	14	1,164	4	4
Florida	1,867	1,867	159,596	487	11
Georgia	1,001	1,001	129,000	88	4
Hawaii	21,832	12,759	1,500,730	867	33
Idaho	101	101	5,001	68	1
Illinois	246	234	83,399	78	3
Indiana	1,137	1,137	72,863,513	57	19
Iowa	25	25	16,780	13	6
Kansas	217	217	3,993,431	79	45
Kentucky	3,396	3,396	538,530	224	33
Louisiana	231	209	10,025	93	54
Maine	149	149	5,309	25	22
Maryland	41	41	816	13	0
Massachusetts	55	55	990	30	7
Michigan	934	761	191,409	71	51
Minnesota	31	31	713,848	28	3
Mississippi	155	155	18,829	64	3
Missouri	609	609	1,221,610	203	80
Montana	23	19	164,132	32	4
Nebraska	36	23	19,844,232	7	0
New Hampshire	51	51	3,079	23	4
New Mexico	100	94	12,532	35	15
New York	50	50	3,897	19	0
North Carolina	2,557	2,557	129,158	336	19
Ohio	989	977	82,233	173	62
Oklahoma	343	343	1,614,543	55	32
Oregon	986	986	58,410	413	401
Pennsylvania	147	120	8,622	8	0
Rhode Island	16	16	480	12	4
South Carolina	369	369	28,664	119	2
South Dakota[a]	23	23	29,447	5	4
Tennessee	2,335	2,330	582,157	71	16
Texas	210	210	2,240,523	34	2
Utah	48	48	4,028	10	4
Vermont	108	95	8,649	42	14
Virginia	1,002	988	133,605	123	14
Washington	262	262	45,760	264	189
West Virginia	99	99	17,957	28	8
Wisconsin	346	346	134,460	120	13
Wyoming	7	7	377	14	5

Note: These data were collected by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in conjunction with the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program. This program is a joint Federal and State effort in which DEA contributes funding, training, equipment, investigative and aircraft resources to the participating States in the effort to eradicate domestically-cultivated marihuana. New Jersey, Nevada, North Dakota, and South Dakota did not participate in the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program in 1988.

Data for sightings were compiled from individual State reports and information provided by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. "Plots" are defined by the presence of marihuana plants and vary in size. "Plots eradicated" refer to those plots in which the marihuana plants were destroyed.

[a] State did not participate in the program in 1987, but reported these figures to the DEA.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1988 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program--Final Report (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.31

Seizures of illegal drug laboratories

By type of drug manufactured, United States, fiscal years 1975-88

	Total	PCP	Methamphetamine	Amphetamine	Methaqualone	Hashish oil	LSD	Cocaine	Other hallucinogens	Other controlled substances[a]
Total	4,175	490	2,741	424	96	30	19	139	89	147
1975	32	15	11	2	1	0	0	3	0	X
1976	97	30	36	11	5	4	4	7	0	X
1977	148	66	46	10	10	6	1	2	7	X
1978	180	79	69	12	7	5	0	4	4	X
1979	235	53	137	10	9	4	2	5	15	X
1980	234	49	126	20	17	1	4	2	15	X
1981	182	35	87	14	13	2	4	5	10	12
1982	224	47	132	18	7	0	0	6	7	7
1983	226	39	119	25	10	4	0	11	11	7
1984	197	13	121	19	3	3	0	16	3	19
1985	419	23	257	67	5	0	1	29	2	35
1986	509	8	372	66	4	0	2	23	6	28
1987	682	13	561	68	1	1	1	17	2	18
1988	810	20	667	82	4	0	0	9	7	21

[a] This category includes other controlled substances such as phenal 2 propanone, a precursor used in making methamphetamine and amphetamine, and methadone, an opiate-type heroin substitute.

Source: Comptroller General of the United States, Report to the Congress: Stronger Crackdown Needed on Clandestine Laboratories Manufacturing Dangerous Drugs (Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981), p. 37; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.32

Seizures for violations of laws enforced by the U.S. Customs Service

By type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1976-87

(Domestic value in thousands)

Type of property seized	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Prohibited non-narcotic articles													
Number of seizures	27,875	8,000	27,156	28,085	20,959	18,464	19,198	23,463	25,870	20,225	15,849	12,785	32,254
Domestic value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles													
Number of seizures	10,897	4,010	11,196	6,198	2,829	3,039	4,011	5,951	9,481	9,347	9,323	8,911	11,400
Domestic value	$33,573	$9,311	$29,940	$19,351	$9,060	$12,269	$14,882	$35,936	$63,912	$62,954	$80,666	$74,597	$84,807
Aircraft													
Number of seizures	130	42	124	94	135	195	272	206	203	157	145	123	176
Domestic value	$18,799	$1,834	$5,640	$16,554	$19,979	$11,584	$32,487	$34,742	$19,104	$50,327	$150,448	$17,414	$112,479
Vessels													
Number of seizures	191	63	291	334	272	1,319	556	500	405	558	524	292	535
Domestic value	$46,400	$1,945	$90,656	$32,421	$74,529	$91,269	$46,535	$44,462	$33,209	$49,256	$41,227	$14,424	$23,783
Monetary instruments													
Number of seizures	374	168	538	721	1,328	1,257	1,554	1,802	2,066	2,088	1,114	1,370	2,138
Domestic value	$7,782	$2,695	$7,430	$13,076	$22,472	$31,382	$39,846	$32,757	$50,174	$67,734	$95,838	$121,536	$102,383
General merchandise													
Number of seizures	27,667	7,063	28,750	26,151	24,318	19,789	23,250	27,132	36,972	33,334	32,679	30,489	40,257
Domestic value	$49,675	$16,002	$80,732	$46,782	$41,639	$39,606	$63,491	$92,015	$142,824	$348,796	$277,339	$237,850	$417,750
Total													
Number of seizures	67,134	19,346	68,055	61,583	49,841	44,063	48,841	59,054	74,997	65,709	59,634[a]	53,970	86,760
Domestic value	$156,228	$31,788	$214,399	$128,183	$167,680	$186,109	$197,242	$239,912	$309,223	$579,068	$645,519[a]	$465,820	$741,203

Note: See Note, table 4.28. "Prohibited non-narcotic articles" includes vehicles, aircraft, vessels, monetary instruments, and other articles of contraband, with the exception of illegal drugs. "General merchandise" includes any other type of merchandise brought into the country in violation of the U.S. Customs laws.

[a] Revised.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, Prologue '76 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 37; and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, Customs U.S.A., 1980, p. 32; 1985, p. 40; 1987, p. 39 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.33

Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard

By type and amount of property seized, 1976-88

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Vessels seized	16	38	141	101	134	146	173	170	218	165
Vessels seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation	12	21	32	23	17	21	28	21	38	28
Marihuana seized (lbs.)	183,168	1,032,609	3,321,035	2,682,586	2,494,774	2,643,043	3,525,775	2,448,940	2,505,357	2,142,133
Marihuana seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	164,406	179,538	326,829	353,950	279,607	183,990	194,073	91,988	265,666	247,577
Cocaine seized (lbs.)	61.8	0	.01	.01	0	40.0	9.36	46.20	1,966.92	6,546.82
Cocaine seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	4.4	0	.01	0	10.01	96.1	828.01	1,150.01	75.00	847.25
Hashish seized (lbs.)	0	0	0	43,550	564	34,580	0	29,962	1	2,099
Hashish seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	1,700	1,100	1	168	0	18	0	0	0
Hashish oil seized (gal.)	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	10	18	1
Thai sticks seized (lbs.)	10,185	17,130	0	0	12,623	0	0	0	1	0
Thai sticks seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	5,500	251	0	0	0	0	16,000	0
Dangerous drugs seized (doses)	0	200	500,000	4,186,060	514,584	5,961,009	61,628	100	0	1
Arrests	184	306	904	572	728	803	1,081	895	1,054	794
Street value of contraband seized (in millions)	$146.28	$435.13	$1,345.04	$1,916.23	$1,992.75	$1,802.25	$4,042.62	$2,124.42	$2,783.06	$3,196.29

Note: A "thai stick" is a Southeast Asian marihuana bud that is bound onto a short section of bamboo. It may be laced with opium, hashish, or another narcotic in order to increase its potency. This definition was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Source. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous presentations in SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Coast Guard, Operational Law Enforcement Division.

1986	1987	1988
159	139	112
17	29	62
1,523,070	1,212,963	355,898
171,549	108,121	82,223
10,333.66	14,767.42	9,287.26
1,391.46	11,207.21	21,507.04
2	0	0
1	0	86,000
47	37	15
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
697	614	375
$2,774.84	$3,231.25	2,202.30

Table 4.34

Value and number of counterfeit notes and coins passed and seized before circulation, and number of counterfeiting plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1972-87

(Value in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins	Counterfeit notes					Value of counterfeit coins			Actual counterfeiting plant operations suppressed	
		Passed on the public		Seized before circulation		Total value	Passed on the public	Seized before circulation	Total value	Notes	Coins
		Number	Value	Number	Value						
1972	$27,752	287	$4,816	1,097	$22,911	$27,726	$15.3	$10.7	$26.0	84	1
1973	25,306	179	3,340	1,143	21,942	25,282	12.4	10.9	23.3	72	0
1974	21,402	121	2,431	660	18,951	21,382	7.9	11.7	19.7	56	1
1975	48,625	156	3,616	1,286	44,986	48,602	7.7	14.8	22.5	75	1
1976	35,089	135	3,375	673	31,706	35,080	5.4	3.3	8.8	58	1
Transition quarter	5,475	49	1,108	145	4,365	5,473	0.8	0.7	1.5	12	0
1977	44,039	255	4,872	1,178	39,158	44,030	7.1	1.3	8.5	87	0
1978	22,341	197	4,000	561	18,338	22,338	2.2	0.9	3.1	57	0
1979	50,770	188	4,515	1,240	46,249	50,764	1.8	3.6	5.4	63	0
1980	60,846	189	5,541	1,324	55,292	60,833	1.8	11.5	13.2	78	0
1981	58,554	228	6,906	1,390	51,642	58,547	4.8	1.7	6.5	83	1
1982	82,273	273	8,586	1,484	73,681	82,267	7.0	4.1	5.2	86	2
1983	71,790	215	7,803	1,518	63,960	71,763	2.3	24.8	27.2	115	2
1984	89,293	207	7,559	2,087	81,731	89,290	0.9	1.7	2.7	90	2
1985	68,659	183	6,926	1,335	61,732	68,658	1.1	0.7	1.8	104	1
1986	45,720	201	6,870	749	38,849	45,719	0.5	0.5	0.9	129	1
1987	71,584	294	9,322	1,382	62,261	71,583	0.5	0.6	1.0	100	2

Note: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.35

Aliens deported from the United States

By reason for deportation, fiscal years 1908-87

(Deportation statistics by reason for deportation not available prior to fiscal year 1908)

		Reason for deportation											
Fiscal years	Total	Subversive or anarchistic	Criminal	Immoral	Violation of narcotic laws	Mental or physical defect	Previously excluded or deported	Failed to maintain or comply with conditions of nonimmigrant status	Entered without proper documents	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Public charge	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	Other
1908 to 1987	944,431	1,554	53,357	16,622	13,771	27,321	42,172	136,840	157,782	439,044	22,565	16,762	16,641
1908 to 1910	6,888	0	236	784	0	3,228	0	0	0	1,106	474	0	1,060
1911 to 1920	27,912	353	1,209	4,324	0	6,364	178	0	0	4,128	9,086	704	1,566
1921 to 1930	92,157	642	8,383	4,238	374	8,936	1,842	5,556	31,704	5,265	10,703	5,977	8,537
1931 to 1940	117,086	253	16,597	4,838	1,108	6,301	9,729	14,669	45,480	5,159	1,886	8,329	2,737
1941 to 1950	110,849	17	8,945	759	822	1,560	17,642	13,906	14,288	50,209	143	1,746	812
1951 to 1960	129,887	230	6,742	1,175	947	642	4,002	25,260	35,090	54,457	225	5	1,112
1961 to 1970	96,374	15	3,694	397	1,462	236	3,601	31,334	11,831	43,561	8	0	235
1961	7,438	4	498	73	106	54	357	3,020	400	2,916	2	0	8
1962	7,637	2	493	58	131	53	353	2,967	378	3,185	0	0	17
1963	7,454	4	452	61	158	29	368	2,302	417	3,642	1	0	20
1964	8,746	0	417	40	146	22	373	2,473	688	4,580	0	0	7
1965	10,143	0	385	53	143	23	355	3,241	1,036	4,881	2	0	24
1966	9,168	1	323	30	130	13	336	3,668	984	3,615	0	0	68
1967	9,260	0	320	29	154	14	360	3,126	1,272	3,947	2	0	36
1968	9,130	0	266	21	137	8	345	3,200	1,356	3,777	1	0	19
1969	10,505	3	272	14	155	12	361	2,901	1,789	4,983	0	0	15
1970	16,893	1	268	18	202	8	393	4,436	3,511	8,035	0	0	21
1971 to 1980	231,683	18	2,515	67	3,622	38	4,028	33,725	16,501	170,955	31	1	182
1971	17,639	2	286	9	232	7	476	4,140	2,979	9,483	4	0	21
1972	16,266	2	266	7	307	3	487	3,966	2,710	8,486	6	0	26
1973	16,842	7	226	7	395	7	594	3,989	2,247	9,342	4	0	24
1974	18,824	3	191	7	396	7	440	3,839	2,086	11,839	2	0	14
1975	23,438	0	225	4	583	6	526	3,649	1,896	16,529	1	0	19
1976	27,998	1	272	8	464	2	481	3,782	1,185	21,777	1	1	24
Transition quarter	8,927	0	83	2	110	0	141	1,007	271	7,304	3	0	6
1977	30,228	3	285	6	372	3	315	3,150	1,066	25,012	1	0	15
1978	28,371	0	220	4	314	1	236	2,543	871	24,165	5	0	12
1979	25,888	0	264	9	265	2	202	1,901	707	22,525	3	0	10
1980	17,262	0	197	4	184	0	130	1,759	483	14,493	1	0	11
1981	16,596	0	192	4	159	0	120	1,928	470	13,708	2	0	13
1982	14,154	2	228	4	168	2	88	1,716	407	11,520	0	0	19
1983	16,763	2	538	7	296	6	115	1,810	448	13,337	1	0	203
1984	18,006	2	568	5	501	2	125	1,801	398	14,551	1	0	52
1985	20,560	7	728	5	713	1	147	1,886	441	16,622	1	0	9
1986	22,937	2	1,136	8	968	4	212	1,875	366	18,280	4	0	82
1987	22,579	11	1,646	7	2,631	1	343	1,374	358	16,186	0	0	22

Note: The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. "Aliens deported" refers to those aliens required to leave the country under formal orders of deportation. "Public charge" refers to persons deported for vagrancy and similar reasons. "Other" includes persons who, at the time of their entry, were excludable as: polygamists, draft evaders, illiterates over 16 years of age, children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent(s), and smugglers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Section 5

Judicial processing of defendants

Information on the judicial processing of defendants in the United States is presented in this section. Most of the data comes from the Federal courts, since uniform data that would allow for comparison of the activities of various State and local courts is not available on the national level.

Data on the activity of Federal prosecutors are presented here and include cases argued and pending in the U.S. Attorneys office and requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors. Information on court authorized interceptions of private wire, oral, or electronic communications and the arrests and convictions resulting from such orders is provided.

A wide variety of information on case processing in the U.S. District Courts is available. Data are presented on the number of cases filed, terminated and pending, the length of time to disposition, and the number of defendants detained and disposed of by U.S. District Courts. This includes a comparison of the dispositions and sentences of Federal drug law and nondrug law offenders.

The number and type of appeals filed in U.S. appellate courts are presented. Various activities of the U.S. Supreme Court including review of writs of certiorari and cases disposed of are presented. Information on executive clemency, commutations, and pardons is also included.

Data on the disposition of cases involving criminal tax fraud, violations of antitrust laws, and immigration and nationality laws are presented. Arrests, prosecutions, and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service are also provided in this section.

In addition, information on abuses of public office and judicial misconduct complaints is included. Also, the military court martial activities of the Air Force, Army, and Coast Guard are provided.

Table 5.1

Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests

By origin of request, fiscal years 1973-88

	Requests			Witnesses		
		Percent			Percent	
Fiscal year	Total number	Criminal Division	Other	Total number	Criminal Division	Other
1973	1,160	66%	34%	2,715	59%	41%
1974	1,410	80	20	3,655	56	44
1975	1,632	77	23	3,733	58	42
1976	1,789	76	24	3,923	60	40
1977	1,798	70	30	4,413	44	56
1978	1,445	66	34	2,997	47	53
1979	1,596	73	27	3,204	57	43
1980	1,653	73	27	3,530	54	46
1981	1,686	74	26	3,271	62	38
1982	1,836	75	25	3,810	58	42
1983	1,986	72	28	4,226	53	47
1984	2,378	77	23	4,784	59	41
1985	2,451	77	23	5,146	65	35
1986	2,550	76	24	5,013	65	35
1987	2,359	79	21	4,603	71	29
1988	2,357	77	23	4,699	68	32

Note: These data reflect requests received from Federal prosecutors under 18 U.S.C. 6001-6005, the statute that now governs the granting of use immunity. 18 U.S.C. 6003 requires all Federal prosecuting attorneys to receive authorization from the U.S. Attorney General (or representative) before seeking a court order for witness immunity. It should be noted that in some cases in which the authorization is obtained, the prosecutor may decide not to seek the immunity order from the courts. Therefore, the number of witnesses actually granted immunity is probably lower than the data in the table indicate. It should also be noted that data for 1973 and 1974 include a total of 11 requests and 27 witnesses, and 7 requests and 11 witnesses, respectively, falling under an older statute, 18 U.S.C. 2514, which has since been repealed. "Criminal Division" refers specifically to the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and includes the U.S. Attorneys. "Other" refers to the remaining divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice (e.g., Antitrust, Tax, Civil Division, Civil Rights, and Lands and Natural Resources), as well as to the other Federal agencies (e.g., Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Department of the Army) and to the Congress, all of which may request immunity of witnesses.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division.

Table 5.2

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

United States, 1968-87

	State	Federal
1968[a]	174	0
1969	268	33
1970	414	182
1971	531	285
1972	649	206
1973	734	130
1974	607	121
1975	593	108
1976	549	137
1977	549	77
1978	489	81
1979	466	87
1980	483	81
1981	483	106
1982	448	130
1983	440	208
1984	512	289
1985	541	243
1986	504	250
1987	437	236

Note: The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is required, in accordance with provisions of 18 U.S.C. 2519(1), to transmit to Congress a report regarding applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications. This report is required to contain information about the number of such orders and any extensions granted. Every State and Federal judge is required to file a written report on each application made. This report is required to contain information on the grants and denials, name of applicant, offense involved, and duration of authorized intercept. Prosecuting officials who have applied for intercept orders are required to file reports containing information on the cost of the intercepts and the results of the intercepts in terms of arrests, trials, convictions, and the number of motions to suppress the use of the intercepts (Source 1987, p. 1). A total of 33 jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications during 1987. Eleven of these jurisdictions did not have any court-authorized orders for interception during 1987.

[a] For 1968, the reporting period was from June to December.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. xvi; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1987 to December 31, 1987 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1988), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.3

Court authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

By major offense under investigation, 1987

(This table shows the most serious offense for each court authorized interception.)

Offense	Total	Federal	State
All offenses	673	236	437
Bribery	13	6	7
Burglary and robbery	12	9	3
Gambling	135	3	132
Homicide and assault	18	7	11
Larceny and theft	14	6	8
Loansharking, usury, and extortion	22	2	20
Narcotics	379	141	238
Racketeering	61	49	12
Other	19	13	6

Note: See Note, table 5.2.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1987 to December 31, 1987 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1988), pp. 10, 11.

Table 5.4

Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

United States, 1972-87

Year arrests and convictions reported	Year installed															
	1972 (N=841)	1973 (N=812)	1974 (N=694)	1975 (N=676)	1976 (N=635)	1977 (N=601)	1978 (N=560)	1979 (N=533)	1980 (N=524)	1981 (N=562)	1982 (N=518)	1983 (N=602)	1984 (N=773)	1985 (N=722)	1986 (N=676)	1987 (N=634)
1972																
Arrests	2,861	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	402	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1973																
Arrests	532	2,306	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	1,091	409	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1974																
Arrests	129	293	2,162	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	433	607	179	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1975[a]																
Arrests	270	403	707	2,234	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	291	597	676	336	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1976[a]																
Arrests	9	21	91	538	2,189	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	68	146	413	615	358	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1977[a]																
Arrests	0	7	19	203	647	2,191	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	62	46	161	412	772	372	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1978[a]																
Arrests	0	0	13	53	145	492	1,825	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	1	21	30	155	246	502	337	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1979[a]																
Arrests	0	0	0	16	26	50	274	1,717	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	1	9	22	75	198	303	368	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1980[a]																
Arrests	0	0	0	0	3	10	106	585	1,871	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	4	2	2	19	48	146	424	259	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1981[a]																
Arrests	0	0	5	9	45	119	18	111	637	1,735	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	2	6	9	36	97	49	250	474	248	X	X	X	X	X	X
1982[a]																
Arrests	0	0	0	0	1	3	16	44	93	558	1,725	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	1	1	26	22	108	310	745	453	X	X	X	X	X
1983[a]																
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	61	290	330	705	1,716	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	8	159	122	325	473	776	521	X	X	X	X
1984[a]																
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	17	116	238	664	2,393	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	95	143	389	833	649	X	X	X
1985[a]																
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	104	43	266	638	2,469	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	18	22	93	98	320	958	660	X	X
1986[a]																
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	37	64	174	334	1,026	2,410	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	62	15	47	88	226	409	1,114	761	X
1987[a]																
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	77	42	225	419	759	2,226
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	54	45	80	265	552	830	506

Note: See Note, table 5.2. Arrests, trials, and convictions resulting from the interceptions of wire or oral communication do not always occur within the same year as the implementation of the court order. This table presents arrests and conviction data for the year court-authorized interception began and subsequent years.

[a] Includes arrests and convictions that occurred prior to the year in which they were reported.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), p. 20; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1987 to December 31, 1987 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1988), p. 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.5

Civil and criminal trials argued by U.S. Attorneys' offices

Fiscal years 1970-88

Fiscal year	Total	Criminal trials	Civil trials
1970	5,849	4,752	1,097
1971	6,355	5,202	1,153
1972	7,133	5,943	1,190
1973	7,304	6,203	1,101
1974	6,448	5,128	1,320
1975	6,247	5,180	1,067
1976	6,412	5,337	1,075
1977	5,490	4,446	1,044
1978	4,837	3,845	992
1979	4,752	3,663	1,089
1980	4,430	3,361	1,069
1981	4,791	3,627	1,164
1982	4,816	3,657	1,159
1983	6,242	4,994	1,248
1984	5,423	3,020	2,403
1985	5,944	3,026	2,918
1986	4,852	3,485	1,367
1987	4,721	3,635	1,086
1988	4,568	3,473	1,095

Note: The U.S. Attorney is the highest ranking law enforcement representative in each of the Federal judicial districts. The Attorney and staff members assist the U.S. Attorney General in the enforcement of Federal criminal laws, the investigation and prosecution of corrupt public officials and organized crime figures, and the initiation of environmental litigation. In addition, the U.S. Attorney is responsible for the enforcement of laws pertaining to Federal programs. These include violations involving Medicaid and Medicare, U.S. Government contracts, the use of labor union funds, educational benefits for war veterans, and the food stamp program. In the civil law area, U.S. Attorneys are involved in tort claim and civil fraud cases, actions filed against the U.S. Government, Freedom of Information Act cases, and other civil matters. U.S. Attorneys are responsible for collecting criminal fines, civil judgments, prejudgment claims, forfeitures, penalties, and other monies owed to the Federal Government.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1979, Chart 6; Fiscal Year 1987, Chart 5 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1988 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.6

Criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices

By offense, on Sept. 30, 1988

	Offenses for which there are criminal cases pending	
	Number	Percent
Total	29,068	100.00%
Controlled substances	9,403	32.35
Fraud/government	1,493	5.14
Weapons control	1,822	6.27
Conspiracy	1,148	3.95
Stolen property	1,160	3.99
Bail	1,092	3.76
Bank robbery	917	3.15
Income tax	861	2.96
Immigration	803	2.76
Postal crimes	927	3.19
Banks and banking	760	2.61
Mail and wire fraud	1,545	5.32
Counterfeiting and forgery	789	2.71
All others	6,348	21.84

Note: See Note, table 5.5. These figures do not include appeals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1988 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Chart 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.7

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By case commencement method, 1981-87

Method of commencement	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Percent change 1987 over 1986
Total	30,681	31,918	35,855	37,649	39,882	41,420	43,261	4.4%
Indictment	17,755	19,462	20,024	21,759	21,929	24,590	24,309	- 1.1
Information, indictment waived	590	2,273	3,145	2,584	2,977	2,907	3,704	27.4
Information, other	9,183	6,678	7,933	8,232	9,120	9,088	9,820	8.1
Remanded from appellate court	89	66	32	41	30	39	31	-20.5
Removed from State court	14	26	13	25	22	7	35	400.0
Reopened/reinstated	117	107	73	117	118	132	169	28.0
Appeal from U.S. Magistrate	192	164	155	156	119	70	68	- 2.9
Juvenile delinquency proceedings	84	111	58	182	99	104	77	-26.0
Consent before magistrate	2,590	2,831	4,230	4,279	5,284	4,348	4,872	12.1
Retrial on mistrial	25	75	69	95	80	61	51	-16.4
Retrial, remand from appeals court	42	125	123	179	104	74	125	68.9

Note: These data exclude cases involving defendants received by transfer, i.e., where jurisdiction in a case is extended to a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending or in which an arrest warrant is issued. An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. Attorney. Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Federal Judicial Workload Statistics During the Twelve Month Period Ended December 31, 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986), p. A-46; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Federal Judicial Workload Statistics December 1986 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), p. 46; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Federal Judicial Workload Statistics, December 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 44. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.8

Criminal cases commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1980-87

	Judgeships authorized	Commenced[a]		Terminated	Pending
		Number	Cases per judgeships		
1980	516	28,932	56	29,297	14,759
1981	516	31,328	61	30,221	15,866
1982	515	32,682	63	31,889	16,659
1983	515	35,913	70	33,985	18,587
1984	515	36,845	72	35,494	19,938
1985	575	39,500	69	37,139	22,299
1986	575	41,490	72	39,328	24,453
1987	575	43,292	75	42,287	25,458
Percent change 1987 over 1986	0.0%	4.3%	4.2%	7.5%	4.1%

[a] Includes transfers.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 13.

Table 5.9

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1955-87

	Pending July 1	Total filed		Total terminated	Pending June 30
		Original proceedings	Received by transfer		
1955	10,100	35,310	1,813	38,580	8,643
1956	8,643	28,739	1,914	32,053	7,243
1957	7,243	28,120	1,958	29,826	7,495
1958	7,495	28,897	1,840	30,781	7,451
1959	7,451	28,729	1,924	30,377	7,727
1960	7,727	28,137	1,691	29,864	7,691
1961	7,691	28,460	1,808	29,881	8,078
1962	8,078	29,274	1,743	30,013	9,082
1963	9,082	29,858	1,888	31,546	9,282
1964	9,282	29,944	1,789	31,437	9,578
1965	9,578	31,569	1,765	32,078	10,834
1966	10,834	29,729	1,765	30,644	11,684
1967	11,684	30,534	1,673	30,350	13,541
1968	13,541	30,714	1,857	31,349	14,763
1969	14,763	33,585	1,828	32,406	17,770
1970	17,770	38,102	1,857	36,819	20,910
1971	20,910	41,290	1,867	39,582	24,485
1972	24,485	47,043	2,011	48,101	25,438
1973	25,438	40,367	2,067	43,456	24,416
1974	24,416	37,667	2,087	41,526	22,644
1975	22,644	41,108	2,174	43,515	22,411
1976	22,411	39,147	1,911	43,675	19,794
1977	19,794	40,000	1,589	44,233	17,150
1978	17,150	34,624	1,359	37,286	15,847
1979	15,847	31,536	1,152	33,411	15,124
1980	15,124	27,910	1,022	29,297	14,759
1981	14,759	30,353	975	30,221	15,866
1982	15,866	31,765	917	31,889	16,659
1983	16,659	34,928	985	33,985	18,587
1984	18,587	35,911	934	35,494	19,938
1985	19,938	38,546	954	37,139	22,299
1986	22,299	40,427	1,063	39,333	24,456
1987	24,453	41,794[a]	1,136	42,287	25,458
Percent change 1987 over 1986	9.7%	3.4%	6.9%	7.5%	4.1%

Note: There are two reporting changes during fiscal year 1976 that have affected the data base. Beginning Oct. 1, 1975, all minor offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than $1,000), with the exception of most petty offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than $500), are included. Minor offenses are generally disposed of by the magistrates and, in past years, most of these minor offenses would not have been counted in the workload of the district courts. Second, when the Federal Government's motion to dismiss an original indictment or information is granted, the superseding indictment or information does not become a new case as in the years prior to 1976, but remains the same case. (An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury, and an information is the charging document of the U.S. Attorney.)

"Received by transfer" includes defendants transferred by Rule 20, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which provides that defendants who (1) are arrested or held in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against them or in which the warrant for their arrest was issued and (2) state in writing that they wish to plead guilty or nolo contendere, may consent to disposition of the case in the district in which they are arrested or are held, subject to the approval of the U.S. Attorney for both districts.

[a] Does not include 362 cases that were reopened during the reporting period.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1981, p. 94; 1985, p. 170; 1986, pp. 232, 233 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 238, 239. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.10

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By offense, years ending June 30, 1986 and 1987

Nature of offense	1986 offenses	1987 offenses	Percent change[a]
Total	40,427	42,156	4.3%
Miscellaneous general offenses	11,155	11,789	5.7
Drunk driving and traffic	7,359	7,916	7.6
Weapons and firearms	1,919	1,919	0.0
Other miscellaneous general offenses	1,064	1,076	1.1
Escape[b]	753	821	9.0
Kidnaping	60	57	-5.0
Fraud	6,553	7,188	9.7
Drug laws[c]	7,893	8,869	12.4
Narcotics	4,679	5,083	8.6
Marihuana	2,440	2,947	20.8
Controlled substances	774	839	8.4
Larceny and theft	3,590	3,451	-3.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,368	2,135	-9.8
Embezzlement	2,021	2,256	11.6
Immigration laws	2,010	1,632	-18.8
Federal statutes	2,089	1,956	-6.4
Other Federal statutes	1,401	1,332	-4.9
Agricultural acts	324	224	-30.9
Migratory bird laws	38	43	13.2
Civil rights[d]	80	105	31.3
Motor Carrier Act	77	50	-35.1
Antitrust violations	45	73	62.2
Food and drug acts	77	60	-22.1
Contempt	46	69	50.0
Robbery	1,257	1,291	2.7
Bank	1,182	1,215	2.8
Postal	47	34	-27.7
Other	28	42	50.0
Assault	602	705	17.1
Auto theft	338	253	-25.2
Burglary	113	119	5.3
Homicide	141	146	3.5
Sex offenses	286	359	25.5
Liquor, Internal Revenue	11	7	B

Note: See Note, table 5.9.

[a] Percent change computed on a difference of 10 or more.

[b] Includes escape from custody, aiding and abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

[c] The Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513) became effective May 1, 1971.

[d] These are principally cases removed from State courts under provisions of the Civil Rights Act, Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1443.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 254-257. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.11

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1987

Circuit and district	Pending July 1, 1986				Filed						
						Original proceedings					
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]	Total commenced	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]	Reopens[b]	Transfers
Total	24,453	20,481	3,728	244	43,292	41,794	27,495	13,771	528	362	1,136
District of Columbia	368	261	103	4	615	604	473	129	2	7	4
First Circuit	651	619	30	2	1,209	1,156	1,029	91	36	9	44
Maine	120	112	8	0	165	156	125	30	1	4	5
Massachusetts	294	273	19	2	449	418	374	38	6	1	30
New Hampshire	17	17	0	0	36	31	28	3	0	1	4
Rhode Island	43	42	1	0	62	61	58	3	0	0	1
Puerto Rico	177	175	2	0	497	490	444	17	29	3	4
Second Circuit	2,643	2,372	240	31	2,688	2,620	2,166	420	34	21	47
Connecticut	172	161	10	1	195	185	171	14	0	0	10
New York:											
Northern	150	129	17	4	209	194	149	41	4	0	15
Eastern	925	807	114	4	776	755	650	103	2	10	11
Southern	1,145	1,050	76	19	1,153	1,146	928	193	25	3	4
Western	171	149	20	2	267	253	193	59	1	7	7
Vermont	80	76	3	1	88	87	75	10	2	1	0
Third Circuit	1,204	1,073	123	8	2,123	2,047	1,691	351	5	15	61
Delaware	30	26	4	0	121	118	92	25	1	0	3
New Jersey	379	294	84	1	649	620	342	277	1	10	19
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	306	294	7	5	506	491	478	11	2	3	12
Middle	123	112	10	1	202	188	167	21	0	1	13
Western	129	125	4	0	324	309	302	6	1	1	14
Virgin Islands	237	222	14	1	321	321	310	11	0	0	0
Fourth Circuit	1,999	1,344	632	23	6,613	6,509	2,462	3,966	81	28	76
Maryland	494	349	137	8	977	953	472	464	17	5	19
North Carolina:											
Eastern	184	139	44	1	1,156	1,147	219	906	22	3	6
Middle	98	94	2	2	252	238	229	7	2	1	13
Western	103	88	14	1	405	394	276	116	2	5	6
South Carolina	184	169	13	2	324	315	260	54	1	1	8
Virginia:											
Eastern	676	253	415	8	2,956	2,934	510	2,388	36	8	14
Western	83	80	3	0	150	148	132	15	1	0	2
West Virginia:											
Northern	88	84	3	1	181	178	174	4	0	1	2
Southern	89	88	1	0	212	202	190	12	0	4	6
Fifth Circuit	2,865	2,695	149	21	4,816	4,682	4,159	469	54	44	90
Louisiana:											
Eastern	222	214	6	2	486	470	423	38	9	8	8
Middle	44	42	2	0	72	68	63	3	2	0	4
Western	85	71	6	8	184	177	133	36	8	0	7
Mississippi:											
Northern	34	30	3	1	97	94	93	1	0	1	2
Southern	112	99	13	0	229	216	193	22	1	1	12
Texas:											
Northern	373	357	13	3	758	733	654	60	19	5	20
Eastern	80	70	10	0	189	182	165	13	4	2	5
Southern	1,349	1,301	45	3	1,765	1,737	1,690	42	5	20	8
Western	566	511	51	4	1,036	1,005	745	254	6	7	24
Sixth Circuit	1,701	1,534	140	27	3,017	2,835	2,292	515	28	44	138
Kentucky:											
Eastern	98	94	2	2	169	162	148	13	1	3	4
Western	154	106	47	1	470	458	217	236	5	5	7
Michigan:											
Eastern	539	486	33	20	761	695	633	54	8	18	48
Western	77	73	4	0	147	141	112	29	0	1	5
Ohio:											
Northern	225	214	10	1	395	372	355	17	0	4	19
Southern	157	141	15	1	325	309	266	41	2	0	16
Tennessee:											
Eastern	100	97	3	0	207	192	162	20	10	3	12
Middle	128	109	17	2	314	297	201	94	2	6	11
Western	223	214	9	0	229	209	198	11	0	4	16

See footnotes at end of table.

Terminated							Pending June 30, 1987			
	Original proceedings									
Total terminated	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]	Reopens[b]	Transfers	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]
42,287	40,934	25,344	14,460	1,130	354	999	25,458	21,592	3,637	229
493	485	248	233	4	4	4	490	478	10	2
1,145	1,123	966	104	53	7	15	715	682	27	6
155	148	112	35	1	4	3	130	124	6	0
428	416	361	50	5	1	11	315	304	8	3
35	34	32	2	0	1	0	18	17	1	0
59	59	57	2	0	0	0	46	43	3	0
468	466	404	15	47	1	1	206	194	9	3
2,349	2,290	1,875	361	54	20	39	2,982	2,597	357	28
184	178	154	19	5	0	6	183	174	9	0
216	213	155	49	9	0	3	143	121	19	3
644	629	543	85	1	8	7	1,057	914	138	5
946	925	763	132	30	5	16	1,352	1,171	165	16
263	251	180	65	6	6	6	175	151	21	3
96	94	80	11	3	1	1	72	66	5	1
1,988	1,936	1,564	352	20	13	39	1,339	1,191	143	5
108	101	72	26	3	0	7	43	40	3	0
614	601	337	259	5	7	6	414	305	107	2
473	459	440	14	5	3	11	339	328	8	3
196	188	162	24	2	1	7	129	121	8	0
301	292	276	13	3	2	7	152	149	3	0
296	295	277	16	2	0	1	262	248	14	0
6,704	6,580	2,368	4,063	149	34	90	1,908	1,331	551	26
1,020	1,005	492	480	33	6	9	451	323	119	9
1,148	1,131	198	918	15	2	15	192	137	43	12
243	235	214	14	7	1	7	107	105	2	0
378	363	227	129	7	7	8	130	118	12	0
352	339	272	63	4	5	8	156	137	19	0
3,014	2,975	473	2,424	78	8	31	618	265	348	5
139	134	116	16	2	0	5	94	90	4	0
183	178	173	4	1	1	4	86	84	2	0
227	220	203	15	2	4	3	74	72	2	0
4,631	4,463	3,641	539	283	46	122	3,050	2,888	144	18
453	423	360	50	13	11	19	255	241	11	3
82	78	72	4	2	1	3	34	32	2	0
194	192	142	37	13	0	2	75	63	9	3
81	77	73	3	1	1	3	50	49	1	0
198	192	163	29	0	0	6	143	133	9	1
743	714	610	76	28	3	26	388	371	13	4
204	195	172	18	5	6	3	65	60	5	0
1,709	1,657	1,385	195	77	19	33	1,405	1,371	28	6
967	935	664	127	144	5	27	635	568	66	1
3,208	3,032	2,410	566	56	50	126	1,510	1,350	148	12
179	170	148	16	6	4	5	88	85	3	0
457	443	216	220	7	4	10	167	100	66	1
826	781	683	77	21	26	19	474	438	27	9
151	136	103	33	0	1	14	73	69	4	0
382	366	336	27	3	3	13	238	229	9	0
333	316	268	44	4	0	17	149	132	17	0
244	234	200	25	9	2	8	63	58	3	2
320	284	175	104	5	5	31	122	107	15	0
316	302	281	20	1	5	9	136	132	4	0

Table 5.11

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1987--Continued

Circuit and district	Pending July 1, 1986				Filed						
						Original proceedings					
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]	Total commenced	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]	Reopens[b]	Transfers
Seventh Circuit	1,177	1,102	68	7	1,939	1,857	1,400	443	14	19	63
Illinois:											
Northern	701	665	35	1	627	598	514	81	3	7	22
Central	82	64	15	3	240	232	172	54	6	4	4
Southern	72	70	2	0	197	188	147	41	0	2	7
Indiana:											
Northern	108	104	4	0	251	235	215	20	0	2	14
Southern	83	75	8	0	394	385	147	236	2	3	6
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	91	87	2	2	132	123	110	11	2	1	8
Western	40	37	2	1	98	96	95	0	1	0	2
Eighth Circuit	845	769	66	10	2,485	2,402	1,836	540	26	31	52
Arkansas:											
Eastern	51	50	1	0	223	217	189	21	7	2	4
Western	28	24	4	0	92	85	61	24	0	2	5
Iowa:											
Northern	35	32	1	2	112	108	99	7	2	0	4
Southern	45	45	0	0	96	85	81	4	0	0	11
Minnesota	154	146	8	0	360	353	332	20	1	1	6
Missouri:											
Eastern	128	124	3	1	368	356	301	48	7	7	5
Western	180	146	31	3	751	732	341	391	0	11	8
Nebraska	85	80	3	2	139	137	122	10	5	0	2
North Dakota	52	45	6	1	112	103	95	5	3	3	6
South Dakota	87	77	9	1	232	226	215	10	1	5	1
Ninth Circuit	6,919	5,086	1,760	73	8,919	8,533	5,060	3,291	182	65	321
Alaska	52	21	29	2	244	236	115	117	4	2	6
Arizona	753	723	25	5	810	763	596	161	6	8	39
California:											
Northern	962	662	285	15	1,000	949	515	432	2	7	44
Eastern	311	228	76	7	439	425	277	137	11	0	14
Central	1,153	1,087	61	5	1,209	1,062	1,013	46	3	13	134
Southern	1,472	1,398	47	27	1,390	1,365	914	325	126	0	25
Hawaii	1,161	94	1,065	2	1,299	1,285	114	1,165	6	12	2
Idaho	52	40	10	2	162	160	132	23	5	2	0
Montana	85	77	7	1	199	190	170	15	5	4	5
Nevada	184	175	7	2	372	362	310	48	4	2	8
Oregon	218	209	9	0	351	328	296	28	4	4	19
Washington:											
Eastern	161	155	5	1	320	308	284	18	6	5	7
Western	303	174	128	1	1,052	1,029	260	769	0	5	18
Guam	47	40	4	3	69	68	63	5	0	1	0
Northern Marianas	5	3	2	0	3	3	1	2	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	1,087	860	212	15	2,503	2,405	1,640	747	18	22	76
Colorado	194	147	41	6	417	389	247	141	1	3	25
Kansas	194	170	24	0	436	417	230	186	1	6	13
New Mexico	236	219	17	0	455	442	416	21	5	1	12
Oklahoma:											
Northern	88	82	6	0	204	195	188	6	1	1	8
Eastern	22	22	0	0	85	77	71	6	0	6	2
Western	184	106	76	2	593	582	266	314	2	5	6
Utah	143	92	44	7	226	219	145	66	8	0	7
Wyoming	26	22	4	0	87	84	77	7	0	0	3
Eleventh Circuit	2,994	2,766	205	23	6,365	6,144	3,287	2,809	48	57	164
Alabama:											
Northern	90	82	7	1	337	320	248	65	7	6	11
Middle	54	42	12	0	268	258	116	141	1	6	4
Southern	82	79	3	0	158	143	132	11	0	3	12
Florida:											
Northern	116	97	18	1	260	248	187	61	0	3	9
Middle	396	360	34	2	671	626	539	75	12	6	39
Southern	1,826	1,746	64	16	1,462	1,387	1,329	50	8	22	53
Georgia:											
Northern	290	252	37	1	717	680	448	226	6	10	27
Middle	62	52	9	1	2,164	2,161	126	2,030	5	1	2
Southern	78	56	21	1	328	321	162	150	9	0	7

[a] Primarily petty offenses tried by a judge.
[b] Includes appeals from magistrates, re-opens, and remands.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 238-245.

Terminated							Pending June 30, 1987			
	Original proceedings									
Total terminated	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]	Reopens[b]	Transfers	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other[a]
1,951	1,858	1,364	469	25	22	71	1,165	1,099	61	5
665	636	541	91	4	12	17	663	629	34	0
208	199	130	61	8	3	6	114	105	7	2
203	198	152	44	2	3	2	66	63	3	0
243	223	198	22	3	2	18	116	114	2	0
405	388	148	236	4	2	15	72	62	10	0
131	125	111	11	3	0	6	92	86	4	2
96	89	84	4	1	0	7	42	40	1	1
2,372	2,268	1,656	561	51	27	77	958	860	92	6
209	199	166	25	8	1	9	65	64	1	0
102	94	68	25	1	2	6	18	13	5	0
95	92	80	8	4	0	3	52	49	2	1
99	94	92	2	0	0	5	42	39	3	0
345	328	298	28	2	1	16	169	162	7	0
350	331	281	41	9	6	13	146	128	16	2
697	675	288	379	8	11	11	234	183	51	0
130	124	105	13	6	1	5	94	90	3	1
111	105	90	12	3	2	4	53	50	1	2
234	226	188	28	10	3	5	85	82	3	0
8,694	8,425	4,561	3,533	331	64	205	7,144	5,358	1,698	88
213	191	70	116	5	1	21	83	54	28	1
811	786	543	221	22	9	16	752	723	24	5
1,062	1,012	578	405	29	7	43	900	581	305	14
495	484	304	165	15	0	11	255	190	56	9
1,137	1,099	1,005	84	10	13	25	1,225	1,175	44	6
930	916	577	145	194	2	12	1,932	1,617	277	38
1,569	1,546	108	1,421	17	9	14	891	86	803	2
171	166	133	26	7	0	5	43	33	10	0
198	186	160	21	5	6	6	86	78	5	3
269	250	196	47	7	3	16	287	265	19	3
385	367	313	50	4	6	12	184	175	7	2
307	294	256	30	8	3	10	174	162	8	4
1,054	1,036	237	793	6	4	14	301	194	107	0
90	89	80	7	2	1	0	26	22	3	1
3	3	1	2	0	0	0	5	3	2	0
2,513	2,397	1,530	821	46	19	97	1,077	868	201	8
418	400	216	172	12	2	16	193	148	44	1
454	436	225	203	8	6	12	176	152	24	0
427	408	373	28	7	0	19	264	245	17	2
203	184	167	17	0	1	18	89	87	1	1
88	80	74	6	0	5	3	19	18	1	0
600	583	267	310	6	5	12	177	97	78	2
245	233	143	77	13	0	12	124	90	32	2
78	73	65	8	0	0	5	35	31	4	0
6,239	6,077	3,161	2,858	58	48	114	3,120	2,890	205	25
340	326	251	67	8	6	8	87	80	7	0
248	238	103	133	2	5	5	74	50	24	0
152	144	130	14	0	2	6	88	86	2	0
210	200	143	55	2	2	8	166	143	23	0
686	654	550	92	12	4	29	381	356	22	3
1,384	1,341	1,274	58	9	15	28	1,904	1,806	80	18
749	712	450	253	9	13	24	258	237	20	1
2,164	2,159	120	2,035	4	1	4	62	54	6	2
306	303	140	151	12	0	3	100	78	21	1

Table 5.12

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By nature of suit or offense, year ending June 30, 1987

		Nonjury trials							Jury trials						
Nature of suit or offense	Total number of trials	Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Total all trials	19,985	10,509	6,857	1,788	798	911	121	34	9,476	1,301	2,175	1,929	3,366	517	188
Total all civil trials	13,162	7,597	4,519	1,421	701	816	109	31	5,565	833	1,233	1,110	2,035	280	74
Contract actions, total	2,759	1,734	990	349	157	200	31	7	1,025	126	225	213	390	57	14
Insurance	554	224	134	46	22	20	2	0	330	42	84	77	114	10	3
Marine	142	135	65	35	9	22	4	0	7	1	2	2	1	1	0
Miller Act	51	44	23	11	4	5	1	0	7	1	3	1	2	0	0
Negotiable instruments	109	83	60	12	5	6	0	0	26	4	7	7	8	0	0
Other contract actions	1,903	1,248	708	245	117	147	24	7	655	78	129	126	265	46	11
Real property, total	337	255	185	34	19	15	2	0	82	9	16	13	34	8	2
Condemnation of land	58	29	20	1	6	2	0	0	29	3	9	5	10	1	1
Other real property	279	226	165	33	13	13	2	0	53	6	7	8	24	7	1
Tort actions, total	3,522	1,082	577	216	118	153	13	5	2,440	396	576	505	860	87	16
Personal injury:															
Airplane	88	40	15	4	4	14	3	0	48	6	6	7	23	3	3
Assault, libel and slander	75	25	14	7	0	3	1	0	50	6	14	7	18	4	1
Employers' Liability Act	250	28	14	10	1	3	0	0	222	30	57	43	88	4	0
Marine	444	170	86	28	26	27	2	1	274	50	69	63	86	6	0
Motor vehicle	627	155	99	28	18	10	0	0	472	89	155	104	112	9	3
Other personal injury	1,706	484	244	100	50	81	6	3	1,222	187	248	250	477	51	9
Personal property damage	332	180	105	39	19	15	1	1	152	28	27	31	56	10	0
Statutory actions, total	6,169	4,155	2,440	791	401	441	63	19	2,014	301	416	379	749	128	41
Antitrust laws	136	77	42	19	2	6	5	3	59	5	3	7	17	14	13
Bankruptcy:															
Trustee suits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other bankruptcy suits	87	77	62	6	0	8	1	0	10	1	1	3	4	1	0
Civil rights:															
Employment	1,315	881	365	247	123	133	10	3	434	39	85	98	195	14	3
Other civil rights	1,437	704	410	136	72	73	10	3	733	91	148	156	292	38	8
Prisoner petitions:															
Motions to vacate	11	11	7	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Habeas corpus	112	109	88	12	5	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Civil rights	529	291	201	55	17	15	3	0	238	87	70	36	43	2	0
Mandamus, etc.	13	10	8	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0
Forfeiture and penalty	158	144	106	21	11	6	0	0	14	8	3	2	1	0	0
Labor laws:															
Fair Labor Standards Act	109	73	35	18	9	9	2	0	36	4	12	5	14	1	0
Labor Management Relations Act	172	151	103	24	15	9	0	0	21	2	0	4	12	3	0
Other labor laws	316	261	170	48	22	18	3	0	55	7	12	6	27	2	1
Protected property rights:															
Copyright	127	114	69	21	9	13	1	1	13	3	2	1	4	3	0
Patent	129	86	16	9	8	34	12	7	43	2	3	5	16	12	5
Trademark	218	197	118	32	22	22	3	0	21	4	1	2	10	3	1
Securities, commodities and exchanges	224	149	80	27	10	26	5	1	75	7	8	6	31	18	5
Social Security laws	20	15	8	0	1	6	0	0	5	0	2	1	1	1	0
Reapportionment suits	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tax suits	195	145	116	16	7	6	0	0	50	6	19	9	14	2	0
Interstate commerce	18	14	10	2	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Environmental matters	60	59	30	13	6	8	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other statutory actions	781	586	395	80	61	45	4	1	195	33	45	36	62	14	5
Other actions total	375	371	327	31	6	7	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	1

See note at end of table.

Table 5.12

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By nature of suit or offense, year ending June 30, 1987--Continued

Nature of suit or offense	Total number of trials	Nonjury trials: Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Jury trials: Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Total criminal trials	6,823	2,912	2,338	367	97	95	12	3	3,911	468	942	819	1,331	237	114
Homicide	69	33	20	11	1	1	0	0	36	2	7	11	13	0	3
Robbery	278	111	88	15	3	4	1	0	167	21	61	35	48	2	0
Assault	168	53	50	2	0	1	0	0	115	32	43	21	18	1	0
Burglary	11	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	6	3	3	0	0	0	0
Larceny and theft	337	156	128	13	9	5	1	0	181	22	40	42	60	12	5
Embezzlement	134	53	43	8	0	2	0	0	81	13	14	21	26	4	3
Fraud:															
Income tax	246	62	40	7	5	9	1	0	184	8	30	27	90	24	5
Other fraud	906	323	256	38	9	15	4	1	583	52	116	111	226	52	26
Auto theft	42	19	15	4	0	0	0	0	23	3	7	4	8	1	0
Forgery	174	91	76	10	2	3	0	0	83	12	31	18	18	2	2
Counterfeiting	83	38	32	5	1	0	0	0	45	6	14	9	15	1	0
Sex offenses	96	46	33	12	1	0	0	0	50	5	18	12	13	2	0
Drug laws:															
Marihuana	690	329	276	36	10	6	1	0	361	53	92	83	108	19	6
Narcotics	1,779	775	599	119	25	28	3	1	1,004	91	221	238	377	51	26
Controlled substances	265	134	102	19	8	5	0	0	131	15	23	27	48	12	6
Escape	66	26	22	4	0	0	0	0	40	7	20	9	4	0	0
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	190	62	51	8	2	1	0	0	128	4	14	9	54	23	24
Firearms and weapons	490	228	195	21	9	3	0	0	262	54	99	63	42	3	1
Miscellaneous general offenses	242	135	118	12	1	4	0	0	107	16	18	14	49	8	2
Immigration laws	193	93	81	8	4	0	0	0	100	30	32	22	14	2	0
Liquor, Internal Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selective Service Act	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other Federal statutes	363	140	110	13	7	8	1	1	223	19	38	43	100	18	5

Note: "Habeas corpus" is a writ whose object is to bring a party before a court or a judge. "Mandamus" is a writ from a superior court to an inferior court or to a public official, a corporation, etc., commanding that a specified action be taken.

This table includes trials conducted by district and appellate judges only. Trials conducted by magistrates are excluded. Trials of miscellaneous cases are included as are hearings on temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions, hearings on contested motions, and other contested proceedings in which evidence is introduced.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 226, 227.

Table 5.13

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants by U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, and method of disposition, year ending June 30, 1987

Circuit and district	Total		Dismissed		Plea of guilty		Court trial		Jury trial	
	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)
Total	53,938	3.4	8,554	3.0	38,440	3.3	1,817	1.1	5,127	5.7
District of Columbia	623	1.7	267	0.1	310	2.2	10	4.5	36	4.2
First Circuit	1,675	4.3	183	4.3	1,245	4.0	12	6.1	235	6.0
Maine	210	4.8	24	8.0	157	4.6	2	B	27	6.3
Massachusetts	684	4.9	81	3.6	519	4.8	4	B	80	6.8
New Hampshire	45	3.6	11	3.8	27	3.6	1	B	6	B
Rhode Island	84	4.9	8	B	48	3.7	1	B	27	5.4
Puerto Rico	652	3.8	59	3.9	494	3.2	4	B	95	5.9
Second Circuit	3,535	4.7	298	9.3	2,672	4.0	40	6.6	525	8.6
Connecticut	307	4.9	50	10.3	217	4.2	5	B	35	8.9
New York:										
Northern	260	3.4	20	6.8	203	2.8	8	B	29	8.8
Eastern	1,057	4.9	53	7.1	814	4.5	5	B	185	8.7
Southern	1,446	4.5	110	8.4	1,081	3.9	16	7.7	239	7.7
Western	340	4.9	47	15.3	254	3.6	4	B	35	14.8
Vermont	125	4.4	18	5.5	103	4.0	2	B	2	B
Third Circuit	2,721	3.7	445	3.4	1,841	3.5	63	2.8	372	5.9
Delaware	133	3.3	22	3.6	92	3.2	2	B	17	4.1
New Jersey	948	4.2	163	3.2	656	4.2	37	1.8	92	7.9
Pennsylvania:										
Eastern	682	3.9	45	2.9	491	3.6	11	5.0	135	5.3
Middle	235	3.8	22	3.7	182	3.3	1	B	30	6.1
Western	394	3.5	82	3.1	250	3.4	0	B	62	4.6
Virgin Islands	329	2.9	111	4.3	170	2.5	12	3.9	36	3.2
Fourth Circuit	7,491	2.3	1,824	0.9	4,612	2.7	658	0.1	397	4.9
Maryland	1,262	3.9	212	3.0	941	3.9	25	3.1	84	6.1
North Carolina:										
Eastern	1,110	0.1	483	0.1	548	0.9	26	1.0	53	5.0
Middle	315	3.0	32	2.6	249	2.7	2	B	32	4.2
Western	456	2.5	62	3.1	328	2.2	25	1.8	41	4.1
South Carolina	486	4.0	64	2.9	381	4.1	2	B	39	5.0
Virginia:										
Eastern	3,092	1.5	911	1.3	1,516	1.7	573	0.1	92	3.5
Western	200	4.1	13	2.7	161	4.0	3	B	23	9.4
West Virginia:										
Northern	218	5.1	12	5.6	187	4.6	1	B	18	5.4
Southern	352	3.8	35	3.0	301	3.8	1	B	15	5.5
Fifth Circuit	6,460	3.2	843	3.8	5,024	3.0	64	3.3	529	4.9
Louisiana:										
Eastern	661	3.4	63	3.7	526	3.3	5	B	67	5.2
Middle	99	3.1	8	B	72	3.0	0	B	19	5.9
Western	246	3.2	40	3.9	179	3.2	12	2.9	15	7.1
Mississippi:										
Northern	98	4.3	9	B	74	4.3	0	B	15	4.7
Southern	281	4.9	41	4.5	211	4.8	0	B	29	5.7
Texas:										
Northern	1,110	3.7	174	4.2	858	3.6	1	B	77	5.1
Eastern	221	2.9	42	5.9	164	2.2	0	B	15	7.0
Southern	2,441	2.9	375	3.2	1,889	2.8	16	3.1	161	3.7
Western	1,303	2.9	91	3.4	1,051	2.6	30	3.9	131	5.7
Sixth Circuit	4,389	4.3	458	4.5	3,430	4.1	85	2.9	416	6.5
Kentucky:										
Eastern	255	5.2	33	6.4	185	4.2	1	B	36	6.6
Western	582	2.5	98	3.4	436	2.3	11	1.7	37	4.8
Michigan:										
Eastern	1,306	4.9	126	3.9	1,002	4.7	24	3.2	154	6.7
Western	222	4.3	14	6.5	162	3.7	7	B	39	7.2
Ohio:										
Northern	457	4.5	36	9.3	380	4.2	2	B	39	6.6
Southern	450	3.7	38	4.5	372	3.6	6	B	34	5.3
Tennessee:										
Eastern	302	3.7	27	4.8	234	3.6	9	B	32	4.8
Middle	357	3.4	49	3.7	280	3.4	21	2.2	7	B
Western	458	5.2	37	3.2	379	5.1	4	B	38	6.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.13

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants by U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, and method of disposition, year ending June 30, 1987--Continued

Circuit and district	Total		Dismissed		Plea of guilty		Court trial		Jury trial	
	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time[a] (in months)
Seventh Circuit	2,524	4.1	277	3.5	1,848	3.8	90	4.5	309	6.5
Illinois:										
Northern	992	4.8	65	5.2	717	4.1	53	4.9	157	7.7
Central	247	3.9	43	4.7	175	3.6	4	B	25	6.5
Southern	259	3.2	45	3.2	190	2.9	4	B	20	4.7
Indiana:										
Northern	286	4.3	32	5.1	219	4.2	3	B	32	4.3
Southern	438	2.6	65	0.1	334	2.8	19	0.1	20	4.4
Wisconsin:										
Eastern	199	5.4	17	5.0	130	4.8	7	B	45	6.4
Western	103	3.4	10	2.7	83	3.4	0	B	10	4.2
Eighth Circuit	2,872	3.4	413	1.8	2,059	3.4	56	2.0	344	4.8
Arkansas:										
Eastern	261	2.2	17	2.9	216	2.0	4	B	24	4.4
Western	120	2.3	9	B	98	2.2	0	B	13	4.7
Iowa:										
Northern	133	4.6	12	3.7	103	4.6	1	B	17	5.6
Southern	112	3.4	9	B	83	3.3	0	B	20	3.8
Minnesota	456	4.3	40	3.4	345	4.1	3	B	68	4.8
Missouri:										
Eastern	461	3.0	48	2.1	327	2.8	6	B	80	5.8
Western	757	2.2	220	1.0	466	3.0	33	1.2	38	4.6
Nebraska	200	5.0	17	4.8	164	5.0	2	B	17	6.9
North Dakota	125	3.7	11	2.2	83	3.4	4	B	27	4.7
South Dakota	247	3.9	30	2.5	174	3.9	3	B	40	4.5
Ninth Circuit	10,481	3.5	2,304	4.8	7,297	3.2	177	5.0	703	5.8
Alaska	207	3.2	52	3.3	122	2.9	12	2.7	21	3.2
Arizona	1,067	4.0	171	7.4	789	3.6	10	5.6	97	6.6
California:										
Northern	1,314	3.7	220	2.5	975	3.6	44	8.2	75	6.0
Eastern	670	4.0	157	6.3	475	3.5	5	B	33	8.2
Central	1,588	3.4	175	2.8	1,187	3.3	36	5.1	190	5.2
Southern	1,194	3.8	108	3.2	1,024	3.7	14	5.9	48	5.4
Hawaii	1,677	3.8	780	21.3	819	1.3	24	3.2	54	7.7
Idaho	188	4.2	73	5.2	94	3.3	3	B	18	4.3
Montana	240	3.2	73	2.6	149	3.4	1	B	17	3.9
Nevada	373	4.8	71	6.1	249	4.2	3	B	50	6.9
Oregon	437	3.8	46	5.5	364	3.6	4	B	23	5.9
Washington:										
Eastern	290	3.2	103	3.1	166	3.1	1	B	20	4.1
Western	1,138	1.4	227	0.8	836	1.4	19	3.2	56	4.4
Guam	95	4.9	45	13.2	48	3.3	1	B	1	B
Northern Marianas	3	B	3	B	0	B	0	B	0	B
Tenth Circuit	3,012	3.2	513	2.9	2,232	3.1	34	3.3	233	4.8
Colorado	520	2.8	91	4.3	388	2.7	6	B	35	5.2
Kansas	500	3.8	123	3.3	330	3.8	13	2.0	34	4.4
New Mexico	526	3.2	127	2.1	348	3.3	4	B	47	3.9
Oklahoma:										
Northern	250	3.8	14	3.3	215	3.8	5	B	16	5.4
Eastern	110	2.2	18	1.4	69	2.2	0	B	23	3.2
Western	691	2.5	65	2.7	590	2.3	3	B	33	5.0
Utah	318	3.9	58	3.6	219	3.6	3	B	38	6.2
Wyoming	97	2.7	17	1.6	73	2.7	0	B	7	B
Eleventh Circuit	8,155	2.9	729	2.9	5,870	2.6	528	0.1	1,028	5.2
Alabama:										
Northern	482	1.6	56	1.2	391	1.6	4	B	31	2.7
Middle	267	2.5	29	2.3	183	2.2	17	2.8	38	3.7
Southern	228	4.0	15	7.3	172	3.6	1	B	40	4.9
Florida:										
Northern	325	3.4	36	2.9	220	3.1	4	B	65	4.1
Middle	960	3.9	100	3.6	676	3.6	4	B	180	5.1
Southern	2,413	5.1	253	6.2	1,650	4.8	34	5.8	476	5.9
Georgia:										
Northern	945	3.5	79	2.7	688	3.1	42	0.2	136	7.3
Middle	2,171	0.1	67	0.1	1,671	0.1	409	0.1	24	4.0
Southern	364	2.5	94	1.3	219	2.7	13	1.1	38	3.7

Note: The median is the number that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall.

[a] Computed on 10 or more defendants only.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 290-293.

Table 5.14

Defendants detained in U.S. District Courts[c]

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1987

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed[b]	Total detention		Before initial hearing			After initial hearing			Post adjudication		
		Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)
Total	12,869	395,643	$13,218,344	4,216	15,003	$607,565	5,231	277,922	$9,416,474	1,907	102,718	$3,194,305
First Circuit	746	37,481	937,200	196	412	12,295	428	27,803	754,683	170	9,266	170,222
Maine	43	873	23,853	23	29	865	8	699	20,985	15	145	2,003
Massachusetts	212	11,588	492,838	77	148	7,278	105	10,801	458,044	12	639	27,516
New Hampshire	15	198	9,395	3	11	480	5	179	8,534	1	8	381
Rhode Island	1	22	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	1,100
Puerto Rico	475	24,800	410,014	93	224	3,672	310	16,124	267,120	141	8,452	139,222
Second Circuit	261	7,139	275,377	119	1,205	40,259	108	4,429	174,478	30	1,505	60,640
Connecticut	25	620	23,161	4	8	383	7	564	20,480	1	48	2,298
New York:												
Northern	11	215	5,730	1	10	100	2	59	2,240	2	146	3,390
Eastern	2	150	5,991	1	1	40	1	106	4,234	1	43	1,717
Southern	123	2,232	100,259	58	117	5,264	40	1,328	59,760	16	787	35,235
Western	29	1,279	54,997	21	24	1,032	25	1,076	46,268	4	179	7,697
Vermont	71	2,643	85,239	34	1,045	33,440	33	1,296	41,496	6	302	10,303
Third Circuit	604	11,706	427,974	202	623	24,773	203	8,632	301,060	42	2,451	102,141
Delaware	84	2,239	97,880	40	64	2,390	34	2,056	93,840	3	119	1,650
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:												
Eastern	111	1,335	98,211	22	25	822	35	892	71,137	7	418	26,252
Middle	25	867	28,907	9	17	584	13	436	14,579	7	414	13,744
Western	85	850	29,066	0	0	0	15	479	14,469	7	371	14,597
Virgin Islands	299	6,415	173,910	131	517	20,977	106	4,769	107,035	18	1,129	45,898
Fourth Circuit	1,204	20,679	493,888	274	1,237	26,370	321	15,172	367,268	93	4,270	98,250
Maryland	448	10,199	276,356	88	228	6,076	139	6,624	190,364	68	3,347	79,916
North Carolina:												
Eastern	113	952	20,277	57	96	2,134	22	605	13,123	5	251	5,020
Middle	176	3,815	71,438	22	126	2,250	49	3,580	67,280	3	109	1,908
Western	247	3,419	74,407	69	319	7,381	67	2,936	63,881	7	164	3,145
South Carolina	36	995	18,096	11	145	2,782	18	648	11,738	3	202	3,576
Virginia:												
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western	26	381	10,628	8	15	311	10	308	9,107	2	58	1,210
West Virginia:												
Northern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	158	918	22,686	19	308	7,436	16	471	11,775	5	139	3,475
Fifth Circuit	2,147	71,535	2,565,895	838	2,244	109,094	1,151	55,855	2,015,631	385	13,436	441,170
Louisiana:												
Eastern	391	12,993	557,891	138	711	24,384	163	8,902	393,784	101	3,380	139,723
Middle	43	1,090	19,620	20	32	576	14	1,049	18,882	2	9	162
Western	74	1,201	26,422	14	26	572	16	662	14,564	8	513	11,286
Mississippi:												
Northern	47	365	11,622	7	10	180	12	220	9,336	3	135	2,106
Southern	32	541	9,061	7	40	474	10	473	8,251	1	28	336
Texas:												
Northern	454	13,166	710,370	190	604	52,440	233	9,034	546,724	80	3,528	111,206
Eastern	69	1,667	46,956	23	63	2,030	24	1,101	35,365	9	503	9,561
Southern	527	21,478	415,247	225	325	12,506	377	18,281	329,251	106	2,872	73,490
Western	510	19,034	768,706	214	433	15,932	302	16,133	659,474	75	2,468	93,300
Sixth Circuit	1,816	52,125	1,204,345	282	1,310	34,991	398	33,157	781,782	153	17,658	387,572
Kentucky:												
Eastern	99	2,115	67,845	25	56	1,738	29	1,445	46,177	11	614	19,930
Western	194	3,733	111,138	33	105	3,051	51	3,599	107,217	1	29	870
Michigan:												
Eastern	868	27,438	439,420	70	265	2,835	149	14,997	243,418	58	12,176	193,167
Western	124	4,548	138,098	32	529	15,682	26	2,698	81,994	19	1,321	40,422
Ohio:												
Northern	248	4,492	195,890	38	77	3,293	51	2,847	123,173	31	1,568	69,424
Southern	150	2,989	94,851	36	132	4,223	36	1,412	44,299	22	1,445	46,329
Tennessee:												
Eastern	91	2,161	64,089	25	64	1,894	29	1,747	51,500	8	350	10,695
Middle	37	4,431	85,914	21	76	2,070	23	4,284	79,629	2	71	4,215
Western	5	218	7,100	2	6	205	4	128	4,375	1	84	2,520

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.14

Defendants detained in U.S. District Courts[a]

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1987--Continued

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed[b]	Total detention		Before initial hearing			After initial hearing			Post adjudication		
		Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)
Seventh Circuit	736	18,391	$804,005	230	1,013	$36,935	191	12,469	$550,579	110	4,909	$216,491
Illinois:												
Northern	276	4,869	201,430	118	313	13,644	58	3,112	128,856	33	1,444	58,930
Central	7	249	8,750	6	9	350	4	142	4,970	2	98	3,430
Southern	93	1,174	36,894	12	35	1,282	17	546	16,445	12	593	19,167
Indiana:												
Northern	161	5,432	257,539	44	212	8,550	44	3,786	178,318	35	1,434	70,671
Southern	49	2,569	75,857	11	185	1,458	12	2,315	72,274	3	69	2,125
Wisconsin:												
Eastern	92	2,472	132,437	16	100	5,341	30	1,451	78,850	16	921	48,246
Western	58	1,626	91,098	23	159	6,310	26	1,117	70,866	9	350	13,922
Eighth Circuit	962	21,493	862,744	170	461	17,156	277	13,801	557,316	152	7,231	288,272
Arkansas:												
Eastern	129	1,296	27,391	14	23	449	24	1,248	26,317	1	25	625
Western	27	841	14,033	12	33	541	12	673	11,197	1	135	2,295
Iowa:												
Northern	56	461	19,078	3	3	103	4	239	10,083	4	219	8,892
Southern	76	1,106	49,754	16	46	2,069	24	682	30,675	11	378	17,010
Minnesota	227	6,541	416,653	37	133	6,190	77	4,577	293,466	33	1,831	116,997
Missouri:												
Eastern	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western	296	7,698	225,227	50	79	2,727	75	4,354	123,022	66	3,265	99,478
Nebraska	8	330	8,455	0	0	0	2	257	5,555	2	73	2,900
North Dakota	72	956	34,185	19	106	4,007	16	637	22,005	7	213	8,173
South Dakota	68	2,264	67,968	19	38	1,070	43	1,134	34,996	27	1,092	31,902
Ninth Circuit	1,735	69,262	2,905,430	790	3,453	111,889	995	46,603	1,905,496	432	19,206	888,045
Alaska	51	1,994	166,525	34	92	8,141	27	1,299	105,402	14	603	52,982
Arizona	507	21,128	918,672	294	641	35,238	345	14,800	638,492	133	5,687	244,942
California:												
Northern	3	106	3,710	1	5	175	1	51	1,785	1	50	1,750
Eastern	288	14,631	400,893	227	1,709	22,454	202	9,257	242,394	72	3,665	136,045
Central	492	15,058	494,312	61	342	11,537	204	11,093	374,414	98	3,623	108,361
Southern	2	11	548	2	2	80	1	9	468	0	0	0
Hawaii	31	1,362	69,618	18	197	11,223	12	746	38,244	6	419	20,151
Idaho	77	1,048	42,608	23	109	4,288	16	694	25,600	6	245	12,720
Montana	18	473	15,434	12	15	439	10	322	10,701	4	136	4,344
Nevada	85	3,361	183,866	33	155	6,963	39	1,964	96,127	18	1,242	80,776
Oregon	167	9,121	572,654	72	159	10,363	124	5,648	343,807	71	3,314	218,484
Washington:												
Eastern	9	260	8,180	9	17	588	9	108	3,582	6	135	4,010
Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	5	709	28,360	4	10	400	5	612	24,480	3	87	3,480
Northern Marianas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	912	20,415	660,706	319	925	29,522	360	13,698	433,787	127	5,792	197,397
Colorado	108	1,786	72,507	25	63	2,637	37	1,258	50,892	16	465	18,978
Kansas	109	1,779	52,487	35	51	1,992	22	944	23,859	19	784	26,636
New Mexico	286	7,999	297,723	190	374	13,356	158	6,256	220,203	30	1,369	64,164
Oklahoma:												
Northern	138	3,454	103,575	28	190	3,980	44	2,118	66,595	22	1,146	33,000
Eastern	72	794	22,465	8	10	187	14	531	13,967	9	253	8,311
Western	181	2,603	34,046	16	27	369	70	1,253	16,656	23	1,323	17,021
Utah	18	2,000	77,903	17	210	7,001	15	1,338	41,615	8	452	29,287
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eleventh Circuit	1,746	65,417	2,080,780	796	2,120	162,281	799	46,303	1,574,394	213	16,994	344,105
Alabama:												
Northern	235	1,026	28,942	30	155	1,897	26	871	27,045	0	0	0
Middle	169	627	11,252	11	75	1,345	14	425	7,625	2	127	2,282
Southern	67	3,436	45,669	37	68	881	48	2,499	33,500	19	869	11,288
Florida:												
Northern	92	2,553	281,208	37	61	101,753	43	2,071	164,992	14	421	14,463
Middle	323	18,879	456,554	104	330	10,388	179	12,668	429,839	16	5,881	16,327
Southern	525	28,202	1,010,963	386	863	32,063	326	19,282	714,126	126	8,057	264,774
Georgia:												
Northern	218	5,687	136,379	119	316	8,224	94	4,779	113,019	12	592	15,136
Middle	43	2,249	50,089	25	57	1,534	23	1,640	39,979	10	552	8,576
Southern	74	2,758	59,724	47	195	4,196	46	2,068	44,269	14	495	11,259

[a] Excludes the District of Columbia.
[b] Excludes 597 pre-trial diversion cases where prosecution was deferred.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 371-374.

Table 5.15

Federal defendants held until trial or released at initial hearing

By offense charged, United States, 1983 and 1985

Offense charged	Percent of defendants who were: Held until trial 1983	Held until trial 1985	Released at initial hearing[a] 1983	Released at initial hearing[a] 1985
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent				
With firearms	6.8	5.4	1.0	0.8
Without firearms	13.0	8.1	3.2	3.3
Drug				
With 10-year maximum sentence	16.3	22.6	10.6	16.2
Other	15.8	17.2	10.4	9.8
Property				
General	10.0	5.4	15.2	12.4
Fraudulent	11.6	12.0	34.5	33.8
Immigration	15.0	19.4	4.5	3.1
Regulatory	1.1	1.9	4.1	5.2
Other	10.6	8.2	16.5	15.5

Note: These data are from a national reporting system that tracks pretrial services in all Federal Courts and is maintained by the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) in the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. This data system collects records on individuals charged with Federal crimes. A sample of all cases initiated from August 1 through December 31 in either 1983 or 1985 was used to examine pretrial release and detention before and after the Bail Reform Act of 1984. This Act provided for decisions on bail and release which consider the protection and safety of individuals and the community in addition to ensuring the defendant's appearance at trial. The Act authorizes pretrial detention for defendants charged with crimes of violence, offenses with possible life (or death) penalties, major drug offenses, and felonies where the defendant has a specified serious criminal record. (Source, p. 2.) Readers should consult the Source for more information regarding the Bail Reform Act of 1984 and possible sources of reporting bias in the PSA database.

"Held until trial" includes all defendants held for the entire period until trial, either for failure to meet bail or on pretrial detention. "Pretrial detention" includes only defendants held without the option of release on bail. The 1983 sample includes 7,623 defendants and the 1985 sample includes 9,551 defendants. Only cases reaching a final disposition within 12 months after initiation were included.

[a] Includes defendants released on their own recognizance or unsecured bond and defendants released after meeting financial or other bail conditions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Pretrial Release and Detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984, Special Report NCJ-109929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1988), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.16

Federal defendants held until trial

By selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1983 and 1985[a]

Defendant characteristics	Percent of defendants held until trial 1983	1985
Sex		
Male	91.9%	90.9%
Female	8.1	9.5
Race		
White	68.6	73.5
Black	26.0	22.7
Other	5.4	3.8
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	32.6	47.1
Non-Hispanic	67.4	52.9
Age		
16 to 20 years	6.2	6.5
21 to 30 years	43.3	41.9
31 to 40 years	32.2	33.7
Over 40 years	18.2	17.9
Employment status at arrest		
Employed	38.8	47.0
Not employed	61.2	53.0
Income		
None reported	65.7	54.4
$1 to $10,000 per year	18.9	28.1
$10,001 to $20,000	11.1	11.6
More than $20,000	4.2	6.0

Note: See Note, table 5.15.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Pretrial Release and Detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984, Special Report NCJ-109929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1988), p. 4, Table 7.

Table 5.17

Detention rate of Federal defendants held until trial

By offense charged, United States, 1983 and 1985

Offense charged	Percent of defendants held until trial: Total 1983	Total 1985	Pretrial detention only[a] 1983	Pretrial detention only[a] 1985
All offenses	23.8%	28.9%	1.7%	18.8%
Violent				
With firearms	55.9	67.9	4.6	53.2
Without firearms	51.6	46.8	1.3	30.7
Drug				
With 10-year maximum sentence	27.6	33.1	1.0	25.4
Other	28.5	35.9	1.4	23.3
Property				
General	18.1	16.0	1.6	9.5
Fraudulent	10.5	14.1	1.0	8.5
Immigration	50.6	67.1	3.0	34.1
Regulatory	7.7	13.6	0.8	9.4
Other	17.8	18.6	3.4	12.9

Note: See Note, table 5.15.

[a] Includes defendants held until trial without the option of release on bail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Pretrial Release and Detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984, Special Report NCJ-109929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1988), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 5.18

Detention rate of Federal defendants held until trial

By public safety considerations, United States, 1983 and 1985

Public safety considerations	Percent of all defendants held until trial: Total 1983	Total 1985	Pretrial detention only[a] 1983	Pretrial detention only[a] 1985
Firearms				
Used firearms	40.8%	50.1%	3.3%	39.2%
Did not use firearms	22.7	27.6	1.6	17.6
Injury				
Injury reported	30.2	49.3	3.0	37.9
No injury reported	23.7	28.4	1.7	18.4
Danger classification[b]				
Considered dangerous	40.2	47.0	2.6	35.5
Not considered dangerous	21.8	25.0	1.6	15.2

Note: See Note, table 5.15.

[a] Includes defendants held until trial without the option of release on bail.
[b] Classification made by Pretrial Services Agency interviewer and included in defendant's record.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Pretrial Release and Detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984, Special Report NCJ-109929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Depamment of Justice, February 1988), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 5.19

Detention rate of Federal defendants held until trial

By criminal history, United States, 1983 and 1985

Defendant's criminal history	Percent of all defendants held until trial: Total 1983	Total 1985	Pretrial detention only[a] 1983	Pretrial detention only[a] 1985
Escape or failure to appear				
Prior record	46.3%	47.0%	4.9%	35.1%
No record	20.6	26.5	3.5	35.1
Arrest or conviction record				
Felony				
Violent	43.5	45.6	3.5	35.1
Nonviolent	30.0	33.5	2.9	22.0
Misdemeanor only				
Violent	19.3	19.6	1.1	14.5
Nonviolent	17.4	22.2	0.9	11.1
No prior record	16.7	24.6	0.8	15.7

Note: See Note, table 5.15.

[a] Includes defendants held until trial without the option of release on bail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Pretrial Release and Detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984, Special Report NCJ-109929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1988), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 5.20

Detention rate of Federal defendants held until trial

By selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1983 and 1985

Defendant characteristics	Percent of defendants held until trial: Total 1983	Total 1985	Pretrial detention only[a] 1983	Pretrial detention only[a] 1985
Sex				
Male	26.4%	31.5%	1.9%	20.5%
Female	11.3	16.3	0.9	10.8
Race				
White	23.7	30.0	1.8	18.5
Black	23.2	26.4	1.7	19.1
Other	30.2	30.1	1.2	22.9
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	47.9	54.6	2.7	33.2
Non-hispanic	19.2	20.4	1.6	14.1
Age				
16 to 20 years	26.1	33.6	1.4	18.2
21 to 30 years	26.4	32.1	1.7	20.5
31 to 40 years	24.4	29.1	1.8	19.7
Over 40 years	18.1	21.6	1.7	14.9
Employment status at arrest				
Employed	16.6	22.8	0.6	13.4
Not employed	32.0	37.2	3.0	26.2
Income				
None reported	32.5	37.2	3.0	26.3
$1 to $10,000 per year	18.4	31.5	0.5	18.0
$10,001 to $20,000	15.3	18.0	0.6	11.1
More than $20,000	10.1	12.6	0.4	8.1

Note: See Note, table 5.15.

[a] Includes defendants held until trial without the option of release on bail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statisics, Pretrial Release and Detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984, Special Report NCJ-109929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1988), p. 4, Table 8.

Table 5.21

Defendants charged with violation of drug laws in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-88

		Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
				Acquitted by				Convicted by		
Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Total	Dismissed[a]	Court	Jury	Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Court	Jury	Total
1945	1,413	228	197	5	26	1,185	1,062	35	88	861
1946	1,687	349	305	13	31	1,338	1,218	37	83	949
1947	1,880	210	153	17	40	1,670	1,517	57	96	1,128
1948	1,790	308	237	14	57	1,482	1,324	48	110	1,048
1949	1,806	208	148	14	46	1,598	1,404	59	135	1,187
1950	2,400	264	184	28	52	2,136	1,907	61	168	1,654
1951	2,332	304	234	25	45	2,028	1,745	105	178	1,659
1952	2,121	252	184	29	39	1,869	1,523	109	237	1,551
1953	2,336	333	237	30	66	2,003	1,589	121	293	1,586
1954	2,220	310	239	28	43	1,910	1,491	107	312	1,483
1955	2,166	363	279	32	52	1,803	1,386	95	322	1,457
1956	1,835	314	221	36	57	1,521	1,168	93	260	1,258
1957	1,910	256	184	28	44	1,654	1,264	91	299	1,432
1958	1,942	301	217	25	59	1,641	1,138	129	374	1,351
1959	1,742	364	267	40	57	1,378	1,005	112	261	1,151
1960	1,846	340	263	38	39	1,506	1,155	93	258	1,232
1961	1,828	313	248	20	45	1,515	1,171	74	270	1,258
1962	1,643	240	175	29	36	1,403	1,022	113	268	1,173
1963	1,689	283	222	34	27	1,406	1,040	112	254	1,085
1964	1,679	271	205	32	34	1,408	1,039	112	257	1,076
1965	2,078	323	257	41	25	1,755	1,384	132	239	1,257
1966	2,223	349	280	36	33	1,874	1,469	119	286	1,272
1967	2,250	428	363	34	31	1,822	1,424	119	279	1,180
1968	2,692	563	466	49	48	2,129	1,664	138	327	1,368
1969	3,545	836	716	50	70	2,709	2,239	123	347	1,581
1970	3,420	959	886	48	45	2,461	2,030	97	334	1,283
1971	5,366	2,204	2,080	43	81	3,162	2,682	94	386	1,834
1972	6,848	1,600	1,396	52	152	5,248	4,391	228	629	3,050
1973	9,983	2,169	1,905	83	181	7,814	6,297	393	1,124	5,097
1974	10,989	2,744	2,430	80	234	8,245	6,666	437	1,142	5,125
1975	10,901	2,750	2,454	62	234	8,151	6,531	393	1,227	4,887
1976	10,762	2,721	2,404	73	244	8,041	6,324	446	1,271	5,039
1977	9,741	2,106	1,754	53	299	7,635	5,970	387	1,278	5,223
1978	7,860	2,043	1,729	37	277	5,817	4,440	290	1,087	4,119
1979	6,609	1,542	1,297	34	211	5,067	3,662	240	1,165	3,641
1980	6,343	1,594	1,337	32	225	4,749	3,450	236	1,063	3,479
1981	7,008	1,662	1,385	29	248	5,346	3,757	308	1,281	3,856
1982	7,981	1,645	1,360	51	234	6,336	4,798[h]	342	1,196	4,586
1983	9,164	1,674	1,393	36	245	7,490	5,774[h]	363	1,353	5,449
1984	9,191	1,732	1,421	28	283	7,459	5,793[h]	218	1,448	5,756
1985	11,208	1,977	1,609	56	312	9,231	7,511[h]	223	1,497	6,914
1986	12,934	2,170	1,811	63	296	10,764[i]	8,888[h]	159	1,717	8,152
1987	15,130	2,431	2,047	49	335	12,699[i]	10,655[h]	203	1,841	9,907
1988	15,750	2,588	2,168	45	375	13,162[i]	11,044[h]	170	1,948	9,983

Note: See Note, table 5.9. These data represent defendants charged with Federal offenses under the following statutes: Title 21 U.S.C. 176(a) (the Marihuana Tax Act); Title 26 U.S.C. 1407 (Customs laws governing border crossings by narcotic addicts or violators); Title 18 U.S.C. 4741-62 (imposition of tax and affixing of tax stamps); 18 U.S.C. 494 (making false statements with intent to defraud the United States); 18 U.S.C. 1403 (conspiracy to commit an offense under the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); 18 U.S.C. 1406 (immunity from prosecution for grand jury testimony concerning violations of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); other provisions of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act (Title 18 U.S.C 171-200); and other narcotic drug laws (26 U.S.C. 4701-4736, 7237).

The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976.

Prior to 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 year and 1 day and under, over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years, 3 to 5 years, and 5 years and over.

[a] From 1968 through 1981, defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act are included in the dismissed column.

[b] Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

[c] The split sentence is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail type institution followed by a term of probation. Included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts.

[d] Title 18 U.S.C. 4205b(1) and (2). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.

Type of sentence											
Imprisonment											
	Regular sentences										
Total regular[b]	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over	Split sentence[c]	Indeterminate[d]	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender[e]	Probation	Fine and other[f]	Average sentence of imprisonment (in months)[g]	Average sentence to probation (in months)
X	308	360	140	53	X	X	X	287	37	22.2	NA
X	430	377	108	34	X	X	X	369	20	18.7	NA
X	471	452	161	44	X	X	X	504	38	19.7	NA
X	488	408	122	30	X	X	X	411	23	18.6	NA
X	541	451	152	43	X	X	X	398	13	18.9	NA
X	595	736	218	105	X	X	X	471	11	21.9	NA
X	473	671	328	187	X	X	X	345	24	27.1	NA
X	221	652	402	276	X	X	X	312	6	35.2	NA
X	108	789	358	331	X	X	X	403	14	38.4	NA
X	72	681	360	370	X	X	X	411	16	41.3	NA
X	47	648	360	402	X	X	X	329	17	43.5	NA
X	511	511	341	376	X	X	X	250	13	45.8	NA
X	16	326	248	842	X	X	X	220	2	66.0	NA
X	25	167	141	1,018	X	X	X	282	8	69.4	NA
X	43	126	95	887	X	X	X	224	3	74.2	NA
X	33	145	148	906	X	X	X	271	3	72.8	NA
X	42	126	105	985	X	X	X	252	5	74.0	NA
X	38	129	106	900	X	X	X	217	13	70.5	NA
X	39	144	113	789	X	X	X	304	17	70.1	NA
X	28	142	157	749	X	X	X	309	23	63.7	NA
X	53	186	197	821	X	X	X	480	18	60.3	NA
X	85	154	276	757	X	X	X	589	13	61.3	NA
X	83	139	245	713	X	X	X	620	22	62.0	NA
X	93	141	203	841	X	X	X	728	33	64.4	NA
X	110	179	500	892	X	X	X	1,110	18	63.7	NA
X	101	166	276	740	X	X	X	1,156	22	64.8	NA
X	249	300	428	857	X	X	X	1,258	70	58.5	NA
X	882	396	789	983	X	X	X	2,068	130	46.4	NA
X	1,445	744	1,343	1,565	X	X	X	2,591	126	45.5	NA
X	1,547	792	1,390	1,396	X	X	X	3,039	81	43.7	NA
X	1,366	706	1,441	1,374	X	X	X	3,209	55	45.3	NA
X	1,221	790	1,544	1,484	X	X	X	2,927	75	47.6	NA
X	1,505	886	1,366	1,466	X	X	X	2,324	88	47.3	NA
3,605	885	623	956	1,141	169	275	70	1,630	68	51.3	38.6
2,820	369	614	868	969	454	190	177	1,379	47	50.8	37.8
2,547	281	565	792	909	499	248	185	1,232	38	54.5	38.7
2,865	403	578	748	1,136	527	321	143	1,371	119	55.5	36.6
3,516	383	729	966	1,438	643	312	115	1,617	133	61.4	34.1
4,150	447	890	1,011	1,802	755	437	107	1,893	148	63.8	33.7
4,306	354	845	1,173	1,934	773	580	97	1,584	119	65.7	43.2
5,316	498	1,103	1,463	2,252	899	608	91	2,182	105	64.2	36.1
6,601	506	1,271	1,808	3,016	1,091	452	8	2,353	259	70.0	38.7
8,188	613	1,491	2,049	4,035	1,201	515	3	2,680	112	73.0	39.9
8,560	708	1,466	1,577	4,809	1,067	355	1	3,042	137	78.0	33.4

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[e] Title 18 U.S.C. 5010(b)(c) (repealed 10/14/84). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.

[f] Includes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines.

[g] Excludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences beginning in 1978.

[h] Includes 40 pleas of nolo contendere in 1982, 39 pleas of nolo contendere in 1983, 17 pleas of nolo contendere in 1984, 35 pleas of nolo contendere in 1985, 33 pleas of nolo contendere in 1986, 54 pleas of nolo contendere in 1987, and 39 pleas of nolo contendere in 1988.

[i] Reflects convictions under the Comprehensive Crime Control Act and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1984 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986), pp. 42, 43; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1985 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), pp. 40, 41; and tables provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Table 5.22

Pretrial detention status for Federal drug and non-drug offense defendants

By type of offense and release conditions, 1986[a]

(Percent)

Offense	Defendants			Defendants released[b]			
	Total	Not detained[c]	Detained[d]	Total	Own recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions
All offenses	100%	69%	31%	100%	22%	57%	20%
Drug offenses	100	62	38	100	13	44	44
Distribution/manufacture	100	61	39	100	11	44	44
Importation	100	68	32	100	7	49	44
Possession	100	67	33	100	38	35	27
General trafficking/ miscellaneous	100	59	41	100	14	18	68
Non-drug offenses	100	73	27	100	27	58	15
General property	100	77	23	100	24	63	13
Fraudulent property	100	85	15	100	28	62	11
Regulatory	100	81	19	100	30	53	17
Public-order	100	64	36	100	24	53	23

Note: These data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics data base maintained by Abt Associates, Inc. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, and the U.S. Parole Commission.

These data describe 31,660 defendants interviewed by the Pretrial Services Agency during 1986.

For methodology, see Appendix 10.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b] Includes only defendants who were released at their initial hearing.
[c] Includes defendants never detained prior to trial or detained less than 2 days.
[d] Includes only defendants detained 2 or more days prior to trial.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Drug Law Violators, 1980-86, Special Report NCJ-111763 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1988), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 5.23

Defendants convicted for Federal drug and non-drug offenses

By type of offense, 1980-86

Offense[b]	Number of defendants convicted							Percent change	Percent of all defendants convicted[a]						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980-86	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All offenses	29,952[c]	31,819	34,245	37,295	39,071[d]	40,649[e]	43,802[f]	46%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Drug offenses	5,244	6,067	7,152	7,929	9,175	10,500	12,285	134	18	19	21	21	23	26	28
Distribution/ manufacture	4,537	4,801	5,429	6,289	7,389	8,712	10,564	133	15	15	16	17	19	21	24
Importation	367	355	347	376	331	334	358	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Possession	302	874	1,353	1,218	1,378	1,313	1,225	306	1	3	4	3	4	3	3
General trafficking/miscellaneous	38	37	23	46	77	141	138	263	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
Non-drug offenses	24,707	25,752	27,093	29,336	29,893	30,049	31,447	27	82	81	79	79	77	74	72
Violent	2,271	2,404	2,512	2,282	2,337	2,366	2,315	2	8	8	7	6	6	6	5
General property	3,808	3,736	3,864	4,326	4,288	4,226	3,948	4	13	12	11	12	11	10	9
Fraudulent property	7,146	7,450	9,025	9,419	8,971	9,038	10,617	49	24	23	26	25	23	22	24
Regulatory	1,535	2,040	1,516	1,605	1,645	1,845	1,647	7	5	6	4	4	4	5	4
Public-order	9,947	10,122	10,176	11,734	12,652	12,574	12,920	30	33	32	30	31	32	31	29

Note: See Note, table 5.22. For methodology, see Appendix 10.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
[b] Offenses categorized according to offense charged at filing.
[c] Includes one offender whose offense type could not be determined.
[d] Includes three offenders whose offense type could not be determined.
[e] Includes 100 offenders whose offense type could not be determined.
[f] Includes 70 offenders whose offense type could not be determined.
[g] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Drug Law Violators, 1980-86, Special Report NCJ-111763 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1988), p. 4, Table 5.

Table 5.24

Type of sentence imposed on Federal drug and non-drug offenders

By type of offense, 1986[a]

	Estimated percent of convicted offenders sentenced to:				
	Incarceration[b]				
Offense	Total	Incarceration only	Incarceration plus probation	Probation[b]	Fine only
All offenses	53%	36%	17%	38%	10%
Drug offenses	77	59	18	22	1
Distribution/ manufacture	81	61	19	19	(c)
Importation	78	67	11	22	(c)
Possession	44	36	8	46	10
General trafficking/ miscellaneous	94	77	17	5	1
Non-drug offenses	43	27	17	44	13
Violent	83	70	13	16	2
General property	45	28	17	47	8
Fraudulent property	42	22	19	56	2
Regulatory	35	21	14	51	14
Public-order	38	23	15	36	26

Note: See Note, table 5.22. For methodology, see Appendix 10.

[a] Percents may not equal totals because of rounding.
[b] May include fines.
[c] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Drug Law Violators, 1980-86, Special Report NCJ-111763 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1988), p. 6, Table 11.

Table 5.25

Defendants incarcerated and median sentence length for Federal drug and non-drug offenses

By type of offense, 1980-86

Offense	Estimated percent of offenders sentenced to incarceration							Median sentence length (in months)[a]						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All offenses	46%	48%	51%	50%	49%	50%	52%	24	24	24	24	24	24	30
Drug offenses	71	72	73	72	72	75	77	36	36	36	36	36	36	42
Distribution/ manufacture	74	78	79	78	77	79	80	36	36	36	36	36	36	42
Importation	81	72	78	75	85	81	78	36	36	36	36	48	36	48
Possession	21	44	47	36	43	44	43	6	18	24	24	30	32	36
General trafficking/ miscellaneous	29	59	87	87	84	90	94	18	60	120	138	120	120	144
Non-drug offenses	41	42	45	44	42	42	43	18	15	18	18	18	18	24
Violent	82	85	85	85	83	81	82	96	120	120	96	120	96	108
General property	44	44	48	46	46	43	45	18	18	24	24	24	24	24
Fraudulent property	42	43	44	41	38	40	42	12	12	12	12	12	15	18
Regulatory	25	25	27	30	30	31	34	6	6	6	12	12	18	24
Public-order	31	34	39	39	37	36	38	9	12	12	12	12	12	12

Note: See Note, table 5.22. For methodology, see Appendix 10.

[a] Includes all incarceration sentences except life and other indeterminate sentences.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Drug Law Violators, 1980-86, Special Report NCJ-111763 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1988), p. 5, Table 9; p. 6, Table 13.

Table 5.26

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1987

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ended June 30, 1987			Indicted or first appearance during year ended June 30, 1987			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1987		
	Total defendants	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total all districts	19,830	19,129	96.5%	50,494	47,817	94.7%	43,765	24,360	55.7%
District of Columbia	282	269	95.4	603	587	97.3	348	183	52.6
First Circuit	715	701	98.0	1,620	1,362	84.1	1,457	809	55.5
Maine	73	72	98.6	200	200	100.0	189	48	25.4
Massachusetts	219	208	95.0	720	474	65.8	609	428	70.3
New Hampshire	11	11	100.0	40	40	100.0	32	25	78.1
Rhode Island	20	20	100.0	82	80	97.6	79	42	53.2
Puerto Rico	392	390	99.5	578	568	98.3	548	266	48.5
Second Circuit	2,143	2,012	93.9	3,284	3,076	93.7	3,121	890	28.5
Connecticut	118	118	100.0	258	230	89.1	252	144	57.1
New York:									
Northern	149	149	100.0	246	244	99.2	238	144	60.5
Eastern	710	644	90.7	1,032	900	87.2	974	151	15.5
Southern	913	855	93.6	1,341	1,320	98.4	1,265	304	24.0
Western	187	182	97.3	300	276	92.0	286	92	32.2
Vermont	66	64	97.0	107	106	99.1	106	55	51.9
Third Circuit	950	928	97.7	2,400	2,357	98.2	2,213	996	45.0
Delaware	43	43	100.0	114	114	100.0	104	82	78.8
New Jersey	549	536	97.6	812	789	97.2	754	240	31.8
Pennsylvania:									
Eastern	33	31	93.9	665	665	100.0	621	274	44.1
Middle	42	41	97.6	226	226	100.0	210	83	39.5
Western	88	87	98.9	352	345	98.0	318	174	54.7
Virgin Islands	195	190	97.4	231	218	94.4	206	143	69.4
Fourth Circuit	2,265	2,222	98.1	6,731	6,576	97.7	5,539	3,527	63.7
Maryland	270	259	95.9	1,157	1,126	97.3	1,035	477	46.1
North Carolina: -									
Eastern	435	434	99.8	678	661	97.5	608	349	57.4
Middle	62	62	100.0	330	329	99.7	304	205	67.4
Western	95	85	89.5	481	472	98.1	403	337	83.6
South Carolina	76	74	97.4	486	480	98.8	423	155	36.6
Virginia:									
Eastern	1,105	1,089	96.6	2,807	2,743	97.7	2,042	1,696	83.1
Western	40	40	100.0	199	189	95.0	188	78	41.5
West Virginia:									
Northern	116	116	100.0	236	221	93.6	213	93	43.7
Southern	66	63	95.5	357	355	99.4	323	137	42.4
Fifth Circuit	2,933	2,802	95.5	6,047	5,431	89.8	5,196	3,483	67.0
Louisiana:									
Eastern	222	216	97.3	649	643	99.1	570	360	63.2
Middle	56	52	92.9	95	94	98.9	90	30	33.3
Western	84	82	97.6	216	197	91.2	187	83	44.4
Mississippi:									
Northern	20	20	100.0	110	100	90.9	91	27	29.7
Southern	26	20	76.9	279	228	81.7	238	169	71.0
Texas:									
Northern	285	262	91.9	1,072	965	90.0	902	555	61.5
Eastern	80	77	96.3	226	218	96.5	176	117	66.5
Southern	1,491	1,455	97.6	2,236	1,957	87.5	1,901	1,393	73.3
Western	669	618	92.4	1,164	1,029	88.4	1,041	749	72.0
Sixth Circuit	1,245	1,171	94.1	4,492	4,237	94.3	3,925	1,622	41.3
Kentucky:									
Eastern	38	37	97.4	262	241	92.0	210	105	50.0
Western	260	253	97.3	561	533	95.0	474	421	88.8
Michigan:									
Eastern	156	119	76.3	1,326	1,281	96.6	1,146	180	15.7
Western	105	105	100.0	227	202	89.0	201	82	40.8
Ohio:									
Northern	144	130	90.3	476	451	94.7	421	169	40.1
Southern	208	197	94.7	447	394	88.1	413	111	26.9
Tennessee:									
Eastern	102	102	100.0	331	313	94.6	284	179	63.0
Middle	122	122	100.0	334	325	97.3	298	264	88.6
Western	110	106	96.4	528	497	94.1	478	111	23.2

See note at end of table.

Table 5.26

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1987--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ended June 30, 1987			Indicted or first appearance during year ended June 30, 1987			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1987		
		Arrest to indictment 30 days or less			Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less			Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
	Total defendants	Number	Percent	Total defendants	Number	Percent	Total defendants	Number	Percent
Seventh Circuit	504	476	94.4%	2,518	2,277	90.4%	2,211	952	43.1%
Illinois:									
Northern	301	280	93.0	1,013	811	80.1	922	201	21.8
Central	56	52	92.9	243	240	98.8	199	52	26.1
Southern	12	12	100.0	245	218	89.0	206	144	69.9
Indiana:									
Northern	47	45	95.7	299	297	99.3	256	131	51.2
Southern	47	46	97.9	417	416	99.8	361	281	77.8
Wisconsin:									
Eastern	40	40	100.0	200	196	98.0	177	79	44.6
Western	1	1	100.0	101	99	98.0	90	64	71.1
Eighth Circuit	573	547	95.5	2,670	2,582	96.7	2,372	1,290	54.4
Arkansas:									
Eastern	26	25	96.2	243	243	100.0	222	184	82.9
Western	16	15	93.8	117	115	98.3	108	65	60.2
Iowa:									
Northern	29	25	86.2	126	119	94.4	118	82	69.5
Southern	27	27	100.0	125	125	100.0	108	92	85.2
Minnesota	175	166	94.9	455	446	98.0	407	82	20.1
Missouri:									
Eastern	166	165	99.4	450	446	99.1	394	313	79.4
Western	75	68	90.7	596	569	95.5	537	283	52.7
Nebraska	7	7	100.0	201	176	87.6	175	34	19.4
North Dakota	24	23	95.8	124	121	97.6	110	63	57.3
South Dakota	28	26	92.9	233	222	95.3	193	92	47.7
Ninth Circuit	3,184	3,036	95.4	9,609	8,912	92.7	7,809	4,501	57.6
Alaska	30	29	96.7	171	170	99.4	143	114	79.7
Arizona	541	511	94.5	1,093	1,073	98.2	874	517	59.2
California:									
Northern	453	376	83.0	1,328	953	71.8	1,058	581	54.9
Eastern	104	103	99.0	612	605	98.9	502	256	51.0
Central	774	761	98.3	1,612	1,448	89.8	1,403	848	60.4
Southern	685	675	98.5	977	912	93.3	884	209	23.6
Hawaii	56	56	100.0	1,231	1,223	99.4	871	711	81.6
Idaho	40	40	100.0	124	124	100.0	107	62	57.9
Montana	20	20	100.0	223	222	99.6	156	117	75.0
Nevada	101	100	99.0	364	362	99.5	288	53	18.4
Oregon	153	146	95.4	480	442	92.1	401	175	43.6
Washington:									
Eastern	68	65	95.6	247	241	97.6	173	142	82.1
Western	140	135	96.4	1,089	1,079	99.1	897	693	77.3
Guam	19	19	100.0	58	58	100.0	52	23	44.2
Tenth Circuit	1,028	982	95.5	2,646	2,630	99.4	2,451	1,266	51.7
Colorado	245	231	94.3	447	446	99.8	414	352	85.0
Kansas	119	89	74.8	397	392	98.7	365	163	44.7
New Mexico	203	202	99.5	441	441	100.0	402	183	45.5
Oklahoma:									
Northern	43	43	100.0	252	245	97.2	237	85	35.9
Eastern	4	4	100.0	105	105	100.0	84	72	85.7
Western	377	376	99.7	659	656	99.5	626	221	35.3
Utah	21	21	100.0	258	258	100.0	243	141	58.0
Wyoming	16	16	100.0	87	87	100.0	80	49	61.3

See note at end of table.

Table 5.26

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1987--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ended June 30, 1987			Indicted or first appearance during year ended June 30, 1987			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1987		
		Arrest to indictment 30 days or less			Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less			Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
	Total defendants	Number	Percent	Total defendants	Number	Percent	Total defendants	Number	Percent
Eleventh Circuit	4,008	3,983	99.4%	7,874	7,790	98.9%	7,123	4,841	68.0%
Alabama:									
Northern	80	79	98.8	451	445	98.7	424	407	96.0
Middle	30	29	96.7	251	249	99.2	220	175	79.5
Southern	8	8	100.0	223	209	93.7	211	160	75.8
Florida:									
Northern	25	25	100.0	298	298	100.0	281	193	68.7
Middle	39	39	100.0	920	915	99.5	805	443	55.0
Southern	1,610	1,596	99.1	2,259	2,243	99.3	2,059	728	35.4
Georgia:									
Northern	237	230	97.0	1,011	986	97.5	873	637	73.0
Middle	1,811	1,809	99.9	2,172	2,157	99.3	1,991	1,899	95.4
Southern	168	168	100.0	289	288	99.7	259	199	76.8

Note: These data are computed only for the respective time intervals actually begun and terminated during the year ending June 30, 1987. The Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (U.S.C. 3152-3156 and 3161-3174) required each U.S. District Court to adopt a plan for the prompt disposition of criminal cases in accordance with statutory time limits. The time interval from arrest to indictment or information is 30 days (18 U.S.C. 3161(b)). Defendants entering a plea of not guilty must be brought to trial not more than 70 days after a filing of an information or indictment, or after an appearance before a judicial officer of the court in which the charge is pending, whichever comes last (18 U.S.C. 3161(c)(1)). The trial may not commence sooner than 30 days from the date the defendant first appears unless written waiver is given (18 U.S.C. 3161(c)(2)). See Note, table 5.7 for definitions of indictment and information.

The Speedy Trial Act does not establish time limits governing the period between conviction and sentencing, but does require that statistics be furnished regarding the time span of this interval. The Committee on Administration of the Criminal Law of the Judicial Conference has recommended a 45-day time limit for the interval from conviction to sentencing.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 312-315.

Table 5.27

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-87

		Not convicted					Convicted and sentenced			
					Acquitted by				Convicted by	
Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act[b]	Dismissed	Court	Jury	Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Court	Jury
1945	43,755	7,641	X	6,462	331	848	36,114	30,817	3,082	2,215
1946	38,872	6,693	X	5,599	259	835	32,179	27,385	3,250	1,544
1947	38,180	5,592	X	4,512	279	801	32,588	29,138	2,336	1,114
1948	35,431	4,911	X	3,990	225	696	30,520	27,833	1,672	1,015
1949	37,318	4,245	X	3,332	297	616	33,073	30,447	1,628	998
1950	38,835	4,210	X	3,268	276	666	34,625	31,739	1,731	1,155
1951	42,286	4,096	X	3,204	309	583	38,190	35,271	1,795	1,124
1952	39,947	3,904	X	2,947	296	661	36,043	32,734	2,002	1,307
1953	39,234	4,349	X	3,220	409	720	34,885	31,336	2,207	1,342
1954	44,447	4,903	X	3,617	501	785	39,544	35,560	2,308	1,678
1955	40,235	5,184	X	3,832	450	902	35,501	31,148	2,077	1,826
1956	33,216	4,320	X	3,125	425	770	28,896	25,029	2,227	1,640
1957	31,284	3,544	X	2,426	348	770	27,740	23,867	2,343	1,530
1958	32,055	3,717	X	2,606	376	733	28,338	24,256	2,475	1,607
1959	32,125	3,736	X	2,667	321	748	28,389	24,793	2,089	1,507
1960	31,984	3,828	X	2,629	340	859	28,156	24,245	2,179	1,732
1961	32,671	4,046	X	2,887	291	868	28,625	24,830	2,124	1,671
1962	33,110	4,599	X	3,374	390	835	28,511	24,639	1,997	1,875
1963	34,845	5,042	X	3,735	544	763	29,803	25,924	2,005	1,874
1964	33,381	4,211	X	2,936	559	716	29,170	26,273	942	1,955
1965	33,718	4,961	X	3,789	463	709	28,757	25,923	961	1,873
1966	31,975	4,661	X	3,570	397	694	27,314	24,127	1,066	2,121
1967	31,535	5,191	X	4,196	409	586	26,344	23,121	1,040	2,173
1968	31,843	6,169	14	4,967	484	704	25,674	22,055	1,184	2,435
1969	32,796	5,993	15	4,852	483	643	26,803	23,138	1,152	2,513
1970	36,356	8,178	19	6,589	703	867	28,178	24,111	1,290	2,777
1971	44,615	12,512	30	10,625	687	1,170	32,103	27,544	1,416	3,143
1972	49,516	12,296	18	10,201	690	1,387	37,220	31,714	1,847	3,659
1973	46,724	11,741	45	9,712	661	1,323	34,983	29,009	1,873	4,101
1974	48,014	11,784	21	9,998	508	1,257	36,230	30,660	1,785	3,785
1975	49,212	11,779	5	10,269	397	1,108	37,433	31,816	1,580	4,037
1976	51,612	11,500	6	9,746	508	1,240	40,112	34,041	1,587	4,484
1977	53,188	11,732	NA	9,952	598	1,382	41,456	35,323	1,629	4,504
1978	45,922	9,417	NA	7,792	311	1,314	36,505	31,112	1,431	3,962
1979	41,175	8,262	NA	6,791	303	1,168	32,913	27,295	2,006	3,612
1980	36,560	7,962	NA	6,633	283	1,046	28,598	23,111	1,851	3,636
1981	38,127	8,259	NA	6,981	266	1,012	29,868	24,322	1,867	3,679
1982	40,466	8,214	NA	7,051	255	938	32,252	27,392	1,205	3,655
1983	43,329	7,738	NA	6,566	281	891	35,591	30,523	1,286	3,782
1984	44,501	8,397	NA	7,022	327	1,048	36,104	31,461	969	3,674
1985	47,360	8,830	NA	7,484	415	931	38,530	33,823	994	3,713
1986	50,040	9,300	NA	7,894	461	945	40,740	35,448	1,139	4,153
1987	54,168	10,226	NA	8,802	446	978	43,942	38,440	1,371	4,131

Note: See Note, table 5.9. The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.

Beginning in 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months, and 60 months and over.

[a] Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

[b] Includes defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.

[c] A split sentence is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651 approved Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834). Included are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts. For years 1959 through 1962, split sentences are included in prison terms less than 1 year and 1 day.

[d] 18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).

[e] 18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).

[f] Included with sentences of probation.

[g] Not computed where the number of defendents is less than 25. Split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing the average sentence.

[h] Includes Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act sentences.

[i] Includes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines, and life sentences.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973-June 1974 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. H-1; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1979, p. 108; 1981, p. 101, Table 46; 1982, p. 141; 1985, p. 180; 1986, pp. 271-278 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 294-301. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Type of sentence													
Imprisonment[a]													
	Total regular												
Total	Total regular	1 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 59 months	60 months and over	Split sentence[c]	Indeterminate[d]	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender[e]	Probation	Fine	Other	Average sentence to imprisonment (in months)	Average sentence to probation (in months)
17,095	X	10,522	3,634	2,017	922	X	X	X	14,359	4,660	(f)	16.5	NA
15,393	X	9,316	3,610	1,809	658	X	X	X	12,691	4,095	(f)	18.6	NA
15,146	X	9,033	3,679	1,746	688	X	X	X	13,318	4,124	(f)	17.3	NA
13,505	X	8,033	3,329	1,517	626	X	X	X	14,014	3,001	(f)	17.6	NA
14,730	X	9,389	3,378	1,392	571	X	X	X	15,161	3,182	(f)	15.8	NA
14,998	X	8,910	3,799	1,588	701	X	X	X	16,603	3,024	(f)	17.5	NA
15,568	X	9,215	3,758	1,805	790	X	X	X	19,855	2,767	(f)	18.1	NA
15,963	X	9,094	3,817	2,072	980	X	X	X	17,687	2,393	(f)	19.1	NA
16,355	X	8,969	4,213	2,164	1,009	X	X	X	15,811	2,719	(f)	19.4	NA
19,221	X	10,977	4,546	2,487	1,211	X	X	X	17,517	2,806	(f)	18.9	NA
17,542	X	8,942	4,584	2,724	1,292	X	X	X	14,584	2,945	(f)	21.9	NA
13,576	X	5,681	4,217	2,478	1,200	X	X	X	12,365	2,955	(f)	24.9	NA
13,798	X	5,473	4,018	2,535	1,672	X	X	X	11,434	2,508	(f)	28.0	NA
14,101	X	5,382	4,029	2,861	1,829	X	X	X	11,617	2,620	(f)	28.2	NA
14,350	X	5,024	3,680	3,237	1,849	(c)	X	X	11,379	2,660	(f)	29.2	NA
14,170	X	5,024	3,877	3,288	1,981	(c)	X	X	11,081	2,905	(f)	29.6	NA
14,462	X	4,057	4,753	3,481	2,171	(c)	X	X	10,714	2,772	677	31.0	NA
14,042	X	4,088	4,441	3,418	2,095	(c)	X	X	11,071	2,618	780	32.0	NA
13,639	X	2,949	4,218	3,228	2,076	1,168	X	X	12,047	2,847	1,270	32.3	NA
13,273	X	2,992	4,085	3,094	1,987	1,115	X	X	11,634	2,689	1,574	31.9	NA
13,668	X	3,748	3,139	3,262	2,252	1,267	X	X	10,779	2,477	1,833	33.5	NA
13,282	X	3,549	2,926	3,332	2,092	1,383	X	X	10,256	2,356	1,420	32.9	NA
13,085	X	3,236	2,837	3,411	2,381	1,220	X	X	9,435	2,293	1,531	36.5	NA
12,610	X	2,473	2,413	3,568	2,915	1,241	X	X	9,820	1,816	1,428	42.2	NA
12,847	X	2,771	2,252	3,500	3,012	1,312	X	X	9,991	1,682	2,283	42.0	NA
12,415	X	2,753	2,253	3,290	2,775	1,344	X	X	11,387	1,935	2,441	41.1	NA
14,378	X	2,820	2,599	3,326	3,482	2,151	X	X	13,243	1,789	2,693	42.1	NA
16,832	X	4,450	2,645	3,695	3,569	2,473	X	X	15,395	2,232	2,761	38.1	NA
17,540	X	3,384	2,912	4,141	4,220	2,883	X	X	15,026	1,866	551	15.4	NA
17,180	X	3,333	2,880	4.107	3,960	2,900	X	X	16,623	2,078	349	42.2	NA
17,301	X	3,337	2,825	4,437	4,387	2,315	X	X	17,913	1,876	343	45.5	NA
18,477	X	3,530	3,096	4,731	4,862	2,256	X	X	18,208	3,199	228	47.2	NA
19,552	13,772	4,016	2,938	2,953	3,865	3,217	1,604	959	16,135	5,409	360	34.7[g]	32.8
17,426	12,234[h]	3,284	2,804	2,792	3,354	3,263	1,132	797	14,525	4,279	285	48.6[g]	32.4
14,580	9,818[h]	2,320	2,344	2,389	2,765	3,234	887	641	13,459	4,368	506	49.0[g]	32.3
13,191	8,484[h]	2,016	1,936	1,945	2,587	3,012	1,123	572	11,053	3,916	438	51.9[g]	33.1
13,700	8,906[h]	2,192	1,904	1,906	2,906	3,069	1,232	491	12,173	3,507	488	55.3[g]	31.7
15,857	10,673[h]	2,202	2,313	2,422	3,736	3,538	1,163	483	12,723	3,395	277	58.6[g]	32.2
17,886	11,979[h]	2,503	2,671	2,543	4,262	3,973	1,496	438	14,097	3,220	388	57.2[g]	33.5
17,710	11,828[h]	2,282	2,666	2,628	4,252	4,063	1,482	337	13,880	3,977	537	58.0[g]	35.0
18,679	12,910[h]	2,285	2,886	2,995	4,744	4,084	1,494	191	14,404	4,830	617	60.2[g]	35.2
20,261	15,004	2,393	3,251	3,529	5,831	4,397	1,200	20	15,230	4,232	657[i]	64.6[g]	35.5[g]
23,344	17,556	2,661	3,850	3,942	7,103	4,524	1,257	7	16,023	4,368	207[i]	65.4[g]	35.2[g]

Table 5.28

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1987

Nature of offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed[a]	Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by Court	Convicted by Jury
Total	54,168	10,226	8,784	446	996	43,942	37,816	624	1,371	4,131
GENERAL OFFENSES										
Homicide	156	41	28	1	12	115	73	1	3	38
Murder-first degree	61	18	14	0	4	43	20	0	2	21
Murder-second degree	40	12	5	1	6	28	14	0	0	14
Manslaughter	55	11	9	0	2	44	39	1	1	3
Robbery	1,372	147	124	1	22	1,225	1,067	2	11	145
Bank	1,280	126	107	0	19	1,154	1,008	2	11	133
Postal	49	7	5	0	2	42	33	0	0	9
Other	43	14	12	1	1	29	26	0	0	3
Assault	718	183	133	8	42	535	393	10	36	96
Burglary	133	28	28	0	0	105	97	0	0	8
Bank	16	6	6	0	0	10	8	0	0	2
Postal	44	1	1	0	0	43	39	0	0	4
Interstate shipments	5	2	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Other	68	19	19	0	0	49	47	0	0	2
Larceny and theft	4,030	801	713	46	42	3,229	2,938	27	73	191
Bank	250	20	15	0	5	230	206	0	3	21
Postal	853	88	87	0	1	765	738	1	0	26
Interstate shipments	361	44	35	1	8	317	256	1	2	58
Other U.S. property	1,584	339	313	15	11	1,245	1,166	9	38	32
Transport etc., stolen property	330	64	54	0	10	266	223	2	2	39
Other	652	246	209	30	7	406	349	14	28	15
Embezzlement	2,263	264	244	6	14	1,999	1,911	17	8	63
Bank	1,001	109	101	1	7	892	861	7	2	22
Postal	380	49	45	0	4	331	312	2	1	16
Other	882	106	98	5	3	776	738	8	5	25
Fraud	8,854	1,309	1,083	16	210	7,545	6,605	45	76	819
Income tax	1,497	170	132	4	34	1,327	1,116	9	19	183
Lending institution	991	128	104	1	23	863	793	6	5	59
Postal	2,182	361	291	2	68	1,821	1,530	7	19	265
Veterans and allotments	96	16	13	1	2	80	73	2	2	3
Securities and Exchange	39	18	18	0	0	21	20	0	1	0
Social Security	194	33	33	0	0	161	154	1	0	6
False personation	56	9	9	0	0	47	43	0	1	3
Nationality laws	145	14	13	0	1	131	122	1	1	7
Passport fraud	136	15	15	0	0	121	115	2	1	3
False claims and statements	1,544	284	243	5	36	1,260	1,120	12	11	117
Other	1,974	261	212	3	46	1,713	1,519	5	16	173
Auto theft	405	59	52	1	6	346	322	0	1	23
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,529	353	327	3	23	2,176	2,027	5	18	126
Transport forged securities	143	22	18	0	4	121	97	0	1	23
Postal forgery	160	20	19	0	1	140	129	0	1	10
Other forgery	1,649	243	230	2	11	1,406	1,339	3	8	56
Counterfeiting	577	68	60	1	7	509	462	2	8	37
Sex offenses	334	62	47	3	12	272	229	2	7	34
Sexual abuse	104	27	17	1	9	77	66	0	0	11
Other	230	35	30	2	3	195	163	2	7	23
Drug Prevention and Control Act	15,130	2,431	2,047	49	335	12,699	10,601	54	203	1,841
Marihuana	4,404	942	816	24	102	3,462	2,941	27	72	422
Drugs	8,976	1,210	982	22	206	7,766	6,382	22	113	1,249
Controlled substances	1,750	279	249	3	27	1,471	1,278	5	18	170
Miscellaneous general offenses	12,633	3,502	3,047	288	167	9,131	7,449	396	795	491
Bribery	237	47	40	2	5	190	153	1	3	33
Drunk driving and traffic	7,910	2,516	2,245	246	25	5,394	4,327	368	663	36
Escape	739	175	163	0	12	564	516	4	9	35
Extortion, racketeering, threats	693	150	92	3	55	543	418	0	8	117
Gambling and lottery	223	16	12	0	4	207	193	2	2	10
Kidnaping	73	23	18	2	3	50	33	2	2	13
Perjury	176	54	36	1	17	122	89	2	4	27
Weapons and firearms	2,197	355	301	8	46	1,842	1,582	6	38	216
Other	385	166	140	26	0	219	138	11	66	4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.28

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1987--Continued

Nature of offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed[a]	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury				Court	Jury
SPECIAL OFFENSES										
Immigration laws	2,382	271	249	5	17	2,111	1,986	26	16	83
Liquor, Internal Revenue	8	2	2	0	0	6	6	0	0	0
Federal statutes	3,221	773	660	19	94	2,448	2,112	39	124	173
Agricultural acts	403	144	134	3	7	259	214	14	26	5
Antitrust violations	135	38	22	0	16	97	75	6	0	16
Food and Drug Act	102	13	13	0	0	89	81	1	1	6
Migratory bird laws	69	15	15	0	0	54	42	0	10	2
Motor Carrier Act	68	2	2	0	0	66	64	1	0	1
National defense laws	8	2	2	0	0	6	4	0	1	1
Civil rights	144	75	61	5	9	69	48	0	6	15
Contempt	65	20	19	1	0	45	32	0	10	3
Customs laws	122	34	34	0	0	88	83	0	1	4
Postal laws	333	42	40	0	2	291	278	1	7	5
Other	1,772	388	318	10	60	1,384	1,191	16	62	115

[a] Included in this column are defendants who were committed pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 2902 of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 278-281.

Table 5.29

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1987

		Type of sentence									
		Sentences to imprisonment									
			Regular[a]						Other		
Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Total regular	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over	Average sentence in months[b]	Split sentence[c]	Indeterminate[d]	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender[e]
Total	43,942	23,344	17,556	2,661	3,850	3,942	7,103	65.2	4,524	1,257	7
GENERAL OFFENSES											
Homicide	115	95	78	3	7	13	55	153.3	5	12	0
Murder-first degree	43	32	31	0	2	2	27	247.0	0	1	0
Murder-second degree	28	23	16	1	2	0	13	139.0	1	6	0
Manslaughter	44	40	31	2	3	11	15	66.9	4	5	0
Robbery	1,225	1,168	944	4	24	67	849	157.8	50	172	2
Bank	1,154	1,100	893	4	21	61	807	157.3	45	160	2
Postal	42	41	33	0	0	2	31	207.3	1	7	0
Other	29	27	18	0	3	4	11	89.1	4	5	0
Assault	535	316	250	65	53	68	64	55.4	52	14	0
Burglary	105	75	59	7	5	23	24	63.5	13	3	0
Bank	10	8	6	0	1	2	3	167.0	1	1	0
Postal	43	36	27	5	2	12	8	43.2	7	2	0
Interstate shipments	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	54.0	0	0	0
Other	49	29	24	2	2	8	12	61.3	5	0	0
Larceny and theft	3,229	1,377	965	185	250	237	293	44.5	339	73	0
Bank	230	145	107	9	12	24	62	77.1	18	20	0
Postal	765	474	350	56	96	116	82	36.6	95	29	0
Interstate shipments	317	191	140	15	37	32	56	56.4	46	5	0
Other U.S. property	1,245	294	177	63	49	33	32	32.0	113	4	0
Transport etc., stolen property	266	169	129	15	45	21	48	50.3	27	13	0
Other	406	104	62	27	11	11	13	29.4	40	2	0
Embezzlement	1,999	566	274	73	88	60	53	35.2	268	24	0
Bank	892	255	133	35	45	27	26	35.6	109	13	0
Postal	331	78	32	11	13	7	1	21.6	45	1	0
Other	776	233	109	27	30	26	26	38.7	114	10	0
Fraud	7,545	3,545	2,376	535	678	564	599	42.8	1,032	137	0
Income tax	1,327	639	345	105	102	80	58	31.6	279	15	0
Lending institution	863	417	275	33	118	59	65	39.7	119	23	0
Postal	1,821	982	689	112	193	194	190	47.8	243	50	0
Veterans and allotments	80	6	2	1	0	1	0	24.0	4	0	0
Securities and Exchange	21	12	10	3	3	2	2	28.8	2	0	0
Social Security	161	44	28	10	7	5	6	31.2	15	1	0
False personation	47	27	20	3	8	7	2	27.8	6	1	0
Nationality laws	131	53	28	14	8	4	2	17.9	25	0	0
Passport fraud	121	57	34	15	14	1	4	22.5	22	1	0
False claims and statements	1,260	505	343	144	87	69	43	26.1	151	11	0
Other	1,713	803	602	95	138	142	227	58.1	166	35	0
Auto theft	346	243	187	30	43	55	59	46.4	42	14	0
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,176	1,099	795	152	229	197	217	40.7	251	53	0
Transport forged securities	121	92	72	9	14	20	29	51.8	15	5	0
Postal forgery	140	89	70	11	19	20	20	38.5	15	4	0
Other forgery	1,406	601	413	111	120	96	86	34.0	157	31	0
Counterfeiting	509	317	240	21	76	61	82	49.6	64	13	0
Sex offenses	272	168	117	12	11	14	80	122.0	34	16	1
Sexual abuse	77	67	49	1	4	4	40	197.5	10	8	0
Other	195	101	68	11	7	10	40	67.6	24	8	1
Drug Prevention and Control Act	12,699	9,907	8,188	613	1,491	2,049	4,035	73.0	1,201	515	3
Marihuana	3,462	2,354	1,855	227	396	495	737	61.4	414	83	2
Drugs	7,766	6,388	5,361	317	936	1,314	2,794	74.9	659	367	1
Controlled substances	1,471	1,165	972	69	159	240	504	85.0	128	65	0
Miscellaneous general offenses	9,131	2,752	2,039	508	557	358	616	58.3	569	144	0
Bribery	190	93	54	17	15	10	12	40.3	31	8	0
Drunk driving and traffic	5,394	311	125	117	8	0	0	5.2	186	0	0
Escape	564	486	417	190	115	60	52	23.3	38	31	0
Extortion, racketeering, threats	543	432	341	19	73	71	178	106.5	54	37	0
Gambling and lottery	207	68	37	17	6	9	5	29.9	29	2	0
Kidnaping	50	42	40	3	1	2	34	287.0	0	2	0
Perjury	122	80	53	15	15	15	8	31.8	23	4	0
Weapons and firearms	1,842	1,204	946	115	320	186	325	58.3	198	60	0
Other	219	36	26	15	4	5	2	18.4	10	0	0

See notes at end of table.

Probation							
Total	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over	Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other[f]
16,023	3,903	2,517	4,355	5,248	35.2	4,368	207
5	0	0	4	1	40.8	0	15
0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	11
1	0	0	1	0	36.0	0	4
4	0	0	3	1	42.0	0	0
56	0	2	4	50	60.8	0	1
54	0	2	4	48	60.8	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	60.0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	60.0	0	1
171	58	40	35	38	29.2	43	5
26	1	2	9	14	57.3	4	0
2	0	0	0	2	60.0	0	0
7	1	0	3	3	39.9	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	60.0	0	0
16	0	2	6	8	64.5	4	0
1,604	437	286	431	450	33.2	242	6
81	9	10	21	41	43.6	4	0
286	13	44	122	107	41.0	4	1
126	9	12	52	53	42.2	0	0
798	292	170	173	163	28.4	150	3
97	4	4	22	67	50.1	0	0
216	110	46	41	19	24.1	84	2
1,413	148	258	455	552	40.3	18	2
634	59	96	198	281	41.7	3	0
249	31	71	97	50	34.7	4	0
530	58	91	160	221	41.2	11	2
3,717	339	604	1,253	1,521	41.3	254	29
652	49	120	234	249	40.7	34	2
438	22	52	143	221	45.2	8	0
802	49	114	278	361	43.8	31	6
72	22	3	14	33	38.7	1	1
8	1	0	2	5	48.0	1	0
114	9	18	38	49	41.7	1	2
20	3	1	8	8	40.2	0	0
77	19	10	26	22	34.3	0	1
64	8	16	23	17	35.5	0	0
638	63	142	191	242	39.4	105	11
832	94	128	296	314	39.8	72	6
101	1	13	45	42	44.2	1	1
1,058	133	234	321	370	38.0	11	8
29	0	6	5	18	47.6	0	0
51	0	5	21	25	45.9	0	0
790	122	173	232	263	37.0	8	7
188	11	50	63	64	38.6	3	1
101	5	17	32	47	43.0	1	2
8	0	1	1	6	51.0	0	2
93	5	16	31	41	42.3	1	0
2,680	536	265	725	1,154	39.9	85	27
1,040	314	95	284	347	35.3	62	6
1,346	174	146	367	659	42.8	17	15
294	48	24	74	148	42.6	6	6
3,021	1,829	351	434	407	20.5	3,323	35
87	13	26	24	24	34.4	9	1
1,924	1,698	129	89	8	10.2	3,145	14
70	8	17	22	23	41.5	3	5
105	7	13	32	53	44.2	6	0
133	15	51	39	28	33.6	6	0
1	0	0	0	1	60.0	0	7
39	3	14	17	5	32.2	3	0
600	34	97	207	262	42.0	33	5
62	51	4	4	3	13.8	118	3

Table 5.29

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1987--
Continued

		Type of sentence									
		Sentences to imprisonment									
			Regular[a]						Other		
Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Total regular	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over	Average sentence in months[b]	Split sentence[c]	Indeterminate[d]	Youth Corrections Act for youthful offender[e]
SPECIAL OFFENSES											
Immigration laws	2,111	1,298	791	336	277	136	42	20.2	449	58	0
Liquor, Internal Revenue	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	18.0	0	0	0
Federal statutes	2,448	734	492	138	136	101	117	49.1	219	22	1
Agricultural acts	259	42	13	11	1	0	1	10.3	29	0	0
Antitrust violations	97	14	5	2	2	1	0	13.6	9	0	0
Food and Drug Act	89	16	8	2	2	3	1	34.5	8	0	0
Migratory bird laws	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Motor Carrier Act	66	13	5	0	4	1	0	18.8	8	0	0
National defense laws	6	2	1	0	0	1	0	36.0	1	0	0
Civil rights	69	27	21	4	6	4	7	74.7	6	0	0
Contempt	45	21	19	12	3	2	2	19.9	2	0	0
Customs laws	88	17	6	1	3	0	2	33.2	10	1	0
Postal laws	291	60	33	20	5	5	3	19.4	27	0	0
Other	1,384	522	381	86	110	84	101	54.4	119	21	1

[a] Includes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

[b] Excludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act/youthful offender sentences, and life sentences included in "other" category.

[c] A split sentence is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651. Included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts.

[d] Title 18 U.S.C. 4205b(1) and (2).

[e] Title 18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).

[f] Includes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines, and life sentences.

Source: Administrive Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 282-289.

Table 5.30

Estimated number of felony convictions in State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1986

	Felony convictions			
	United States		75 largest counties	
Most serious conviction offense	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	582,764	100%	245,204	100%
Murder[a]	9,854	1.7	4,635	1.9
Rape	19,685	3.4	7,014	2.9
Robbery	42,305	7.3	23,660	9.6
Aggravated assault	38,245	6.6	15,146	6.2
Burglary	102,683	17.6	37,623	15.3
Larceny[b]	91,092	15.6	38,210	15.6
Drug trafficking	76,437	13.1	40,116	16.4
Other felonies	202,463	34.7	78,800	32.1

Note: These data are based on results of the first survey of State felony courts from the National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP) conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. For this initial phase, NJRP recorded information on 1986 felony sentences using a nationally-representative sample of State felony courts. Only offenses that State penal codes define as felonies are included. Excluded are Federal courts, and State or local courts that did not try felony cases. The sample includes 54 counties representative of the Nation's 75 largest. The 75 largest counties in the United States comprise about 37 percent of the U.S. population but account for about half of the Nation's crime (Source, pp. 2, 3). Estimates for the United States are based on 100 counties, including all 54 counties representing the Nation's 75 largest, and 46 additional counties randomly sampled after stratifying by number of 1985 felony convictions. "Because of the size and nature of the sample, the data reported here on the 75 largest counties are likely to be a more accurate estimate of the true total than the data on the Nation as a whole" (Source, p. 2). Any person convicted of multiple offenses that included any of the UCR Index Crimes received the offense designation of the most serious Index Crime. Persons received the offense designation for drug trafficking only if they were not also convicted of one of the Index Crimes.

For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 11.

[a] Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

[b] Includes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1986, Bulletin NCJ-115210 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1989), p. 2, Table 1.

	Probation						
Total	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over	Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other[f]
756	80	121	227	328	41.2	12	45
5	0	1	2	2	43.2	0	0
1,309	336	323	378	272	31.2	374	31
152	60	28	19	45	32.7	64	1
25	2	7	8	8	37.4	58	0
40	4	19	10	7	31.5	31	2
40	25	12	1	2	15.9	14	0
47	6	7	16	18	40.0	6	0
3	2	0	1	0	18.0	1	0
31	6	8	11	6	31.3	9	2
15	5	4	3	3	28.8	8	1
59	9	11	26	13	35.0	12	0
217	60	65	73	19	28.0	14	0
680	157	162	210	151	31.8	157	25

Table 5.31

Felony sentences imposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1986

	United States							75 largest counties						
		Percent of felons sentenced to:							Percent of felons sentenced to:					
		Incarceration			Nonincarceration				Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
Most serious conviction offense	Total	Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Other	Total	Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Other
Total	100%	67%	46%	21%	33%	31%	2%	100%	71%	41%	30%	29%	27%	2%
Murder[a]	100	95	92	3	5	4	1	100	95	91	4	5	4	1
Rape	100	88	75	13	12	10	2	100	86	68	18	14	13	1
Robbery	100	87	76	11	13	12	1	100	87	71	16	13	12	1
Aggravated assault	100	71	45	26	29	26	3	100	74	43	31	26	23	3
Burglary	100	74	53	21	26	24	2	100	75	50	25	25	23	2
Larceny[b]	100	64	40	24	36	34	2	100	65	36	29	35	33	2
Drug trafficking	100	64	37	27	36	35	1	100	75	35	40	25	23	2
Other felonies	100	58	36	22	42	39	3	100	60	27	33	40	36	4

Note: See Note, table 5.30. For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most serious penalty imposed--prison being the most serious, followed by jail, then probation. Sentence designation "other" includes unknown sentences--3,039 weighted cases for the Nation and 465 for the 75 largest counties.

For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 11.

[a] Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

[b] Includes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1986, Bulletin NCJ-115210 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1989), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 5.32

Length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1986

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	United States Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to: Incarceration Total	Prison	Jail	Probation	75 largest counties Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to: Incarceration Total	Prison	Jail	Probation
Average sentence								
Total	58	81	9	46	47	75	8	41
Murder[a]	213	221	20	81	210	222	17	56
Rape	129	151	11	54	132	164	10	58
Robbery	124	139	10	49	91	109	10	52
Aggravated assault	66	97	10	57	51	80	10	41
Burglary	57	75	10	54	43	60	10	45
Larceny[b]	31	46	7	42	26	40	7	41
Drug trafficking[c]	42	69	9	53	33	62	7	42
Other felonies	38	56	8	41	26	50	7	38
Median sentence								
Total	36	60	6	36	24	48	6	36
Murder[a]	240	240	12	60	240	240	12	60
Rape	96	120	10	36	72	96	7	60
Robbery	84	108	9	36	60	66	9	60
Aggravated assault	36	60	6	36	24	48	6	36
Burglary	36	60	6	36	24	48	7	36
Larceny[b]	24	36	5	36	16	30	6	36
Drug trafficking	24	60	6	36	12	48	6	36
Other felonies	24	36	4	36	12	36	5	36

Note: See Note, tables 5.30 and 5.31. The median sentence is the sentence length that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all sentence lengths fall. Sentence length data exclude 670 weighted cases with unknown prison sentences for the Nation and 236 weighted cases for the 75 largest counties. Averages exclude sentences to death or to life in prison.

For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 11.

[a] Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b] Includes motor vehicle theft.
[c] Prison averages are based on cases where both total sentence and sentence for most serious offense were known.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1986, Bulletin NCJ-115210 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1989), p. 4.

Table 5.33

Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners

By type of petition, years ending June 30, 1976-87

Type of petition	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Percent change 1987 over 1986
Total	19,809	19,537	21,924	23,001	23,287	27,711	29.303	30,775	31,107	33,468	33,765	37,316	10.5%
Petitions by Federal prisoners	4,780	4,691	4,955	4,499	3,713	4,104	4,328	4,354	4,526	6,262	4,432	4,519	2.0
Motions to vacate sentence	1,693	1,921	1,924	1,907	1,322	1,248	1,186	1,311	1,427	1,527	1,556	1,669	7.3
Habeas corpus	1,959	1,745	1,851	1,664	1,465	1,680	1,927	1,914	1,905	3,405	1,679	1,812	7.9
Mandamus, etc.	626	542	544	340	323	342	381	339	372	373	427	313	-26.7
Civil rights	502	483	636	588	603	834	834	790	822	957	770	725	-5.8
Petitions by State prisoners	15,029	14,846	16,969	18,502	19,574	23,607	24,975	26,421	26,581	27,206	29,333	32,797	11.8
Motions to vacate sentence	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	X
Habeas corpus	7,833	6,866	7,033	7,123	7,031	7,790	8,059	8,532	8,349	8,534	9,045	9,542	5.5
Mandamus, etc.	238	228	206	184	146	178	175	202	198	181	216	276	27.8
Civil rights	6,958	7,752	9,730	11,195	12,397	15,639	16,741	17,687	18,034	18,491	20,072	22,972	14.4

Note: See Note, table 5.12. Petitions by Federal prisoners are suits brought against the Federal Government. Petitions by State prisoners are those petitions in which the State or its representative(s) is named as the defendant(s).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1979, p. 61; 1985, p. 149 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 179. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.34

Appeals commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. Courts of Appeals

Years ending June 30, 1980-87

	Judgeships authorized	Commenced		Terminated	Pending
		Number	Cases per three-judge panel		
1980	132	23,200	527	20,887	20,252
1981	132	26,362	599	25,066	21,548
1982	132	27,946	635	27,984	21,510
1983	132	29,630	673	28,660	22,480
1984	132	31,490	716	31,185	22,785
1985	156	33,360	642	31,387	24,758
1986	156	34,292	659	33,774	25,276
1987	156	35,176	676	34,444	26,008
Percent change 1987 over 1986	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%	2.0%	2.9%

Note: Three judge panels represent full panels and hear appeal arguments. Data on the number of judges and cases filed in the Federal Circuit are excluded.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 2.

Table 5.35

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1975-87

Nature of suit or offense	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Percent change 1987 over 1986
Total cases	13,679	15,054	15,718	15,649	16,322	19,259	21,391	23,551	25,039	26,606	28,560	29,425	30,798	4.7%
Total civil cases	9,492	10,404	10,980	11,162	12,220	14,854	17,014	18,784	20,249	21,725	23,571	24,291	25,538	5.1
U.S. cases	2,981	3,327	3,622	3,928	3,983	4,654	4,940	5,517	5,820	6,259	6,744	6,415	6,292	-1.9
U.S. plaintiff	513	407	449	537	720	869	777	899	964	958	914	989	969	-2.0
Contract actions	57	41	24	52	64	99	55	91	96	109	99	87	136	56.3
Real property actions	73	67	73	67	71	101	141	148	136	126	111	107	117	9.4
Civil rights	42	44	55	49	49	62	47	96	77	91	68	79	112	41.8
Labor laws	65	59	52	46	46	68	82	87	109	94	68	84	78	-7.1
All other	276	196	245	323	490	539	452	477	546	538	568	632	526	-16.8
U.S. defendant	2,468	2,920	3,173	3,391	3,263	3,785	4,163	4,618	4,856	5,301	5,830	5,426	5,323	-1.9
Contract actions	115	134	107	209[a]	158	179	212	136	136	169	141	141	132	-6.4
Real property actions	40	33	32	58[a]	62	63	82	80	80	76	77	82	79	-3.7
Tort actions	146	162	181	286	308	324	395	443	496	410	404	409	448	9.5
Civil rights	NA	NA	NA	405	432	454	469	619	632	625	720	612	642	4.9
Prisoner petitions:														
Motions to vacate sentence	509	526	502	343	389	450	459	359	388	470	551	624	712	14.1
Habeas corpus	207	206	242	268	214	302	344	455	440	462	531	485	546	12.6
Prisoner civil rights	61	64	71	89	102	159	234	234	282	294	288	324	349	7.7
Other prisoner petitions	103	99	60	59	70	96	118	155	148	171	140	136	195	43.4
Selective Service Act	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	X
Social Security laws	247	293	478	585[a]	574	627	642	779	992	1,204	1,188	1,178	982	-16.6
Tax suits	220	212	193	240	206	197	239	248	259	457	448	393	288	-26.7
Environmental matters	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	124	89	94	102	81	60	-25.9
Freedom of Information Act	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	103	104	130	143	134	-6.3
All other	818	1,191	1,304	849[a]	748	934	784	875	811	765	1,110	818	756	-7.6
Private cases	6,511	7,077	7,358	7,234	8,237	10,200	12,074	13,267	14,429	15,466	16,827	17,876	19,246	7.7
Federal question	4,676	5,267	5,589	5,383	6,208	7,728	9,005	9,994	10,769	11,734	12,910	13,989	15,130	8.2
Contract actions	126	143	137	165	201	252	307	373	401	495	586	525	510	-2.9
Tort actions	310	341	349	378	412	497	581	600	607	680	749	782	697	-10.9
Civil rights	1,126	1,297	1,334	1,535	1,795	2,145	2,587	2,787	3,043	3,215	3,648	3,928	3,926	-0.1
Antitrust	233	251	261	279	274	343	391	378	345	303	310	345	309	-10.4
Prisoner petitions:														
Habeas corpus	871	866	837	676	859	1,020	1,258	1,529	1,683	1,609	2,172	2,331	2,755	18.2
Prisoner civil rights	633	619	774	753	1,069	1,578	1,851	2,038	2,297	2,796	2,772	2,982	3,817	28.0
Other prisoner petitions	48	54	39	37	50	70	47	63	89	162	78	110	111	0.9
Labor laws	284	279	287	349	363	417	580	704	845	966	1,009	1,056	1,004	2.6
Copyrights, patent, and trademark	149	150	95	234[a]	232	270	394	434	334	303	275	339	329	-3.0
Securities, commodities, exchange	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	305	308	342	290	464	407	-12.3
Constitutionality of State statutes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	116	82	104	110	71	-35.4
All other	896	1,267	1,476	977[a]	953	1,136	594	666	701	781	917	1,017	1,114	9.5
Diversity of citizenship	1,745	1,714	1,713	1,796	1,991	2,427	3,030	3,217	3,610	3,668	3,878	3,834	4,065	6.0
Contract actions	1,004	942	996	980	1,129	1,362	1,815	1,808	1,983	2,102	2,192	2,289	2,459	7.4
Tort actions	619	709	622	700	775	996	1,029	1,240	1,413	1,409	1,538	1,393	1,434	2.9
All other	122	63	95	116	87	69	186	169	214	157	148	152	172	13.2
General local jurisdiction	90	96	56	55	38	45	39	56	50	64	39	53	51	-3.8
Contract actions	47	46	33	11	10	10	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	7	40.0
Tort actions	22	25	14	8	11	14	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	16	-46.7
Prisoner petitions	6	11	9	1	0	7	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	3	X
All other	15	14	0	35	17	14	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	25	39.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.35

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1975-87--Continued

Nature of suit or offense	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Percent change 1987 over 1986
Total criminal cases	4,187	4,650	4,738	4,487	4,102	4,405	4,377	4,767	4,790	4,881	4,989	5,134	5,260[b]	2.4%
Homicide	63	48	39	51	41	52	51	62	54	53	49	56	56	0.0
Assault	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	90	61	67	63	75	19.0
Robbery and burglary	420	484	396	358	291	310	304	362	327	294	300	237	228	-3.8
Larceny and theft	276	303	251	306	247	244	324	285	287	239	242	210	236	12.4
Embezzlement and fraud	424	482	650	704	689	826	887	912	917	855	912	971	966	-0.5
Auto theft	143	139	116	84	95	64	64	60	52	49	55	51	23	-54.9
Drug Prevention and Control Act	1,332	1,388	1,381	1,303	1,371	1,369	1,583	1,605	1,774	1,970	2,063	2,134	2,254	5.6
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	111	184	176	154	153	251	143	158	158	188	263	245	203	-17.1
Firearms	265	301	276	298	221	175	169	281	293	248	229	276	258	-6.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	NA	NA	NA	178	188	214	167	194	191	221	157	183	161	-12.0
Selective Service Act	56	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	X
Immigration	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	99	94	97	64	78	73	-6.4
All other	1,097	1,307	1,448	1,051[a]	806	900	480	675	553	606	588	629	559	-11.1

Note: See Note, table 5.12. "Private cases" brought in U.S. District Courts include suits wherein litigation is between States and/or private citizens. Prisoner petitions included in this category are those filed by State prisoners naming a State or its representative(s) as the defendant(s). "Diversity of citizenship" refers to lawsuits between residents of different States.

[a] Data revised from previous report.
[b] Total includes reopened, remanded, and reinstated appeals as well as original appeals.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 68; 1978 (Preliminary Report), p. 46; 1980, p. 45; 1982, p. 82; 1985, p. 118; 1986, pp. 165-168 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 165-168. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.36

Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court

At conclusion of the October terms 1976-86

	October terms										
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Argued during term	176	172	168	156	154	184	183	184	175	171	175
Disposed of by full opinions	154	153	153	143	144	169	174	174	159	161	164
Disposed of by per curiam opinions	22	8	8	12	8	10	6	6	11	10	10
Set for reargument	0	9	8	1	2	4	3	4	5	1	1
Granted review this term	169	162	163	154	183	210	179	149	185	187	167
Reviewed and decided without oral argument	207	129	110	128	130	134	135	86	82	103	113
Total to be available for argument at outset of following term	88	75	79	78	102	126	113	80	87	101	91

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1981, p. A-1; 1986, p. 135 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 135. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.37

Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court

By method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-86

October terms	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis
1976				
Cases on docket	4,730	8	2,324	2,398
Disposed of	3,918	2	1,852	2,064
Remaining on dockets	812	6	472	334
1977				
Cases on docket	4,704	14	2,341	2,349
Disposed of	3,867	3	1,911	1,953
Remaining on dockets	837	11	430	396
1978				
Cases on docket	4,731	17	2,383	2,331
Disposed of	4,017	-	2,021	1,996
Remaining on dockets	714	17	362	335
1979				
Cases on docket	4,781	23	2,509	2,249
Disposed of	3,889	1	2,050	1,838
Remaining on dockets	892	22	459	411
1980				
Cases on docket	5,144	24	2,749	2,371
Disposed of	4,196	7	2,222	1,950
Remaining on dockets	948	17	527	421
1981				
Cases on docket	5,311	22	2,935	2,354
Disposed of	4,433	6	2,390	2,037
Remaining on dockets	878	16	545	317
1982				
Cases on docket	5,079	17	2,170	2,352
Disposed of	4,201	3	2,190	2,008
Remaining on dockets	878	14	520	344
1983				
Cases on docket	5,100	18	2,688	2,394
Disposed of	4,140	7	2,148	1,985
Remaining on dockets	960	11	540	409
1984				
Cases on docket	5,006	15	2,575	2,416
Disposed of	4,261	8	2,175	2,078
Remaining on docket	745	7	400	338
1985				
Cases on docket	5,158	10	2,571	2,577
Disposed of	4,275	2	2,095	2,178
Remaining on docket	883	8	476	399
1986				
Cases on docket	5,134	12	2,547	2,575
Disposed of	4,360	1	2,105	2,254
Remaining on docket	774	11	442	321

Note: "Original" refers to those cases that were on the Supreme Court docket previously and disposed of, but that have been reinstated for some reason. For all cases other than "original" ones, a docket filing fee must be "paid." If the petitioner is indigent, the docket filing fee is waived and the case is filed "in forma pauperis."

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1981, p. A-1; 1986, p. 135 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 135. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.38

Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court filed, terminated, and pending

By circuit and nature of proceedings, year ending June 30, 1987

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1986	Filed	Terminated			Pending June 30, 1987
			Granted	Denied	Dis-missed	
Total	1,013[a]	2,337	165	2,185	13	987
Criminal	253	633	23	600	1	262
U.S. civil	93	308	40	234	0	127
Private civil	609	1,313	95	1,279	11	537
Administrative appeals	58	83	7	72	1	61
District of Columbia Circuit	12	72	9	50	0	25
Criminal	0	12	0	9	0	3
U.S. civil	5	33	8	16	0	14
Private civil	2	15	1	14	0	2
Administrative appeals	5	12	0	11	0	6
First Circuit	25	82	3	87	0	17
Criminal	4	24	3	21	0	4
U.S. civil	2	12	0	13	0	1
Private civil	19	45	0	52	0	12
Administrative appeals	0	1	0	1	0	0
Second Circuit	95[a]	225	8	218	0	94
Criminal	21	72	4	69	0	20
U.S. civil	5	25	1	24	0	5
Private civil	64	114	3	112	0	63
Administrative appeals	5	14	0	13	0	6
Third Circuit	46	246	22	220	1	49
Criminal	13	56	0	63	0	6
U.S. civil	2	37	3	25	0	11
Private civil	31	145	16	127	1	32
Administrative appeals	0	8	3	5	0	0
Fourth Circuit	86[a]	242	24	262	1	41
Criminal	12	54	3	52	1	10
U.S. civil	12	32	4	37	0	3
Private civil	59	152	16	169	0	26
Administrative appeals	3	4	1	4	0	2
Fifth Circuit	55	311	19	306	3	38
Criminal	11	73	3	77	0	4
U.S. civil	5	14	1	15	0	3
Private civil	36	219	15	208	3	29
Administrative appeals	3	5	0	6	0	2
Sixth Circuit	71	333	15	306	0	83
Criminal	20	83	5	79	0	19
U.S. civil	8	31	1	26	0	12
Private civil	42	205	6	192	0	49
Administrative appeals	1	14	3	9	0	3
Seventh Circuit	140	191	15	179	3	134
Criminal	41	49	1	49	0	40
U.S. civil	14	27	3	23	0	15
Private civil	76	111	11	101	3	72
Administrative appeals	9	4	0	6	0	7
Eighth Circuit	35	190	27	172	1	25
Criminal	3	39	4	34	0	4
U.S. civil	10	39	11	31	0	7
Private civil	22	109	12	105	1	13
Administrative appeals	0	3	0	2	0	1
Ninth Circuit	308	65	3	35	0	335
Criminal	79	31	0	18	0	92
U.S. civil	13	28	1	0	0	40
Private civil	190	0	2	11	0	177
Administrative appeals	26	6	0	6	0	26
Tenth Circuit	74	103	2	75	1	99
Criminal	33	41	0	30	0	44
U.S. civil	9	11	1	8	0	11
Private civil	29	46	1	34	0	40
Administrative appeals	3	5	0	3	1	4
Eleventh Circuit	66	277	18	275	3	47
Criminal	16	99	0	99	0	16
U.S. civil	8	19	6	16	0	5
Private civil	39	152	12	154	3	22
Administrative appeals	3	7	0	6	0	4

Note: See Note, table 5.35. "Writ of certiorari" is an order by the appellate court that is used when the court has discretion on whether or not to hear an appeal. If the appellate court grants the writ, it has the effect of ordering the lower court to certify the record and send it up to the higher court which will then hear the appeal. "U.S. civil" filings involve suits against the Federal government brought in U.S. District Courts. "Private civil" filings involve suits wherein litigation is between States and/or private citizens. Administrative appeals include applications for enforcement or petitions for review of orders of an administrative board or agency. For a list of U.S. District Courts in each circuit, see table 5.11.

[a] Adjusted.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 146.

Table 5.39

U.S. Supreme Court cases argued and decided on merits

At conclusion of the October terms 1980-87

	October terms															
	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Argued	154[a]	100%	184[a]	100%	183	100%	184	100%	175	100%	171	100%	175	100%	167	100%
Government participating	101	66	104[a]	57	131	72	118	64	114	65	106	62	104	59	106	63
Government as petitioner or appellant[b]	31	31	30	29	44	34	46	39	37	32	39	37	27	26	36	34
Government as respondent or appellee[b]	37	36	27	26	44	34	33	28	34	30	24	23	32	31	34	32
Government as amicus[b,c]	33	33	47	45	43	33	39	33	43	38	43	41	45	43	36	34
Government not participating	53	34	80	43	52	28	66	36	61	35	65	38	71	41	61	37
Decided on merits[d]	277	100	315	100	283	100	262	100	236	100	275	100	282	100	251	100
Government participating	128	46	136	43	172	61	150	57	146	62	139	51	140	50	135	54
Decided in favor of Government's position[b]	92	72	111	82	115	67	124	83	113	77	99	71	98	70	82	61
Decided against Government's position[b]	32	25	20	15	50	29	23	15	30	21	35	25	36	26	38	28
Not classifiable as for or against[b]	4	3	5	3	7	4	3	2	3	2	5	4	6	4	15	11
Government not participating	149	54	179	57	111	39	112	43	90	38	136	49	142	50	116	46

Note: The data above represent actions taken during the annual terms of the U.S. Supreme Court. "Amicus" refers to a party who is not involved directly in the suit, but who demonstrates an interest in the case by filing a supportive brief. "Decided on merits" refers to a reassessment and resolution of the substantive issues presented in the case, but that does not involve active participation of the litigants through the filing of written and oral arguments.

[a] Includes cases set for reargument in succeeding terms.
[b] Percent is based on the total cases in which the Government participated.
[c] Includes cases in which the Government filed briefs as amicus curiae but did not participate in the argument.
[d] Includes cases summarily affirmed, reversed, or vacated on the in forma pauperis docket.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, 1980 Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1981), p. 9; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Solicitor General. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.40

Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending in the Office of the U.S. Pardon Attorney

Fiscal years 1953-87

		Granted			
Fiscal year	Received	Pardons	Commutations	Denied	Pending
1953	599	97	8	355	681
1954	461	55	7	348	732
1955	662	59	4	684	647
1956	585	192	9	568	463
1957	585	232	4	443	369
1958	406	98	6	302	369
1959	434	117	2	286	398
1960	437	149	5	244	437
1961	481	226	18	266	408
1962	595	166	16	315	506
1963	592	133	45	233	687
1964	921	314	74	437	783
1965	1,008	195	80	569	947
1966	865	364	81	726	641
1967	863	222	23	520	739
1968	749	13	3	415	1,057
1969	724	0	0	505	1,276
1970	459	82	14	698	941
1971	454	157	16	648	574
1972	514	235	20	410	425
1973	485	202	5	341	362
1974	426	187	8	337	256
1975	613	147	9	328	385
1976	604	78	11	244	658
1977	722	129	8	300	863
1978	641	162	3	836	508
1979	710	143	10	448	617
1980	523	155	11	500	474
1981	548	76	7	260	679
1982	462	83	3	547	508
1983	447	91	2	306	556
1984	447	37	5	326	635
1985	407	32	3	279	728
1986	362	55	0	290	745
1987	410	23	0	311	821

Note: Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution authorizes the President to grant executive clemency for Federal offenses. The U.S. Pardon Attorney, in consultation with the Associate Attorney General, receives and reviews all petitions for executive clemency, initiates the necessary investigations, and prepares the recommendation of the Associate Attorney General to the President (Source, p. 35). Clemency may be a reprieve, remission of fine, commutation, or pardon. A "pardon," which is generally considered only after sentence completion, restores basic civil rights and may aid in the reinstatement of professional or trade licenses that may have been lost as a result of the conviction. A "commutation" is a reduction of sentence. Petitions denied also include those that are closed administratively. The figures presented in this table do not include clemency actions on draft resisters, or military deserters and absentees during the Vietnam era.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1979, p. 31; 1980, p. 35 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Pardon Attorney. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.41

Commutations and pardons granted

By jurisdiction, 1987

Jurisdiction	Number of commutations	Number of pardons	Authorities responsible for pardons/commutations
Alabama	0	218	Governor--commutations, Pardon board--pardons.
Alaska	2	3	Governor
Arizona	(a)	(a)	Governor, after favorable recommendation by Board of Pardon and Parole
California	0	49	Governor
Connecticut	9	61	Pardon board
Delaware	0	28	Governor, pardon board
District of Columbia	(a)	(a)	President of the United States
Florida	4	58[b]	Board of Executive Clemency
Georgia	67	90	State Board of Pardons and Paroles
Hawaii	0	10	Governor. Hawaii Paroling Authority makes recommendations.
Idaho	13	9	Parole Commission has jurisdiction to grant pardons and commutations subject to approval of governor.
Illinois	3	20	Governor. Illinois Prisoner Review Board makes recommendations.
Indiana	4	8	Governor makes final decision. Parole board makes recommendations.
Iowa	0	8	Governor
Kansas	3	0	Governor. Parole board makes recommendations.
Kentucky	0	11	Governor
Louisiana	(c)	98[d]	Governor upon recommendation of pardon board
Maine	0	5	Governor
Maryland	0	15	Governor. Parole Commission makes recommendations. In case of pardon, two commissioners review investigation of Division of Parole and Probation, and make recommendations.
Massachusetts	3	40	Governor. Board makes recommendations.
Michigan	0	0	Governor
Minnesota	0	0	Pardon board
Mississippi	(e)	0	Governor
Missouri	0	2	Governor
Montana	5	5	Pardon board (parole board) makes all recommendations and approvals for all releases, pardons, and commutations.
Nebraska	1	17	Pardon board
Nevada	4	11[f]	Pardon board
New Hampshire	0	3	Governor and five-member executive council
New Jersey	11	3	Governor
New Mexico	0	Less than 10	Governor
New York	3	0	Governor
North Carolina	8	1	Governor[g]
North Dakota	5	1	Pardon board
Ohio	15	8	Governor
Oklahoma	815[h]	38	Governor, after recommendation of Pardon and Parole Board
Oregon	0	3	Governor
Pennsylvania	6	7	Governor
Rhode Island	0	0	Governor
South Carolina	0	240[i]	Governor--commutations, Pardon board--pardons.

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.41

Commutations and pardons granted

By jurisdiction, 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of commutations	Number of pardons	Authorities responsible for pardons/commutations
South Dakota	3	9	Governor
Tennessee	0	0	Governor
Texas	12	204	Governor upon recommendation of parole board.
Utah	0[j]	0	Pardon board
Vermont	0	2	Governor
Virginia	0	3	Governor
Washington	0	0	Governor
West Virginia	(a)	(a)	Governor
Wisconsin	2	32	Governor
Wyoming	16	(a)	Governor
Federal[k]	3	32	President of the United States after recommendation of deputy attorney general.

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Department of Justice. Arkansas and Colorado did not respond to the survey. Because policies and procedures regarding commutations and pardons vary widely across jurisdictions, the reader is encouraged to consult the Source or the State authorities responsible for pardons/commutations for further explanation of the data presented.

A "commutation" changes a sentence or punishment to one that is less severe. A "pardon" forgives and releases a person from further punishment.

The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a] Not reported.
[b] Restoration of civil rights and firearm authority constitute a large number of cases, often separate from pardon.
[c] Includes 25 lifers and 7 others commuted to parole eligibility with no reduction in sentence.
[d] Includes pardons and/or restoration of rights. Does not include automatic first offender pardons or first offender pardons not processed by pardon board.
[e] All commutations granted in recent years have been to relieve overcrowding, except for those granted to persons already released on parole.
[f] One conditioned pardon was granted to an inmate and 10 pardons to community cases (discharged from prison or supervision; in community for 5 years with no criminal involvement).
[g] Request opinions of district attorney, law enforcement, and judges before any action is taken.
[h] In order to reduce prison crowding, Oklahoma granted 815 commutations to prisoners nearing the end of their terms. Life sentences are rarely commuted and there have been no commutations from death sentences since the mid-1960's.
[i] Fiscal year 1987.
[j] Utah has a totally indeterminate sentencing system that gives the pardon board very broad latitude to make release decisions without the necessity of granting commutations or pardons.
[k] Fiscal year 1985.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., Corrections Compendium (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., July 1988), pp. 7-15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.42

Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-88

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Cases initiated by Criminal Investigation Division	9,035	8,901	9,481	9,780	7,114	5,838	6,498	5,910	6,194	6,065	5,861	5,511	4,889
Disposed of by Criminal Investigation Division													
Prosecution recommended	3,147	3,408	3,439	3,338	2,267	1,978	2,297	2,610	2,990	3,234	3,524	3,526	3,044
Prosecution not recommended	5,650	5,459	5,969	6,252	6,329	3,701	3,852	3,549	3,446	3,015	2,654	2,354	2,167
Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel													
Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the U.S. Department of Justice	589	486	597	800	1,285	571	293	257	267	253	249	186	277
Convictions	2,037	2,161	2,153	2,515	2,321	1,621	1,680	1,948	1,921	2,005	2,460	2,556	2,491

Note: The Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service is responsible for enforcing the criminal provisions of the tax laws, investigating evidence of tax evasion or tax fraud, identifying and investigating persons who derive substantial income from illegal activities and who violate tax laws, money laundering violations under the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31) and recommending prosecution (Source, 1978, p. 30).

The Criminal Tax Division of the Office of Chief Counsel handles criminal tax legal matters for the Internal Revenue Service, reviews criminal cases and decides if cases warrant prosecution, coordinates criminal tax prosecutions with the U.S. Department of Justice, and provides assistance to U.S. Attorneys in criminal tax trials upon request (Source, 1978, p. 53). Some cases referred by the Criminal Investigation Division may not go through the Office of Chief Counsel. For example, recommendations to prosecute money laundering violations are referred directly to U.S. Attorneys.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976, p. 151; 1977, p. 139; 1978, p. 98 (Washington, DC: USGPO) and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.43

Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-88

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution[a]	2,037	2,695	2,634	2,883	2,726	1,955	2,176	2,457	2,873	3,133	3,594	3,420	3,169
Grand jury action													
Indictments and informations	1,331	1,636	1,724	1,820	1,832	1,785	1,844	1,801	2,158	2,452	2,954	2,906	2,769
No true bill	1	31	11	26	15	9	10	3	3	4	6	4	8
Disposition													
Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	977	1,229	1,189	1,270	1,337	1,212	1,291	1,203	1,444	1,611	1,992	2,115	2,074
Convicted after trial	216	247	225	342	264	282	333	295	364	414	468	441	417
Acquitted	77	55	70	86	80	81	65	69	54	68	83	71	74
Nolle prosse or dismissed	71	110	119	183	193	142	145	146	152	149	209	198	205

Note: See Note, table 5.42. For an explanation of indictments and informations, see Note, table 5.7. A "nolle prosse" disposition occurs when a prosecutor decides not to prosecute a case. "No true bill" refers to cases in which the grand jury decides not to indict the defendant. Data for 1984-86 have been revised by the Source.

[a] Includes cases approved by the Office of Chief Counsel plus cases that are referred directly to the U.S. Department of Justice and to U.S. Attorneys by the Criminal Investigation Division.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976, p. 61; 1977, p. 48; 1978, p. 53 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.44

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Fiscal years 1981-88

Year	Total		Mail fraud	
	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions
1981	5,358	5,410	1,100	1,046
1982	5,658	4,783	1,026	966
1983	6,254	5,019	1,194	938
1984	6,426	5,095	1,272	1,042
1985	7,115	5,570	1,142	887
1986	8,620	6,608	1,435	1,131
1987	9,006	7,732	1,304	1,206
1988	10,470	8,114	1,488	1,015

Note: The U.S. Postal Inspection Service is the law enforcement arm of the U.S. Postal Service and is responsible for protecting the mail, postal facilities and employees from criminal attack, and protecting the American public from mail fraud schemes, pornography, and other postal-related crimes. The number of convictions may be greater than the number of arrests in a given year because convictions may occur in a year subsequent to an arrest.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service.

Table 5.45

Arrest and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

By type of offense, fiscal years 1987 and 1988

Type of offense	1987		1988	
	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions
National, total	9,006	7,732	10,470	8,114
Internal crime				
Mail theft/mistreatment	1,026	952	1,164	917
Financial offenses	375	343	404	333
Workers' compensation program abuse	19	15	29	23
Narcotics related	307	242	351	283
Miscellaneous	38	39	54	38
External crime				
Mail theft	3,804	3,218	4,497	3,492
Burglary	315	242	268	281
Robbery	116	104	76	66
Miscellaneous	982	825	1,196	996
Prohibited mailings				
Child pornography	242	194	314	301
Narcotics	307	224	425	285
Bombs and explosives	43	39	91	60
Miscellaneous	128	89	113	24
Mail fraud	1,304	1,206	1,488	1,015

Note: See Note, table 5.44. Internal crimes are those involving employees of the U.S. Postal Service and external crimes are those committed by individuals or groups outside the organization.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Digest of Activities, Fiscal Year 1987; Fiscal Year 1988 (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.46

Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By type of case, years ending June 30, 1975-87

Year	Total	U.S. Government cases Number	Percent	Private cases Number	Percent
1975	1,467	92	6.3%	1,375	93.7%
1976	1,574	70	4.4	1,504	95.6
1977	1,689	78	4.6	1,611	95.4
1978	1,507	72	4.8	1,435	95.2
1979	1,312	78	5.9	1,234	94.1
1980	1,535	78	5.1	1,457	94.9
1981	1,434	142	9.9	1,292	90.1
1982	1,148	111	9.7	1,037	90.3
1983	1,287	95	7.4	1,192	92.6
1984	1,201	101	8.4	1,100	91.6
1985	1,142	90	7.9	1,052	92.1
1986	922	84	9.1	838	90.9
1987	858	100	11.6	758	88.4

Note: U.S. Government cases include both civil and criminal filings, and include cases where the Government was a plaintiff or defendant.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1984, p. 151; 1985, p. 156; 1986, pp. 176, 238 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 178, 257. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.47

Prosecutions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws

By type of case, type of disposition, and aggregate fines and imprisonment imposed, fiscal years 1977-87

Type of case and disposition	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total, all cases	17,176	16,796	17,398	14,863	16,005	14,138	16,493	17,980	17,688	23,405	18,894
Dismissals[a]	1,754	1,402	1,893	1,882	3,195	3,767	5,202	7,370	7,767	7,998	6,653
Acquittals	34	46	42	46	39	51	58	64	88	148	245
Convictions	15,388	15,348	15,463	12,935	12,771	10,320	11,233	10,546	9,833	15,259	11,996
Aggregate fines imposed	$879,208	$786,370	$606,818	$821,579	$672,746	$877,753	$503,716	$785,689	$929,926	$1,122,998	$1,489,491
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	6,478	7,597	7,867	6,361	5,605	4,892	5,451	5,701	5,261	6,113	5,382
Total cases pending end of year	1,015	1,199	1,422	2,817	3,259	3,230	4,764	4,103	3,477	NA	NA
Immigration cases, total	16,776	16,445	16,970	14,498	15,602	13,712	15,848	16,989	16,976	22,751	18,200
Dismissals[a]	1,521	1,265	1,767	1,778	3,057	3,606	4,845	6,688	7,259	7,504	6,169
Acquittals	32	40	40	42	36	48	56	64	82	143	245
Convictions	15,223	15,140	15,163	12,678	12,509	10,058	10,947	10,237	9,635	15,104	11,786
Aggregate fines imposed	$877,108	$779,720	$602,818	$806,029	$667,756	$834,953	$486,630	$767,764	$903,141	$1,117,025	$1,462,941
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	6,259	7,307	7,505	6,167	5,441	4,622	5,250	5,496	5,093	6,113	5,196
Immigration cases pending end of year	930	1,108	1,345	2,698	3,129	3,025	4,478	3,909	3,264	NA	NA
Nationality cases, total	400	351	428	365	403	426	645	991	712	654	694
Dismissals[a]	233	137	126	104	138	161	357	682	508	494	484
Acquittals	2	6	2	4	3	3	2	0	6	5	0
Convictions	165	208	300	257	262	262	286	309	198	155	210
Aggregate fines imposed	$2,100	$6,650	$4,000	$15,550	$4,990	$42,800	$17,086	$17,925	$26,785	$5,973	$26,550
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	219	290	362	194	164	270	201	205	168	67	186
Nationality cases pending end of year	85	91	77	119	130	205	286	194	213	NA	NA

Note: Violations of nationality laws include false representations as citizens of the United States, false statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully, and reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers. Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

[a] Dismissed or otherwise closed.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.48

Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws

By offense, fiscal years 1977-87

Offense	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total	15,388	15,348	15,463	12,935	12,771	10,320	11,233	10,546	9,833	15,258	11,996
Violations of immigration laws	15,223	15,140	15,163	12,678	12,509	10,058	10,947	10,237	9,630	14,995	11,786
Entry of aliens illegally	13,276	12,257	12,371	10,067	10,022	7,878	8,060	6,695	6,627	11,030	8,190
Reentries of deported aliens	481	619	542	577	351	341	543	634	516	308	347
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	497	1,143	1,291	1,135	1,200	965	1,579	1,754	1,249	1,422	984
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	82	85	158	89	97	44	58	124	166	225	141
Fraud and false statements or entries	15	30	10	36	34	77	69	80	172	99	105
Alien registration or alien address violations	11	2	8	38	57	51	15	5	3	28	89
Alien crewmen who overstayed	14	12	5	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Stowaways on vessels or aircraft	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perjury	0	1	1	1	0	3	2	4	8	22	2
Importation of aliens for immoral purposes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
All other violations	847	990	776	733	746	698	621	941	888	1,859	1,926
Violations of nationality laws	165	208	300	257	262	262	286	309	203	263	210
False representation as citizens of the United States	115	161	207	177	194	179	185	228	163	136	200
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	1	0	1	6	4	12	2	9	13	109	2
Reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers	49	47	92	74	64	71	99	72	27	18	8

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.49

Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1975-88

Investigative activity	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total cases for investigation	202,042	244,462	155,250	310,092	259,205	198,338	192,358	232,563	260,166	289,707	293,875	308,433	318,747
Cases pending beginning of the fiscal year	52,368	61,852	104,180	113,363	99,123	70,376	54,247	78,280	83,157	101,697	87,654	99,791	103,586
Counterfeiting	1,998	2,580	2,604	2,701	2,548	3,377	2,710	3,253	3,040	3,569	3,396	3,848	3,441
Check forgery	35,385	43,115	83,162	93,517	31,488	53,733	37,974	59,899	63,815	80,844	60,545	65,270	53,453
Bond forgery	13,068	13,981	14,773	13,854	12,119	9,501	9,248	9,803	9,799	8,333	10,385	9,285	7,714
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Protective intelligence	551	452	742	639	627	803	823	915	1,621	1,556	1,217	1,755	1,416
Other criminal and noncriminal	1,366	1,724	2,899	2,652	2,341	2,962	3,492	4,410	4,882	7,395	12,111	19,633	37,562
Cases received	149,694	182,610	51,070	196,729	160,082	127,962	138,111	154,283	177,009	188,010	206,221	208,642	215,161
Counterfeiting	22,750	14,944	4,602	20,777	21,417	21,041	18,289	18,038	20,190	19,335	16,874	17,307	16,978
Check forgery	84,863	113,035	35,022	128,500	92,832	65,322	69,414	78,746	101,291	110,335	115,455	92,373	119,498
Bond forgery	13,183	14,735	2,825	12,588	10,670	9,966	8,446	10,075	9,676	10,009	7,003	5,420	5,034
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Protective intelligence	11,207	15,802	3,664	14,623	14,703	12,070	13,428	16,562	17,333	12,359	14,103	13,129	9,635
Other criminal and noncriminal	17,671	24,094	4,957	20,241	20,460	19,563	28,534	30,862	28,519	35,972	52,786	80,413	64,016
Cases closed	139,159	139,346	41,101	208,679	186,224	140,845	112,178	147,424	156,102	198,880	189,034	198,922	214,487
Counterfeiting	22,055	14,833	4,419	20,701	20,466	20,556	17,575	17,952	19,396	19,097	16,042	17,189	16,574
Check forgery	76,743	72,667	24,273	139,365	119,735	80,024	46,467	73,798	82,762	128,488	108,135	101,360	118,892
Bond forgery	11,824	13,471	3,510	13,526	11,740	9,366	7,363	9,617	10,715	7,455	7,363	6,502	5,430
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Protective intelligence	11,268	15,494	3,748	14,605	14,500	12,022	13,291	15,820	17,354	12,658	13,538	13,426	9,159
Other criminal and noncriminal	17,269	22,881	5,151	20,482	19,783	18,877	27,482	30,237	25,875	31,182	43,956	60,445	64,432

Note: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year of July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1987	1988
304,493	NA
94,428	98,135
3,492	4,238
50,571	55,003
6,766	5,008
NA	20,690
1,873	1,850
31,726	11,346
210,065	NA
16,352	NA
116,645	NA
4,261	NA
29,794	NA
8,888	NA
34,125	NA
199,091	NA
15,401	NA
109,026	NA
4,936	NA
26,180	NA
8,092	NA
34,666	NA

Table 5.50

Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1975-87

Disposition	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Convicted	7,788	7,283	1,815	10,979	12,017	9,543	6,310	6,142	7,646	8,202	6,739	8,077	9,065	8,535
Acquitted	106	101	23	130	104	98	60	43	42	65	56	58	84	61
Nolle prosse	183	91	23	154	86	101	79	52	60	38	32	40	41	47
No true bill	7	4	2	3	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	2	1	1
Other dismissals	584	511	115	531	489	403	302	247	348	36	316	463	289	249
Total	8,668	7,990	1,978	11,797	12,697	10,146	6,752	6,487	8,100	8,668	7,147	8,640	9,480	8,893

Note: See Note, table 5.49. For definitions of "nolle prosse" and "no true bill," see Note, table 5.43.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.51

Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed

By the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973-87

	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979
Forged check cases								
Number of checks paid	650,778,132	708,071,443	781,642,177	822,607,245	174,650,139	727,408,380	716,747,047	694,314,158
Forged checks received for investigation	59,004	64,363	78,148	108,724	33,679	121,022	85,286	59,495
Checks received for investigation per million checks paid	91	91	100	132	193	166	119	86
Forged check cases closed	58,480	59,936	70,065	68,302	23,120	132,135	112,000	74,011
Value of forged checks in cases closed	$10,736,304	$13,743,149	$15,950,460	$16,460,178	$5,146,619	$32,644,134	$30,527,400	$20,472,639
Forged bond cases								
Forged bonds received for investigation	13,849	13,163	12,645	14,356	2,738	12,189	10,399	9,624
Forged bond cases closed	14,428	14,190	11,285	13,110	3,425	13,097	11,465	9,019
Value of forged bonds in cases closed	$1,229,846	$1,166,703	$1,024,298	$1,119,774	$283,505	$1,173,031	$1,074,141	$796,160

Note: See Note, table 5.49. "Forged check cases" includes U.S. Government-issued checks only. Data from 1984 have been revised from previous presentations.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
680,134,101	656,847,315	646,076,116	622,107,103	606,033,165	567,770,300	563,867,940	573,508,224
65,808	74,269	96,689	106,843	112,770	89,418	117,303	115,361
97	113	150	172	184	157	208	201
42,972	69,288	78,129	124,832	105,481	98,333	116,631	107,632
$12,133,942	$20,982,549	$26,540,293	$45,821,647	$42,641,247	$41,147,452	$53,040,172	$55,192,629
8,242	9,867	9,451	9,811	6,878	5,303	4,961	4,207
7,152	9,392	10,499	7,265	7,236	6,378	5,354	4,884
$783,661	$911,283	$1,207,623	$645,498	$816,788	$560,656	$771,249	$587,474

Table 5.52

Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office

By level of government, 1970-87

	Elected or appointed officials									Others involved			Total		
	Federal			State			Local								
	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted	Indicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Convicted
Total	3,955	611	3,462	977	317	742	3,213	890	2,576	3,443	1,029	2,838	11,588	2,847	9,618
1970	9	0	9	10	0	7	26	0	16	18	0	12	63	0	44
1971	58	0	40	21	0	16	46	0	28	35	0	24	160	0	108
1972	58	4	42	17	0	10	106	0	75	27	1	15	208	5	142
1973	60	2	48	19	0	17	85	2	64	80	14	52	244	18	181
1974	59	1	51	36	0	23	130	4	87	66	0	56	291	5	217
1975	53	5	43	36	5	18	139	15	94	27	2	24	255	27	179
1976	111	1	101	59	30	35	194	98	100	199	70	144	563	199	380
1977	129	32	94	50	33	38	157	62	164	171	83	144	507	210	440
1978	133	42	91	55	20	56	171	72	127	198	71	135	557	205	409
1979	128	21	115	58	30	32	212	67	156	289	69	252	687	187	555
1980	123	16	131	72	28	51	247	82	168	279	87	202	721	213	552
1981	198	23	159	87	36	66	244	102	211	349	70	294	878	231	730
1982	158	38	147	49	18	43	257	58	232	265	72	249	729	186	671
1983	460[a]	58	424	81	26	65	270	61	226	262	77	257	1,073	222	972
1984	408	77	429	58	21	52	203	74	196	267	97	257	936	269	934
1985	563	90	470	79	20	66	248	49	221	292	97	240	1,182	256	997
1986	596	83	523	88	24	71	232	55	207	277	84	225	1,193	246	1,026
1987	651	118	545	102	26	76	246	89	204	342	135	256	1,341	368	1,081

Note: Questionnaires are sent annually to the U.S. Attorneys' offices in each of the Federal judicial districts eliciting data concerning indictments and convictions during the year as well as prosecutions awaiting trial on Dec. 31 of each year. These data cover persons elected or appointed to office and career (staff) government employees; "others involved" include individuals who hold no official position, but who participated in an offense aimed at corrupting another's public office. "Abuse of public office" includes offenses such as extortion, bribery, and conflict of interest.

[a] The 1983 figures were reviewed to attempt to identify the reason for the substantial jump in prosecutions of Federal officials. The explanation appears to be two-fold; there clearly has been a greater focus on Federal corruption nationwide, but there also appears to have been more consistent reporting of lower-level employees who abused their office, cases that may have been overlooked in the past. For reference, the U.S. Attorneys' offices were told: "For purposes of this questionnaire, a public corruption case includes any case involving abuse of office by a public employee. We are not excluding low-level employees or minor crimes, but rather focusing on the job-relatedness of the offense and whether the offense involves abuse of the public trust placed in the employee."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, "Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1981," p. 20; "1987," p. 43, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC. (Mimeographed.)

Table 5.53

Judicial misconduct inquiries, complaints, and dispositions

By type of disposition and State, 1986[a]

	Alabama	Arizona	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia[b]	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho[c]	Illinois	Indiana[c]	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine[c]	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan
Complaints																				
Pending at beginning of reporting period	2	17	14	31	5	0	2	5	13	6	2	0	28	5	7	16	20	4	14	89
Received during reporting period	103	356[d]	6	99	42	3	18	313	91	34[e]	31	160	139	173	131	99	57[f]	32	101	351
Pending at end of reporting period	2	28	32	3	9	0	5	7	16	8	2	NA	20	3	3	18	7[h]	4	34	72
Dispositions of complaints																				
Dismissed without formal adjudication[k]	100	78	363	113	35	3	13	306	73	41	21	140	141	170	99	85	44	(1)	78	329
Informal action taken	1	9	23	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	15	3	2	34	8	0	0	3	31
Judge resigned before formal charges filed	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2[o]	0	1	0	0	2	0	1
Judge resigned after formal charges filed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Judge voluntarily retired before formal charges filed	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Judge voluntarily retired after formal charges filed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Case dismissed after formal hearing	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judge privately censured, admonished, or reprimanded	0	6	0	9	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1
Judge publicly censured, admonished, or reprimanded	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	2
Judge suspended as final sanction	1	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Fine imposed	0	2	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Judge removed from office	0	0	0	1[v]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1[y]	0	0	0	1[z]	0	0	0	0	1[aa]	0

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct commissions. These commissions are typically State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. The judicial conduct commissions handle complaints such as judicial prejudice or bias, slow processing of orders, procedural or administrative irregularity, courtroom demeanor, and conflict of interest. (The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, Judicial Conduct Reporter 3(Fall 1981), p. 2.) A confidentiality provision prohibits revealing disposition of complaints in Virginia. Information was not available for Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, Montana, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming. The data presented are for 1986; however reporting periods vary across jurisdictions, with some States reporting by calendar year and others by fiscal year. Cross jurisdiction comparisons should be done cautiously due to differences among the States in definitions of complaints and recording practices (The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, Judicial Conduct Reporter 7(Fall 1985) p. 1).

[a] Most States reported complaints received for the calendar year 1986. The following jurisdictions reported on a fiscal year basis: Alabama, District of Columbia, (10/1/86 through 9/30/87); California, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Utah, (7/1/86 through 6/30/87); Nebraska, New Jersey, Texas (9/1/86 through 8/31/87).

[b] The complaint figures only represent the number of complaints received against judges within the Commission's jurisdiction. Complaints against attorneys, Federal judges, etc., are not included in the statistics.

[c] Any discrepancies in totals are usually due to multiple or consolidated complaints and/or dispositions.

[d] Number of files "opened" and considered "active" until disposed of in reporting year.

[e] Received against 46 judges.

[f] Includes 18 communications that did not result in filing of formal complaints.

[g] One case was reopened from 1985.

[h] Includes five complaints pending in the Maine Supreme Judicial Court at the end of 1985 and disposed of as one case by that court in 1986.

[i] An additional 13 cases were pending review by the board but received after the last meeting.

[j] Two of these cases were formal complaints pending before the Supreme Court, not the Commission.

[k] Not within Commission jurisdiction, insufficient information, unfounded, frivolous, etc. In some instances, investigation occurred before dismissal of the complaint.

[l] Ten complaints were dismissed after initial/minimal investigation and 15 were dismissed after substantial investigation.

[m] Thirty-one cases involved judges.

[n] Includes cases where letters of concern, caution, or admonition were issued.

[o] One judge resigned while investigation was pending after pleading guilty to felonies.

[p] Of the 14 cases of those who resigned while investigation was pending and the 2 cases where resignation occurred after investigation, 8 were judges.

[q] Medical disability retirement.

[r] Fourteen were judges.

[s] Include letters of concern, caution, or admonition, and are part of the total under informal action taken.

[t] Nine involved judges.

[u] Confidentiality was waived.

[v] Retired by the Colorado Supreme Court for a medical disability.

[w] Eight people were removed from office but only seven were judges.

Minnesota	Mississippi[c]	Missouri	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico[c]	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Washington[c]	West Virginia	Wisconsin
30	17	10	5	3	17	17	2	173	18	5	NA	82	0	16	15	344	20	11	33	19
108	132	119	29	66	35	170	68	889	77	35	138	342	51	103	52	565	79	69[g]	94	75
22	15	21	4	8	11	19	23	203	30	14	2	80	4	11[i]	12	394	15	12	30	10[j]
3	0	103	22	56	29	154	39	749	62	22	137	306	47	85	49	449	73	75	93	71
5	19	3	0	2	0	0	5	44[m]	0	3	5	14	0	4	0	15	10	0	0	12[n]
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14[p]	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	2[p]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
1[q]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21[r]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	3	13	5	0	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	45	0	1	0	11[s]
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10[t]	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	1[u]
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7[w]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1[x]	0	0	0	4	0
2[ab]	5[ac]	0	0	0	9[ad]	1	5[ae]	0	0	0	0	24[af]	4	0	0	1[ag]	0	0	0[ah]	2[ai]

[x] Recommended removal to Tennessee Supreme Court requires action by the legislature.
[y] Judge died.
[z] Notice of Formal Proceedings Rehearing Conference Set.
[aa] Informally resolved.
[ab] Judge corrected the problem.
[ac] Commission recommendation pending before the Supreme Court.
[ad] Seven cases were closed without further proceedings. One case was closed due to insufficient cause to proceed and one case determined that no misconduct existed.
[ae] One judge not re-elected while investigation was pending. One case was referred to supervisory judge for counsel and one case involved a recommendation for personal psychological counseling. Two judges were ordered to relinquish interest in conflicting income-producing businesses after formal hearings held.
[af] Nineteen sets of formal charges are pending hearings. Two cases resulted in disciplinary recommendations (one removal, one public admonishment) filed in Supreme Court. Three cases were referred to President Judges.
[ag] Requirement of additional continuing education course imposed.
[ah] The Judicial Investigation Commission found probable cause and filed complaints in four matters with the Judicial Hearing Board. These complaints were still pending final disposition at the end of 1986, either before the Judicial Hearing Board or the Supreme Court.
[ai] Probable cause was found and the formal complaints were filed in the Supreme court.

Source: American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, Judicial Conduct Reporter 10(Spring 1988), pp. 4, 5; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.54

Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-88

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted
1971	3,942	94.9%
Officers	42	80.9
Enlisted personnel	3,900	95.6
1972	3,319	93.7
Officers	52	78.8
Enlisted personnel	3,267	93.9
1973	2,356	93.9
Officers	19	68.4
Enlisted personnel	2,337	94.1
1974	3,258	94.3
Officers	14	78.5
Enlisted personnel	3,244	94.4
1975	2,876	93.3
Officers	15	53.3
Enlisted personnel	2,861	93.5
1976	2,265	91.8
Officers	20	65.0
Enlisted personnel	2,245	92.1
Transition quarter	500	90.8
Officers	8	62.5
Enlisted personnel	492	91.2
1977	1,920	89.9
Officers[a]	23	78.3
Enlisted personnel[b]	1,897	90.0
1978	1,608	88.7
Officers	13	83.3
Enlisted personnel[c]	1,595	88.7
1979	1,768	90.7
Officers[a]	22	72.7
Enlisted personnel[c]	1,746	90.9
1980	2,739	88.1%
Officers	22	77.3
Enlisted personnel	2,717	88.2
1981	3,366	77.8
Officers	22	68.2
Enlisted personnel	3,344	77.9
1982	4,090	73.5
Officers	47	95.7
Enlisted personnel	4,043	73.2
1983	3,670	95.6
Officers	47	91.5
Enlisted personnel	3,623	95.6
1984	2,845	95.3
Officers	41	85.4
Enlisted personnel	2,804	95.5
1985	2,724	95.2
Officers	52	88.5
Enlisted personnel	2,672	95.3
1986	2,701	94.7
Officers	50	98.0
Enlisted personnel	2,651	94.6
1987	2,516	95.8
Officers	37	86.5
Enlisted personnel	2,479	96.0
1988	2,554	95.3
Officers	27	77.8
Enlisted personnel	2,527	95.5

Note: In the military justice system, a General Court-Martial consists of a military judge and not less than five members (jurors), although a trial may be heard by a military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). A Special Court-Martial consists of not less than three members, or a military judge and not less than three members, or trial by military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). The jurisdiction of the Special Court-Martial is limited to non-capital offenses. In addition, a Special Court-Martial cannot adjudge a dishonorable discharge, dismissal, confinement longer than 6 months, hard labor without confinement for longer than 3 months, forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay, or any forfeiture of pay for longer than 6 months. If a bad conduct discharge (BCD) is adjudged, the Special Court-Martial must have included a verbatim record of the proceeding, counsel for the accused, and a military judge (10 U.S.C. 819). This is referred to as a Special (BCD) Court-Martial.

These data reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

[a] Includes one cadet.
[b] Includes one civilian.
[c] Includes two prisoners.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.55

Air Force personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of court and personnel, 1971-88

Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial		Special Courts-Martial	
	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
1971	184	85.3%	2,018	90.0%
Officers	9	77.8	4	0.0
Enlisted personnel	175	85.7	2,014	90.0
1972	228	89.9	2,306	93.4
Officers	7	42.9	1	100.0
Enlisted personnel	221	91.4	2,305	93.4
1973	296	91.6	2,395	92.4
Officers	6	100.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	290	91.4	2,394	92.4
1974	225	89.8	2,168	91.1
Officers	5	60.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	220	90.5	2,164	91.2
1975	235	92.8	1,509	88.8
Officers	8	87.5	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	227	93.0	1,504	88.9
1976	165	90.3	909	89.5
Officers	5	80.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	160	90.6	908	89.6
1977	173	87.9	866	87.4
Officers	7	85.7	2	50.0
Enlisted personnel	166	87.9	864	87.5
1978	122	92.6	843	89.3
Officers	5	80.0	2	0.0
Enlisted personnel	117	93.2	841	89.5
1979	202	92.6	1,033	90.7
Officers	12	66.7	3	33.3
Enlisted personnel	190	94.2	1,030	90.9
1980	289	86.9%	1,368	92.7%
Officers	19	78.9	2	100.0
Enlisted personnel	270	87.4	1,366	92.7
1981	360	94.7	1,345	92.7
Officers	20	80.0	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	340	95.6	1,340	92.8
1982	428	98.1	1,563	93.0
Officers	43	93.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	385	98.7	1,559	93.2
1983	431	94.2	1,225	93.2
Officers	48	79.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	383	96.1	1,225	93.2
1984	429	94.2	993	91.9
Officers	41	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	388	65.5	991	91.9
1985	452	93.0	973	92.0
Officers	53	87.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	399	98.0	972	92.0
1986	621	96.0	876	93.9
Officers	61	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	560	96.6	876	93.9
1987	755	94.6	865	91.6
Officers	56	85.7	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	699	95.3	864	91.7
1988	915	95.0	804	93.0
Officers	44	86.4	0	X
Enlisted personnel	871	95.4	804	93.0

Note: See Note, table 5.54. The Air Force provides counsel and a military judge for all Special Courts-Martial. Therefore, no distinction is made between BCD and non-BCD Special Courts-Martial. These data refer to calendar years.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.56

Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of court, 1971-88

	General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial
1971		
Total number tried	184	2,018
Percent pleading guilty	24.5	53.3
1972		
Total number tried	228	2,306
Percent pleading guilty	29.3	54.1
1973		
Total number tried	296	2,395
Percent pleading guilty	30.4	50.8
1974		
Total number tried	225	2,168
Percent pleading guilty	32.9	49.3
1975		
Total number tried	235	1,509
Percent pleading guilty	34.9	44.1
1976		
Total number tried	165	909
Percent pleading guilty	30.3	43.8
1977		
Total number tried	173	866
Percent pleading guilty	36.4	44.0
1978		
Total number tried	122	843
Percent pleading guilty	29.5	47.6
1979		
Total number tried	202	1,033
Percent pleading guilty	34.2	49.8
1980		
Total number tried	289	1,368
Percent pleading guilty	32.5	55.0
1981		
Total number tried	360	1,345
Percent pleading guilty	43.1	52.6
1982		
Total number tried	428	1,563
Percent pleading guilty	41.4	48.4
1983		
Total number tried	431	1,225
Percent pleading guilty	37.6	46.2
1984		
Total number tried	429	993
Percent pleading guilty	33.5	44.5
1985		
Total number tried	452	973
Percent pleading guilty	67.0	69.0
1986		
Total number tried	621	876
Percent pleading guilty	43.5	53.9
1987		
Total number tried	755	865
Percent pleading guilty	46.4	51.8
1988		
Total number tried	915	804
Percent pleading guilty	49.2	50.5

Note: See Notes, tables 5.54 and 5.55.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.57

Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of disposition and court, 1971-88

	Disposition approved						
	General Courts-Martial				Special Courts-Martial		
	Total	Dishonorable discharge[a]	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal	Total	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal
1971							
Number	157	23	67	67	1,811	161	1,650
Percent	100.0	14.6	42.7	42.7	100.0	8.9	91.1
1972							
Number	205	21	112	72	2,154	172	1,982
Percent	100.0	10.2	54.6	35.2	100.0	8.0	92.0
1973							
Number	271	23	178	70	2,212	345	1,867
Percent	100.0	8.5	65.7	25.8	100.0	15.6	84.4
1974							
Number	202	26	128	48	1,974	342	1,632
Percent	100.0	12.9	63.4	23.7	100.0	17.3	82.7
1975							
Number	218	28	146	44	1,340	220	1,120
Percent	100.0	12.8	67.0	20.2	100.0	16.4	83.6
1976							
Number	149	24	94	31	814	137	677
Percent	100.0	16.1	63.1	20.8	100.0	16.8	83.2
1977							
Number	152	23	86	43	757	93	664
Percent	100.0	15.1	56.6	28.3	100.0	12.3	87.7
1978							
Number	113	10	64	39	753	112	641
Percent	100.0	8.8	56.6	34.5	100.0	14.9	85.1
1979							
Number	187	44	94	49	937	163	774
Percent	100.0	23.5	50.3	26.2	100.0	17.4	82.6
1980							
Number	251	64	138	49	1,268	254	1,014
Percent	100.0	25.5	55.0	19.5	100.0	20.0	80.0
1981							
Number	360	73	189	98	1,345	289	1,056
Percent	100.0	20.3	52.5	27.2	100.0	21.5	78.5
1982							
Number	428	99	248	81	1,563	411	1,152
Percent	100.0	23.1	57.9	18.9	100.0	26.3	73.7
1983							
Number	431	112	234	85	1,225	398	827
Percent	100.0	26.0	54.3	19.7	100.0	32.5	67.5
1984							
Number	429	127	228	74	993	335	658
Percent	100.0	29.6	53.1	17.2	100.0	33.7	66.3
1985							
Number	452	152	226	74	973	377	636
Percent	100.0	34.0	50.0	16.0	100.0	39.0	65.0
1986							
Number	596	164	351	81	823	370	453
Percent	100.0	27.5	58.9	13.6	100.0	45.0	55.0
1987							
Number	714	150	483	81	792	380	412
Percent	100.0	21.0	67.7	11.3	100.0	48.0	52.0
1988							
Number	869	151	623	95	748	319	429
Percent	100.0	17.4	71.7	10.9	100.0	42.6	57.4

Note: See Notes, tables 5.54 and 5.55. Punitive discharges imposed by General and Special Courts-Martial must be approved by the General Convening Authority. Discharges apply to enlisted personnel. The comparable disposition for officers is referred to as a dismissal. The data above include only dispositions that were approved by the General Convening Authority.

[a] Includes dismissals of officers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.58

Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial

By type of court, fiscal years 1966-88

Fiscal year	Type of Courts-Martial General	Special (BCD)	Summary
1966	3	95	212
1967	2	68	211
1968	0	91	216
1969	2	92	207
1970	2	76	174
1971	2	129	287
1972	6	167	348
1973	5	206	307
1974	7	190	212
1975	4	189	267
1976	4	181	221
Transition quarter	0	25	47
1977	5	84	188
1978	3	58	180
1979	2	47	122
1980	3	67	169
1981	2	58	192
1982	9	79	151
1983	10	68	128
1984	6	33	105
1985	5	43	77
1986	5	19	50
1987	11	24	63
1988	13	25	35

Note: See Note, table 5.54. A Summary Court-Martial is a military trial by one commissioned officer who need not be a lawyer. Punishment may not exceed 30 days in confinement, and may include reduction and forfeitures of not more than two-thirds of 1 month's pay. No counsel is furnished for prosecution or defense. Accused personnel have the option to refuse trial by Summary Court-Martial, but refusal may result in the charges being referred to a higher level court-martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former Federal fiscal years July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.59

Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1980-88

	1980 Number	 Percent	1981 Number	 Percent	1982 Number	 Percent	1983 Number	 Percent	1984 Number	 Percent	1985 Number	 Percent	1986 Number	 Percent	1987 Number	 Percent	1988 Number	 Percent
Number of convictions	64	100%	55	100%	74	100%	62	100%	32	100%	36	100%	16	100%	23	100%	25	100%
Disposition[a]																		
Bad conduct discharge	9	14	5	9	9	12	16	26	3	9	7	19	3	19	3	13	8	32
Confinement at hard labor	37	58	34	62	41	55	35	56	18	56	18	50	7	44	13	57	13	52
Hard labor without confinement	8	12	13	24	4	5	6	10	1	3	2	6	2	12	4	17	5	20
Reduction in rate	34	53	38	69	46	62	49	79	25	78	28	78	9	56	21	91	18	72
Restriction	12	19	11	20	11	15	9	14	6	19	5	14	NA	NA	2	9	5	20
Forfeiture of pay	45	70	41	74	48	65	35	56	21	66	24	67	10	63	10	43	9	36
Fine	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	5	24	39	2	6	3	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	8
Other	22	34	5	9	13	18	17	27	10	31	8	22	6	38	3	13	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 5.54.

[a] Disposition totals are greater than the conviction totals shown because more than one disposition may be imposed in each case.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.60

Offenses involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

Fiscal years 1978-88

Type of offense	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Assault	1	4	4	14	6	4	3	28	1	4	1
Housebreaking	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	33	66	62	20	35	70	11	32	23	35	26
Forgery	NA	46	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Conspiracy	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Sodomy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Marihuana offenses	8	49	30	22	88	41	17	18	1	NA	NA
Controlled drug offenses	1	26	4	19	18	25	20	18	5	6	9
Offenses against Coast Guard property	8	5	13	7	16	3	NA	NA	3	2	5
False representation of official statements	3	NA	2	1	22	8	1	12	2	3	4
Violation of order or regulation	7	16	20	26	63	15	14	4	11	22	16
Willful disobedience or disrespect	7	5	6	16	10	2	2	13	2	NA	NA
Insubordinate conduct toward a petty officer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
AWOL or desertion	72	50	73	44	56	38	18	14	10	4	30
Breaking restriction	8	1	13	6	35	37	14	18	NA	NA	NA
Missing ship movements	14	2	7	7	9	3	4	4	NA	NA	3
Frauds against the United States	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3
General offenses	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	5	18
Other offenses	41	22	48	42	46	61	5	8	29	23	NA

Note: See Notes, tables 5.54 and 5.58. The data in this table present the total number of offenses involved in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. A person may have been charged with more than one offense; see table 5.58 for the number of personnel tried.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Section 6

Persons under correctional supervision

This section presents information on each component of the correctional system, including persons supervised on community probation, juveniles under custody, jail and prison populations, and persons sentenced to death and executed.

Data describing those under probation supervision are from a survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Included are the number of probationers, those received from court, and those released from probation supervision for the 50 States and the Federal Probation System.

The section on institutional corrections includes information on juvenile facilities, local jails, and State and Federal prisons. Number of juveniles confined in public, private, and State-operated institutions is presented as well as data on length of confinement and cost per resident. Characteristics of juveniles detained, and detailed information on prior criminal activity, and alcohol and drug use is included.

The information presented on local jails is derived from the 1983 National Jail Census and the Annual Survey of Jails conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. A variety of data on jails and jail inmates are provided including the number of jail inmates, jail capacity, legal status of inmates, demographics, and suicides occurring in local jails.

Data on State and Federal prisons include the number and rate of sentenced prisoners, movement of the prison population, race, sex, and sentence length of those confined. Various characteristics of State prison inmates are provided including sex, current offense, criminal history, and prior sentences. Detailed data on State prison inmates' prior use of drugs and alcohol are also presented. Characteristics of State correctional facilities, custody level of inmates, and population density of State prisons are included as well as information on residents of community based facilities. A section on State prison releases includes average sentence length, time served, and demographic characteristics. Sentence length and selected characteristics of Federal prisoners received from court are also provided. Escapes from State and Federal facilities are presented as are population figures for U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine correctional institutions.

A section on post release supervision focuses on the parole population and includes rates of persons on parole, movement of the parole population, and those released from parole supervision. Data on violations of parole, time spent on parole before failure, and detailed information on recidivism and rearrest rates are provided.

This section concludes with statistics on State and Federal prisoners sentenced to death, death row populations for each State, and figures on those executed in each State. This includes data on sex, race, age, and commitment offense for those on death row.

Table 6.1

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons under community supervision

By type of supervision, region, and State, 1986 and 1987

(Rate per 100,000 adults[a])

Region and State	Parole supervision		Probation supervision	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
United States, total	184	201	1,178	1,247
Federal	10	10	33	33
State, total	174	191	1,145	1,213
Northeast	233	238	1,040	1,095
Connecticut	25	19	1,723	1,779
Maine	X	X	530	521
Massachusetts	89	89[b]	2,030	2,170
New Hampshire	70	81	472	525
New Jersey	243	269	916	955
New York	219	232	803	840
Pennsylvania	432	423	874	937
Rhode Island	61	56	1,093	1,081
Vermont	84	49	1,337	1,371
Midwest	99	106	1,003	1,101
Illinois	145	159	897	963
Indiana	81	76	1,224	1,403
Iowa	92	94	598	606
Kansas	130	147	879	997
Michigan	88	94	1,571	1,691
Minnesota	46	46	1,135	1,415[b]
Missouri	138	168[b]	823	1,082
Nebraska	25	39	963	983
North Dakota	33	31	316	333
Ohio	78	75	911	900
South Dakota	80	91	436	506
Wisconsin	104	113	701	740
South	205	230	1,377	1,441
Alabama	102	115	579	789
Arkansas	222	226	587	774[b]
Delaware	207	231	1,688	1,927
District of Columbia	762	789	2,522	2,222
Florida	39	31	1,551	1,644
Georgia	237	243	2,290	2,463
Kentucky	131	122	252	263
Louisiana	132	230	877	964
Maryland	224	236	2,062	2,135
Mississippi	189	189	354	368
North Carolina	71	97	1,245	1,315
Oklahoma	72	74	956	990
South Carolina	119	130	748	950
Tennessee	242	257	740	733
Texas	489	570	2,468	2,454
Virginia	133	141	408	404
West Virginia	50	60	281	314
West	150	178	1,034	1,087
Alaska	33	38	797	831
Arizona	85	90	842	916
California	167	203	1,111	1,178
Colorado	83	69	717	597
Hawaii	114	127	1,082	1,114
Idaho	77	92	546	598
Montana	114	107[b]	501	542
Nevada	211	212[b]	762	707[b]
New Mexico	114	113	403	381
Oregon	106	104	1,126	1,127
Utah	114	108	610	555
Washington	232	310	1,547	1,734
Wyoming	93	105	506	538

Note: These data are from a survey of probation and parole agencies of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system on 1986 and 1987 probation and parole populations. The survey was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Persons on probation are defined as offenders who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency resulting from a court order. Excluded under this definition are persons placed on bench probation, court probation, summary probation, or any status not requiring supervision by a probation agency. Parolees are offenders conditionally released from prison to parole supervision either by a discretionary parole board decision or by fulfilling the conditions for a mandatory release. Many States update their population counts, so that the Jan. 1, 1987, numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1986. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 12.

[a] Unpublished U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the adult population age 18 and older for July 1, 1986, and July 1, 1987, were used to calculate rates.

[b] Estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole 1986, Bulletin NCJ-108012, pp. 2, 3; 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113948, pp. 2, 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.2

Movement of the probation population under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1987

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population on Jan. 1, 1987	Movement during 1987		Probation population on Dec. 31, 1987	Percent change in probation population 1986-87
		Entries	Exits		
United States, total	2,114,821	1,376,244	1,249,012	2,242,053	6.0%
Federal	57,337	23,077	20,428	59,986	4.6
State, total	2,057,484	1,353,167	1,228,584	2,182,067	6.1
Northeast	395,836	215,530	193,093	418,273	5.7
Connecticut	41,304	30,841	28,486	43,659	5.7
Maine	4,620	3,281	3,296	4,605	-0.3
Massachusetts	94,945	56,390	53,274	98,061	3.3
New Hampshire	3,583	3,001	2,434	4,150	15.8
New Jersey	51,359	27,817	23,389	55,787	8.6
New York	107,337	42,724	36,908	113,153	5.4
Pennsylvania	78,985	43,977	37,878	85,084	7.7
Rhode Island	8,174	4,915	4,908	8,181	0.1
Vermont	5,529	2,584	2,520	5,593	1.2
Midwest	444,241	349,004	310,189	483,056	8.7
Illinois	76,203	51,319	45,190	82,332	8.0
Indiana	50,806	51,410	45,238	56,978	12.1
Iowa	12,584	11,756	11,595	12,745	1.3
Kansas	17,125	8,666	7,602	18,189	6.2
Michigan	102,653	82,928	71,585	113,996	11.0
Minnesota[a]	38,901	40,397	34,935	44,363	14.0
Missouri	33,819	28,700	21,451	41,068	21.4
Nebraska	11,265	11,514	11,268	11,511	2.2
North Dakota	1,544	788	716	1,616	4.7
Ohio	72,339	45,316	46,163	71,492	-1.2
South Dakota	2,354	4,416	4,176	2,594	10.2
Wisconsin	24,648	11,794	10,270	26,172	6.2
South	854,043	559,828	527,589	886,282	3.8
Alabama	21,371	10,502	8,467	23,406	9.5
Arkansas[b]	12,700	2,981	2,206	13,475	6.1
Delaware	7,985	5,544	4,241	9,288	16.3
District of Columbia	12,307	9,370	10,880	10,797	-12.3
Florida	139,659	173,888	160,537	153,210	9.5
Georgia	109,485	61,235	60,236	110,484	0.9
Kentucky	6,841	4,579	4,239	7,181	5.0
Louisiana	27,677	10,134	7,498	30,313	9.5
Maryland	69,134	43,700	40,018	72,816	5.3
Mississippi	6,458	2,930	2,636	6,752	4.6
North Carolina	58,644	33,519	29,223	62,940	7.3
Oklahoma	22,740	12,571	11,758	23,553	3.6
South Carolina	21,110	13,406	10,908	23,608	11.8
Tennessee	26,291	18,944	18,832	26,403	0.4
Texas	290,074	146,810	147,194	289,690	-0.1
Virginia	17,126	7,418	6,599	17,945	4.8
West Virginia	4,241	2,297	2,117	4,421	4.2
West	363,364	228,805	197,713	394,456	8.6
Alaska	2,885	1,251	1,195	2,941	1.9
Arizona	20,283	10,082	7,767	22,598	11.4
California	218,526	139,110	117,785	239,851	9.8
Colorado	16,335	8,298	10,177	14,456	-11.5
Hawaii	8,404	5,983	5,505	8,882	5.7
Idaho	3,770	2,197	1,821	4,146	10.0
Montana	2,943	1,091	866	3,168	7.6
Nevada[b]	5,518	2,904	3,084	5,338	-3.3
New Mexico	4,175	3,948	4,113	4,010	-4.0
Oregon	23,402	10,402	10,833	22,971	-1.8
Utah	5,620	3,738	3,525	5,833	3.8
Washington	49,663	38,740	29,982	58,421	17.6
Wyoming	1,840	1,061	1,060	1,841	0.1

Note: See Note, table 6.1. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 12.

[a] Estimated 1987 exit data.
[b] Estimated all data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113948 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1988), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.3

Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System

By type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1975-87

Type of supervision	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
All cases	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Court probation	51.8	52.3	50.0	45.0	41.7	38.8	40.2	42.1	43.2	42.3	42.7	42.0	43.5
U.S. Magistrate probation	13.5	15.3	16.2	16.7	15.4	14.6	18.3	20.5	21.5	21.9	21.8	22.8	21.0
Pretrial diversion	3.2	4.9	5.9	6.1	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.5	3.8
Parole	21.9	17.9	14.9	16.7	20.2	24.4	21.8	18.7	17.5	18.1	16.6	15.7	16.2
Mandatory release	6.7	5.5	7.2	9.5	9.5	8.5	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.3	7.1	7.7	8.8
Military parole	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
Special parole	2.4	3.4	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.6	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.2	5.5
Number of cases	36,061	35,102	35,098	34,808	33,839	31,410	29,575	31,531	33,784	34,582	35,199	37,583	38,486

Note: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation--either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. Magistrates, or at the request of U.S. Attorneys (deferred prosecution)--and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision.

These data represent persons who began supervision in the 12-month period prior to June 30 of the year noted. The Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands began reporting data in 1977.

"Pretrial diversion" was called "deferred prosecution" in years prior to 1977.

"Special parole" refers to a specified period of parole attached to a term of imprisonment at sentencing. This provision is applicable to violations of certain drug laws (see Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1260).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1975, p. X-8; 1985, p. 212; 1986, p. 43 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 39. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.4

Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System

Year ending June 30, 1987

	Number	Percent[a]
Persons under supervision on July 1, 1986	69,650	X
Total received	46,698	100%
Court probation	16,726	36
Pretrial diversion	1,476	3
U.S. Magistrate probation	8,089	17
Parole	6,250	13
Mandatory release	3,399	7
Military parole	412	1
Special parole	2,134	5
Received by transfer	8,212	18
Total removed	42,916	100
Court probation	13,855	32
Pretrial diversion	2,200	5
U.S. magistrate probation	7,830	18
Parole	5,813	14
Mandatory release	3,007	7
Military parole	341	1
Special parole	1,658	4
Removed by transfer	8,212	19
Persons under supervision on June 30, 1987	73,432	X

Note: See Note, table 6.3.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 318, 319. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.5

Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers on June 30

United States, 1975-87

	Number of probationers	Number of probation officers
1975	64,261	1,377
1976	64,246	1,452
1977	64,427	1,578
1978	66,681	1,604
1979	66,087	1,604
1980	64,450	1,604
1981	59,016	1,534
1982	58,373	1,637
1983	60,180	1,574
1984	63,092	1,690
1985	65,999	1,758
1986	69,656	1,847
1987	73,432	1,879

Note: See Note, table 6.3.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1980, p. 15; 1982, p. 19, Table 19; 1983, pp. 20, 38; 1985, pp. 22, 52 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 38, 49. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.6

Number of juveniles and confinement rate (per 100,000 juveniles) in public and private juvenile facilities

By region and State, on Feb. 2, 1987

Region and State	Total number of juveniles	Confinement rate[a]	Public facilities		Private facilities	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States, total	91,646	353	53,503	58%	38,143	42%
Northeast	16,625	356	6,225	37	10,400	62
Connecticut	1,013	419	227	22	786	78
Maine	287	209	214	75	73	25
Massachusetts	1,067	210	212	20	855	80
New Hampshire	220	186	126	57	94	43
New Jersey	2,263	271	1,997	88	266	12
New York	5,693	413	2,226	39	3,467	61
Pennsylvania	5,665	438	1,103	19	4,562	81
Rhode Island	252	247	105	42	147	58
Vermont	165	266	15	9	150	91
Midwest	23,624	356	11,948	51	11,676	49
Illinois	2,369	208	1,930	81	439	19
Indiana	2,769	414	1,320	48	1,449	52
Iowa	1,324	411	427	32	897	68
Kansas	1,522	566	676	44	846	56
Michigan	3,459	309	1,816	53	1,643	48
Minnesota	1,569	335	581	37	988	63
Missouri	1,590	323	815	51	775	49
Nebraska	993	555	274	28	719	72
North Dakota	226	297	69	31	157	69
Ohio	5,382	423	3,126	58	2,256	42
South Dakota	446	557	228	51	218	49
Wisconsin	1,975	356	686	35	1,289	65
South	23,526	258	15,335	65	8,191	35
Alabama	1,048	205	804	77	244	23
Arkansas	824	279	249	30	575	70
Delaware	251	359	169	67	82	33
District of Columbia	525	991	413	79	112	21
Florida	3,469	297	2,311	67	1,158	33
Georgia	1,876	277	1,338	71	538	29
Kentucky	1,029	226	607	59	422	41
Louisiana	1,339	279	1,028	77	311	23
Maryland	1,732	354	1,032	60	700	40
Mississippi	381	107	355	93	26	7
North Carolina	1,301	240	812	62	489	38
Oklahoma	977	256	446	46	531	54
South Carolina	836	226	715	86	121	14
Tennessee	1,362	236	1,038	76	324	24
Texas	4,148	228	2,421	58	1,727	42
Virginia	2,112	327	1.456	69	656	31
West Virginia	316	134	141	45	175	55
West	27,871	508	19,995	71	7,876	28
Alaska	384	610	178	46	206	54
Arizona	1,587	421	1,019	64	568	36
California	19,159	649	14,712	77	4,447	23
Colorado	1,080	300	503	47	577	53
Hawaii	214	186	149	70	65	30
Idaho	245	191	117	48	128	52
Montana	281	296	228	81	53	19
Nevada	656	631	482	73	174	27
New Mexico	656	357	491	75	165	25
Oregon	1,258	422	592	47	666	53
Utah	483	197	217	45	266	55
Washington	1,488	300	1,134	76	354	24
Wyoming	380	576	173	46	207	54

Note: The data above are from the 1987 Censuses of Public Juvenile, Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. The 1987 census collected information on one-day counts of juveniles and facilities as of Feb. 2, 1987, and annual data for the calendar year 1986. Data were obtained through questionnaires mailed to 1,107 public and 2,195 private juvenile institutions. The response rate for public institutions was almost 100 percent with only two institutions not responding. Approximately 80 percent of private facilities responded.

Residential programs and group homes in operation on Feb. 2, 1987 were included in the census if they housed more than three residents; if at least 50 percent of the residents were juveniles; and if accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders were at least 1 percent of their average daily population. In California, however, all California Youth Authority facilities were included. Juvenile facilities operated as part of adult facilities were excluded, as were nonresidential facilities, facilities exclusively for drug or alcohol abusers or nonoffenders, and Federal juvenile correctional facilities.

[a] Rate per 100,000 juveniles age 10 years through the statutorily defined age of majority within each State.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.7

Juvenile admissions and discharges from public and private juvenile facilities

By region and State, 1986

Region and State	Total		Public facilities		Private facilities	
	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges
United States, total	716,608	705,397	590,654	585,437	125,954	119,960
Northeast	73,991	71,210	44,909	43,839	29,082	27,371
Connecticut	4,140	3,974	2,242	2,200	1,898	1,774
Maine	1,248	1,178	691	648	557	530
Massachusetts	8,959	8,748	3,083	3,046	5,876	5,702
New Hampshire	572	497	423	424	149	73
New Jersey	16,735	16,399	14,927	14,643	1,808	1,756
New York	15,897	15,399	9,679	9,461	6,218	5,938
Pennsylvania	24,844	23,604	12,948	12,641	11,896	10,963
Rhode Island	1,051	918	740	615	311	303
Vermont	545	493	176	161	369	332
Midwest	167,003	164,073	128,282	127,084	38,721	36,989
Illinois	19,020	18,466	18,432	17,934	588	532
Indiana	21,491	20,895	18,075	17,696	3,416	3,199
Iowa	7,336	7,118	4,095	4,128	3,241	2,990
Kansas	5,792	5,450	2,967	2,963	2,825	2,487
Michigan	19,580	19,154	16,828	16,538	2,752	2,616
Minnesota	15,802	15,560	8,608	8,532	7,194	7,028
Missouri	11,788	11,811	10,822	10,874	966	937
Nebraska	3,444	3,447	2,741	2,754	703	693
North Dakota	668	721	445	524	223	197
Ohio	47,245	46,917	37,229	37,194	10,016	9,723
South Dakota	2,325	2,259	1,976	1,930	349	329
Wisconsin	12,512	12,275	6,064	6,017	6,448	6,258
South	215,650	212,903	180,222	178,654	35,428	34,249
Alabama	10,244	9,980	7,804	7,655	2,440	2,325
Arkansas	4,680	4,617	2,793	2,790	1,887	1,827
Delaware	1,460	1,449	1,109	1,142	351	307
District of Columbia	9,399	9,266	8,870	8,702	529	564
Florida	42,276	41,864	39,398	39,039	2,878	2,825
Georgia	17,596	17,242	16,031	15,767	1,565	1,475
Kentucky	8,307	8,135	5,674	5,624	2,633	2,511
Louisiana	6,163	5,926	4,012	3,819	2,151	2,107
Maryland	11,148	11,572	8,329	8,830	2,819	2,742
Mississippi	5,731	5,820	5,588	5,677	143	143
North Carolina	7,058	6,734	5,882	5,701	1,176	1,033
Oklahoma	12,635	12,412	5,179	5,105	7,456	7,307
South Carolina	4,292	3,942	4,081	3,764	211	178
Tennessee	16,637	16,471	15,187	15,047	1,450	1,424
Texas	41,305	41,025	35,080	34,966	6,225	6,059
Virginia	14,863	14,615	13,932	13,718	931	897
West Virginia	1,856	1,833	1,273	1,308	583	525
West	259,964	257,211	237,241	235,860	22,723	21,351
Alaska	2,916	2,897	1,851	1,855	1,065	1,042
Arizona	14,643	14,334	12,344	12,244	2,299	2,090
California	167,564	166,160	156,940	156,080	10,624	10,080
Colorado	10,595	10,497	8,625	8,653	1,970	1,844
Hawaii	3,719	3,719	3,437	3,444	282	275
Idaho	1,049	1,134	921	1,010	128	124
Montana	797	671	578	466	219	205
Nevada	6,776	6,645	6,468	6,337	308	308
New Mexico	7,422	7,279	6,361	6,280	1,061	999
Oregon	10,911	10,885	9,475	9,557	1,436	1,328
Utah	6,681	6,440	6,177	6,116	504	324
Washington	25,098	24,783	23,690	23,399	1,408	1,384
Wyoming	1,793	1,767	374	419	1,419	1,348

Note: See Note, table 6.6.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.8

Juveniles held in public and private juvenile facilities

By demographic characteristics and adjudication status, on Feb. 2, 1987

	Total		Public facilities		Private facilities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	91,646	100%	53,503	58%	38,143	42%
Sex						
Male	72,611	79	46,272	86	26,339	69
Female	19,035	21	7,231	14	11,804	31
Race/ethnicity						
White, nonhispanic	47,577	52	23,375	44	24,202	63
Black, nonhispanic	31,080	34	20,898	39	10,182	27
Hispanic[a]	10,699	12	7,887	15	2,812	7
Other[b]	2,290	2	1,343	3	947	2
Age on census date						
Total 9 years and under	1,037	1	73	(c)	964	3
10 to 13 years	9,132	10	2,811	5	6,321	17
14 to 17 years	73,392	80	43,898	82	29,494	77
18 to 21 years	8,085	9	6,721	13	1,364	4
Adjudication status						
Detained	18,695	20	16,176	30	2,519	7
Committed	65,558	72	37,074	69	28,484	75
Voluntarily admitted	7,393	8	253	1	7,140	19

Note: See Note, table 6.6. "Detained" juveniles refer to those awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement. "Committed" juveniles have been adjudicated and placed, and "Voluntarily admitted" refers to juveniles admitted but not adjudicated.

[a] Of Hispanic origin, either black or white.
[b] American Indians, Alaskan natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders.
[c] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.9

Juveniles held in public and private juvenile facilities

By sex and reason held, on Feb. 2, 1987[a]

	Male						Female					
	Total		Public facilities		Private facilities		Total		Public facilities		Private facilities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,611	100%	46,272	64%	26,339	36%	19,035	100%	7,231	38%	11,804	62%
Juveniles detained or committed for												
Delinquent acts, total	55,955	77	44,757	97	11,198	43	7,306	38	5,512	76	1,794	15
Crimes against persons	14,330	20	12,297	27	2,033	8	1,208	6	1,003	14	205	2
Violent[b]	8,097	11	7,438	16	659	2	545	3	505	7	40	(c)
Other[d]	6,233	9	4,859	10	1,374	5	663	3	498	7	165	1
Crimes against property	27,157	37	21,272	46	5,885	22	2,927	15	2,159	30	768	7
Serious[e]	17,339	24	14,595	32	2,744	10	1,399	7	1,151	16	248	2
Other[f]	9,818	14	6,677	14	3,141	12	1,528	8	1,008	14	520	4
Alcohol offenses[g]	807	1	535	1	272	1	174	1	108	1	66	1
Drug related offenses	4,061	6	3,198	7	863	3	518	3	320	4	198	2
Distribution[h]	1,541	2	1,340	3	201	1	103	1	82	1	21	(c)
Other[i]	2,520	3	1,858	4	662	3	415	2	238	3	177	2
Public order offenses[j]	2,163	3	1,864	4	299	1	679	4	516	7	163	1
Probation/parole violation	3,597	5	3,183	7	414	2	1,126	6	1,017	14	109	1
Other or unknown offenses	3,840	5	2,408	5	1,432	5	674	4	389	5	285	2
Non-delinquent reasons, total	16,656	23	1,515	3	15,141	57	11,729	62	1,719	24	10,010	85
Status offenses[k]	5,785	8	1,198	3	4,587	17	4,549	24	1,325	18	3,224	27
Dependency, neglect, abuse	5,012	7	142	(c)	4,870	18	3,640	19	219	3	3,421	29
Emotional disturbance, retardation, etc.	1,272	2	48	(c)	1,224	5	620	3	20	(c)	600	5
Other, non-delinquent	77	(c)	20	(c)	57	(c)	37	(c)	9	(c)	28	(c)
Voluntary admissions	4,510	6	107	(c)	4,403	17	2,883	15	146	2	2,737	23
Self-admitted	179	(c)	2	(c)	177	(c)	138	1	0	0	138	1
Referred	4,331	6	105	(c)	4,226	16	2,745	14	146	2	2,599	22

Note: See Notes, tables 6.6 and 6.8.

[a] Percents may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault.
[c] Less than 0.5 percent.
[d] Negligent manslaughter, simple assault, sexual assault, etc.
[e] Burglary, arson, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft.
[f] Vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.
[g] Drunkenness, liquor law violations, driving under the influence of alcohol.
[h] Growing or manufacturing for the purposes of distributing.
[i] Possession, use, or driving under the influence of drugs, or growing or manufacturing for self use.
[j] Weapons offense, prostitution, disorderly conduct, minor traffic offenses, curfew or loitering laws, commercialized vice, and offenses against morals and decency.
[k] Running away, truancy, incorrigibility, curfew violations, possession, purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverage, promiscuity, violation of court order stemming from previous status offense.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.10

Average length of stay for juveniles discharged from public facilities

By adjudication status, 1986

	Average length of stay (in days)		
	All facilities	Short-term facilities	Long-term facilities
Total			
All environments	109	17	184
Institutional	NA	14	225
Open	NA	33	159
Detained			
All environments	15	14	26
Institutional	NA	12	25
Open	NA	24	27
Committed			
All environments	165	59	188
Institutional	NA	56	232
Open	NA	130	162
Voluntarily admitted			
All environments	123	17	195
Institutional	NA	5	335
Open	NA	19	169

Note: See Notes, tables 6.6 and 6.8. "Short-term facilities" typically hold juveniles awaiting adjudication or other disposition. "Long-term facilities" generally hold juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to custody. "Institutional environments" impose greater restraints on residents' movements and limit access to the community. "Open environments" include ranches, camps, shelters, group homes, and halfway houses, and allow greater movement of residents within the facilities and more access to the community.

Estimated average length of stay data were calculated for each adjudication status (detained, committed, and voluntarily admitted) for each facility type (institutional, short- or long-term, and open, short- or long-term).

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.11

Juvenile custody facilities on Feb. 2, 1987 and average cost per resident per day, 1986

By region and type of facility

Region and type of facility	Number of facilities on Feb. 2, 1987	Average cost per resident per day 1986
United States, total	3,299	$75
Public	1,107	74
Private	2,194	76
Region		
Northeast	659	100
Public	210	124
Private	449	87
Midwest	987	75
Public	273	75
Private	714	75
South	850	67
Public	386	70
Private	464	63
West	803	67
Public	236	63
Private	567	76
Type of facility		
Short-term institutional	477	74
Public	427	74
Private	51	82
Short-term open	286	75
Public	73	91
Private	213	69
Long-term institutional	407	77
Public	230	75
Private	177	84
Long-term open	2,129	73
Public	377	69
Private	1,753	75

Note: See Notes, tables 6.6 and 6.10. For a list of States in regions, see table 6.7.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.12

Youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By demographic characteristics, United States, yearend 1987[a]

Characteristics	Total	Estimated percent of youth 11 to 14 years old	 15 to 17 years old	 18 years and older
Estimated number of youth	25,024	3,096	15,130	6,798
Sex				
Male	93.1%	92.4%	93.2%	93.3%
Female	6.9	7.6	6.8	6.7
Race				
White	53.1	46.4	53.8	54.6
Black	41.1	46.7	40.3	40.5
Other[b]	5.7	6.9	5.9	4.8
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	18.9	10.1	15.5	30.7
Non-Hispanic	81.1	89.9	84.5	69.3
Education				
6th grade or less	12.7	46.0	9.5	4.5
7th or 8th grade	41.0	51.5	48.8	18.2
Some high school	43.4	2.5	41.1	67.7
High school graduate	2.9	0.0	0.6	9.6
Median education	8 years	7 years	8 years	10 years

Note: This information was obtained from a survey of juveniles and young adults in custody conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. This survey was based on personal interviews with a nationally representative sample of 2,621 juveniles and young adults. Interviews were conducted in 50 institutions in 26 States, representing 1 in 4 long-term, State-operated institutions. Data presented are estimates of characteristics of the 18,226 juveniles and 6,798 young adults represented by the sample. Participation in the survey was voluntary and the response rate was 89 percent.

The sample design was a stratified sample based on the size of the correctional facility. Facilities that were long-term and State-operated with institutional environments were included in the sampling frame. The majority of these institutions described themselves as training schools. Excluded from the survey were institutions that were locally operated, State facilities not designed for secure custody and all short-term or privately-operated facilities and institutions.

Primarily as a result of the inclusion of California's Youth Authority facilities, more than a quarter of the sample was made up of young adults who are age 18 and older (up to 25 years of age). This older population is referred to as young adults, while those less than the age of 18 will be referred to as juveniles. All residents regardless of age are referred to as youth. (Source, pp. 1, 9.)

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Includes American Indians, Alaskan natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 2.

Table 6.13

Current offense of youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By age, sex, race, and ethnicity, United States, yearend 1987[a]

(Estimated percent)

Age and current offense	Total	Sex		Race		Ethnicity	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Less than 18 years old							
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent offenses	39.3	39.8	32.0	32.9	47.0	40.6	39.1
Murder[b]	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.8
Negligent manslaughter	0.6	0.4	2.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.5
Kidnaping	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Rape	2.4	2.6	0.0	1.8	3.3	1.0	2.6
Other sexual assault	3.5	3.7	1.0	4.3	2.8	2.3	3.7
Robbery	13.1	13.3	10.6	10.8	15.9	15.8	12.6
Assault	16.3	16.5	14.7	11.9	21.4	16.8	16.3
Other violent	1.2	1.3	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
Property offenses	45.6	46.0	40.8	51.1	38.6	35.9	47.3
Burglary	23.8	24.2	18.6	27.2	19.4	20.1	24.4
Larceny/theft	7.3	7.4	5.3	8.0	6.3	3.1	8.0
Motor vehicle theft	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.2	7.1	7.3	7.9
Arson	1.8	1.9	0.4	2.1	1.5	0.9	1.9
Fraud	1.1	0.6	7.4	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.1
Stolen property	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.5
Other property	2.5	2.6	0.0	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.4
Drug offenses	5.6	5.4	7.7	4.2	7.4	14.3	4.1
Possession	2.9	2.6	6.9	2.7	3.5	6.3	2.3
Trafficking	2.5	2.6	0.8	1.3	3.8	8.0	1.6
Other drug	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Public-order offenses	7.2	7.0	10.1	8.8	5.4	5.0	7.5
Weapons	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.0	2.0
Other public-order	5.3	5.1	8.9	7.2	3.2	4.0	5.5
Juvenile status offenses[c]	2.2	1.6	9.3	2.7	1.6	4.2	1.8
Other offenses	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
18 years and older							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent offenses	52.3	52.2	53.0	48.2	56.0	60.3	48.7
Murder[b]	7.1	7.2	B	8.1	5.6	9.3	6.1
Negligent manslaughter	2.2	2.3	B	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.2
Kidnaping	1.4	1.0	B	2.0	0.4	2.3	1.0
Rape	5.1	5.4	B	4.4	5.8	5.4	4.9
Other sexual assault	1.6	1.8	B	2.5	0.4	0.9	2.0
Robbery	18.0	16.9	B	14.0	22.6	18.4	17.8
Assault	16.6	17.2	B	14.5	18.9	21.3	14.5
Other violent	0.3	0.4	B	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Property offenses	29.0	30.1	14.5	34.2	22.6	21.8	32.2
Burglary	17.1	17.5	B	21.4	11.5	13.3	18.8
Larceny/theft	3.5	3.8	B	4.5	2.6	2.2	4.2
Motor vehicle theft	3.3	3.5	B	3.3	3.7	2.5	3.7
Arson	1.0	1.0	B	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1
Fraud	1.4	1.3	B	1.6	0.9	1.9	1.2
Stolen property	2.3	2.5	B	2.2	2.7	1.2	2.8
Other property	0.4	0.4	B	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5
Drug offenses	11.3	10.5	23.2	8.8	14.9	11.1	11.4
Possession	5.6	5.4	B	5.2	6.1	6.1	5.5
Trafficking	5.4	4.8	B	3.7	8.1	5.0	5.6
Other drug	0.3	0.3	B	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
Public-order offenses	6.8	6.6	9.3	8.4	5.5	6.4	7.0
Weapons	2.5	2.2	B	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.3
Other public-order	4.3	4.4	B	6.1	2.4	3.7	4.7
Juvenile status offenses[c]	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
Other offenses	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2

Note: See Note, table 6.12.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[c] Includes noncriminal juvenile offenses, such as truancy, running away, and incorrigible behavior.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 6.14

Criminal history of juveniles in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By type of offender, United States, yearend 1987[a]

Criminal history	Total	Non-violent[b]	Ever violent	Current violent only	Prior violent only	Current and prior violent
	Type of offender					
Estimated number in juvenile institutions	18,077[c]	7,691	10,386	4,492	3,024	2,870
Estimated percent in juvenile institutions	100%	42.5%	57.5%	24.8%	16.7%	15.9%
Number of times ever arrested						
1	14.8	17.0	13.2	24.5	4.9	4.5
2	13.3	14.9	12.1	16.3	6.2	11.6
3 to 5	29.4	32.9	26.8	29.6	25.3	24.2
6 to 10	21.1	18.5	22.9	16.2	26.9	29.2
11 or more	21.5	16.7	24.9	13.4	36.6	30.5
Number of times ever on probation						
0	17.8	15.0	19.9	36.7	5.7	8.7
1	46.6	50.2	43.9	40.0	43.9	50.0
2	19.7	20.5	19.1	13.8	25.0	21.0
3 to 5	13.3	12.3	14.1	8.5	19.5	17.0
6 to 10	2.0	1.6	2.3	0.4	4.6	2.7
11 or more	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.5
Number of prior admissions to correctional facilities						
0	41.5	42.0	41.1	59.3	20.1	34.7
1	26.2	29.2	24.0	21.7	29.4	21.9
2	12.1	14.0	10.7	7.8	12.7	13.2
3 to 5	12.1	10.2	13.6	7.3	17.8	19.1
6 to 10	5.3	3.2	6.8	2.6	13.4	6.5
11 or more	2.8	1.5	3.7	1.3	6.6	4.5

Note: See Note, table 6.12.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Current and prior offenses were nonviolent. Prior offenses include prior terms of probation or incarceration.
[c] The number of juveniles differs from that in table 6.12 because of missing data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 4.

Table 6.15

Prior offenses of juveniles in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By most serious current offense, United States, yearend 1987

Prior offense[a]	Estimated percent of juveniles whose most serious offense was: Total	Violent	Property	Drugs	Public-order
Violent offenses	32.7%	37.7%	27.8%	35.4%	36.1%
Murder[b]	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.6
Rape	2.5	3.5	1.0	0.0	4.1
Robbery	7.7	10.7	5.5	10.8	4.2
Assault	27.9	31.5	24.9	29.3	31.6
Property offenses	69.6	57.7	82.6	57.4	70.6
Burglary	35.3	23.3	49.0	21.2	30.7
Larceny/theft	39.2	31.9	47.7	34.1	37.9
Motor vehicle theft	27.4	22.3	33.7	17.0	26.1
Arson	4.9	4.4	5.4	3.8	6.1
Fraud	5.2	3.6	6.6	6.3	5.8
Stolen property	10.8	8.2	12.4	14.1	13.2
Other property	30.5	26.2	38.2	21.3	21.1
Drug offenses	22.1	19.0	19.8	60.8	26.5
Possession	17.4	15.4	16.1	40.9	20.4
Trafficking	11.1	9.4	8.5	47.5	11.1
Public-order offenses	16.0	15.8	16.3	14.2	18.4
Juvenile status offenses[c]	38.6	33.4	42.1	27.6	49.4
No prior offenses	16.6	25.9	9.4	16.4	11.1

Note: See Note, table 6.12. Because of the small number of reported cases, prior offense categories about which respondents were not directly questioned were excluded.

[a] Includes previous terms of probation or incarceration.
[b] Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[c] Includes noncriminal juvenile offenses, such as truancy, running away, and incorrigible behavior.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 5, Table 6.

Table 6.16

Weapon use by juveniles held for violent offenses in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By type of current offense, United States, yearend 1987[a]

Weapon use	Estimated percent of juveniles with a current violent offense: All violent	Homicide[b]	Sexual assault[c]	Robbery	Assault	Other violent
Did not use a weapon	59.2%	22.3%	94.7%	56.0%	56.1%	71.9%
Used a weapon	40.9	77.8	5.3	44.0	43.9	28.1
Gun	19.7	56.9	1.5	23.7	15.4	13.0
Knife	10.1	17.8	2.6	11.2	9.9	9.5
Other[d]	11.1	3.1	1.2	9.1	18.6	5.6

Note: See Note, table 6.12.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Includes murder and all forms of manslaughter.
[c] Includes rape and other sexual assaults.
[d] Includes weapons such as axes, ice picks, scissors, clubs, baseballs bats, ropes, vehicles, and objects used for strangulation and suffocation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 6.17

Family structure and peer group involvement of youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By age, United States, yearend 1987

	Estimated percent of youth: Total	Less than 18 years old	18 years and older
Family structure			
Person(s) lived with while growing up			
Both parents	29.8%	27.8%	35.2%
Mother only	48.4	50.2	43.7
Father only	5.6	5.9	4.9
Grandparents	10.0	10.3	9.1
Other relative	2.8	2.4	3.9
Friends	0.2	0.2	0.3
Foster home	1.6	1.6	1.5
Agency or institution	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	1.4	1.3	1.4
Family member ever incarcerated[a]			
No	48.2	47.2	51.0
Yes	51.8	52.8	49.0
Mother	8.8	9.4	7.3
Father	24.4	25.9	20.4
Brother or sister	25.1	23.7	28.8
Other relative	13.1	14.4	9.5
Had group of friends who were involved with crime			
No	68.7	69.3	67.1
Yes	31.3	30.7	32.9
With others at time of current offense			
No	38.0	37.2	40.4
Yes	62.0	62.8	59.6

Note: See Note, table 6.12.

[a] Percents add to more than 100 percent because more than one family member may have been incarcerated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 3, Table 2.

Table 6.18

Alcohol consumption in the year before current offense by youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By age and frequency of consumption, United States, yearend 1987

Alcohol consumption in year before current offense	Estimated percent of youth: Total	Less than 18 years old	18 years and older
Drank some alcohol	76.6%	76.2%	77.7%
Drank regularly[a]	57.1	55.4	61.7
Got drunk at least once	66.0	65.4	67.6
Was under the influence at the time of the current offense	31.9	31.9	31.7

Note: See Note, table 6.12.

[a] One or more times per week in the year before admission.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 6, Table 9.

Table 6.19

Illegal drug use by youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By type of drug, age, and frequency of use, United States, yearend 1987[a]

	Estimated percent of youth								
	Total			Less than 18 years old			18 years and older		
Type of drug	Ever used drugs	Used regularly[b]	Under influence at time of offense	Ever used drugs	Used regularly[b]	Under influence at time of offense	Ever used drugs	Used regularly[b]	Under influence at time of offense
Any drug	82.7%	63.1%	39.4%	80.6%	59.7%	39.1%	88.2%	72.3%	40.3%
Marihuana/hashish	81.2	59.0	30.0	79.4	56.6	31.7	85.9	65.4	25.4
Cocaine	46.1	21.5	12.8	42.6	19.6	12.9	55.3	26.7	12.6
Amphetamines	36.3	15.5	6.0	37.8	15.6	6.4	32.5	15.2	4.9
LSD	28.9	11.9	6.5	26.7	11.5	7.3	34.7	13.2	4.2
Barbiturates	27.3	8.9	2.7	28.4	9.3	2.8	24.4	7.9	2.4
PCP	22.6	8.9	4.9	18.7	6.4	3.4	33.0	15.5	9.0
Quaaludes	14.6	3.0	0.7	14.9	3.1	0.9	13.7	2.7	0.3
Heroin	13.0	5.2	3.4	11.9	4.5	2.9	16.0	7.0	4.7

Note: See Note, table 6.12.

[a] Percents do not add to total using any drug because of multiple drug use.
[b] Used once a week or more for at least a month.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 6, Table 10.

Table 6.20

Illegal drug use by youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By age and history of use, United States, yearend 1987

	Estimated percent of youth		
Type of drug use	Total	Less than 18 years old	18 years and older
Ever used any drug on a regular basis[a]	63.1%	59.7%	72.3%
Ever used a major drug on a regular basis[b]	31.4	27.5	41.9
Used any drug in the month before the current offense	58.7	57.5	61.8
Used a major drug in the month before the current offense[b]	30.8	28.5	37.0
Under the influence of drugs at time of the current offense	39.4	39.1	40.3

Note: See Note, table 6.12.

[a] Used once a week or more for at least a month.
[b] Major drugs include heroin, cocaine, LSD, and PCP.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 7, Table 11.

Table 6.21

Illegal drug use by youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By age, type of drug use, and age at first use, United States, yearend 1987[a]

	Estimated percent of youth					
	Total		Less than 18 years old		18 years and older	
Onset of drug use	Any drug use	Major drug use[b]	Any drug use	Major drug use[b]	Any drug use	Major drug use[b]
Age at first use						
Less than 10 years	19.1%	4.4%	19.7%	5.1%	17.9%	3.0%
10 to 11 years	18.5	8.1	19.2	8.8	16.9	6.7
12 to 13 years	33.5	29.0	33.9	33.4	32.6	19.9
14 to 15 years	23.3	40.8	23.8	43.5	22.1	35.4
16 to 17 years	5.1	15.6	3.4	9.2	9.1	28.6
18 years and older	0.5	2.1	X	X	1.8	6.3
Median age	12 years	14 years	12 years	14 years	13 years	15 years
Age at first regular use						
Less than 10 years	10.9%	2.1%	10.9%	2.1%	11.9%	2.1%
10 to 11 years	16.7	7.2	17.8	8.3	14.1	5.4
12 to 13 years	34.9	24.3	37.4	28.9	29.5	16.5
14 to 15 years	30.3	44.9	30.4	48.9	30.1	37.8
16 to 17 years	6.7	17.7	3.8	11.8	13.1	27.9
18 years and older	0.4	3.8	X	X	1.4	10.3
Median age	13 years	14 years	13 years	14 years	13 years	15 years

Note: See Note, table 6.12. Youth who reported never using drugs were excluded.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Major drugs include heroin, cocaine, LSD, and PCP.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 7, Table 12.

Table 6.22

Drug and alcohol use at time of current offense by juveniles in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By type of current offense, United States, yearend 1987[a]

	Estimated percent of juveniles who were:				
		Under the influence of			
Current offense	Not under the influence	Either drugs or alcohol	Drugs only	Alcohol only	Both drugs and alcohol
All offenses	52.4%	47.6%	15.7%	8.9%	23.4%
Violent offenses	55.4	44.6	12.1	8.2	24.2
Murder[b]	57.5	42.5	15.2	17.3	10.0
Rape	65.8	34.2	3.6	6.2	24.5
Other sexual assault	76.7	23.3	5.9	8.1	9.3
Robbery	48.8	51.2	13.8	6.8	30.6
Assault	51.4	48.6	14.6	8.5	25.5
Property offenses	50.4	49.6	16.8	9.7	23.1
Burglary	47.1	52.9	18.8	10.4	23.6
Larceny/theft	51.2	48.8	17.4	11.3	20.2
Motor vehicle theft	55.4	44.6	13.4	8.6	22.6
Arson	65.0	35.0	14.3	1.5	19.1
Drug offenses	40.7	59.3	34.4	0.0	24.9
Possession	40.6	59.4	36.0	0.0	23.4
Trafficking	43.9	56.1	32.9	0.0	23.2
Public-order offenses	56.3	43.7	15.9	7.2	20.6
Juvenile status offenses	50.6	49.4	15.3	16.5	17.6

Note: See Note, table 6.12. Offense categories with too few cases to provide reliable estimates are not presented.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 8, Table 13.

Table 6.23

Criminal history and drug or alcohol use by youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions and by State prison inmates

By age of youth, United States

	Estimated percent of youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions (yearend 1987)		Estimated percent of inmates in State prisons (1986)
	Less than 18	18 years and older	
Current offense			
Violent	39.3%	52.3%	54.6%
Property	45.6	29.0	31.0
Drugs	5.6	11.3	8.6
Public-order	7.2	6.8	5.2
Other[a]	2.4	0.6	0.7
Prior sentences			
Probation			
Yes	82.2	81.1	66.0
No	17.8	18.9	34.0
Incarceration			
Yes	58.5	67.1	61.9
No	41.5	32.9	38.1
Criminal history			
Violent offenders			
Current and past violence	15.9	24.7	19.3
Current violence, recidivist	17.6	17.5	22.1
Prior violence, recidivist	16.8	17.9	11.1
Current violence, first-timer	7.1	11.0	13.2
Nonviolent offenders			
Recidivists	39.2	26.9	29.0
First-timers	3.3	2.0	5.3
Drug or alcohol use			
Ever used drugs	80.6	88.2	79.5
Ever used any drug regularly[b]	59.7	72.3	62.3
Ever used a major drug regularly[c]	27.5	41.9	35.0
Under the influence of drugs at the time of the current offense	39.1	40.3	35.3
Under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the current offense	47.6	53.1	53.8
Number of persons confined	18,226	6,798	450,416

Note: See Note, table 6.12. Percent of inmates in State prisons was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates, 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926, January 1988.

[a] Includes juvenile status offenses for youth in State institutions.
[b] Used once a week or more for at least a month.
[c] Major drugs include heroin, cocaine, LSD, and PCP.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 8, Table A.

Table 6.24

Number of jail inmates, average daily population, and rated capacity on June 30

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983, 1984-87 (estimated)

	Number of jail inmates					Percent change from:	
	National Jail Census	Annual Survey of Jails					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1983-87	1986-87
One-day counts							
All inmates	223,551	234,500	256,615	274,444	295,873	32%	8%
Adults	221,815	233,018	254,986	272,736	294,092	33	8
Male	206,163	216,275	235,909	251,235	270,172	31	8
Female	15,652	16,743	19,077	21,501	23,920	53	11
Juveniles[a]	1,736	1,482	1,629	1,708	1,781	3	4
Average daily population							
All inmates	227,541	230,641	265,010	265,517	290,300	28	9
Adults	225,781	228,944	263,543	264,113	288,725	28	9
Male	210,451	212,749	244,711	243,143	264,929	26	9
Female	15,330	16,195	18,832	20,970	23,796	55	13
Juveniles[a]	1,760	1,697	1,467	1,404	1,575	-11	12
Rated capacity of jails	261,556	261,432	272,830	285,726	301,198	15	5
Percent of rated capacity occupied	85%	90%	94%	96%	98%	15	2

Note: Data for 1983 are from the National Jail Census, taken every 5 years and conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Questionnaires were mailed to all (N=3,358) locally administered jails in the Nation in January 1983. Through the use of various follow-up procedures a response rate of 99 percent was achieved.

Data for 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987 are from the Annual Survey of Jails that is taken during noncensus years. The survey is based on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and a stratified random sample of jurisdictions with an average daily population of less than 100 inmates. For 1984, 1,164 jails representing 893 jurisdictions were surveyed; in 1985, 1,142 jails in 874 jurisdictions were represented in the survey; in 1986, 1,137 jails in 868 jurisdictions were included; and in 1987, 1,135 jails in 866 jurisdictions were included. Data for these survey years are estimates and therefore subject to sampling error.

A local jail is defined as a facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered by local officials. Specifically, excluded from the count were temporary lockups that house persons for less than 48 hours, Federal or State administered facilities, and privately operated facilities. (Source, *1987*, p. 5.) Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont have combined jail-prison systems and therefore were excluded from the survey in 1984-87. Alaska was also excluded as a combined system in 1987.

[a] Juveniles are persons of an age specified by State statute (usually under 18) initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. Because fewer than 1 percent of the jail population were juveniles, caution must be used in interpreting any changes over time.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates, 1985*, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 1 and p. 7, Table 5; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1988), p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.25

Admissions to and releases from local jails on June 30

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-87

	June 30, 1983	June 30, 1984	June 30, 1985	June 30, 1986	June 30, 1987
Total admissions	8,084,344	7,838,521	8,364,533	8,354,032	8,627,200
Adults	7,978,978	7,742,941	8,252,427	8,261,176	8,529,983
Males	7,270,663	7,007,292	7,430,148	7,410,057	7,670,765
Females	708,315	735,649	822,279	851,119	859,218
Juveniles[a]	105,366	95,580	112,106	92,856	97,217
Males	86,850	79,617	94,579	72,046	74,970
Females	18,516	15,963	17,527	20,810	22,247
Total releases	7,941,236	7,716,067	8,279,054	8,284,676	8,408,914
Adults	7,837,156	7,622,366	8,169,461	8,193,124	8,314,491
Males	7,145,818	6,904,343	7,359,076	7,342,940	7,469,188
Females	691,338	718,023	810,385	850,184	845,303
Juveniles[a]	104,080	93,701	109,593	91,552	94,423
Males	85,564	77,564	92,235	70,442	72,567
Females	18,516	16,137	17,358	21,110	21,856

Note: See Note, table 6.24.

[a] Juveniles are persons of an age specified by State statute (usually under 18) initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jail Inmates 1985, Bulletin NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 6, Table 4; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jail Inmates 1987, Bulletin NCJ-114319 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1988), p. 3, Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.26

Jail inmates on June 30

By sex, race, and ethnicity, United States, 1984-87 (estimated)

	Percent of jail inmates on June 30[a]			
	1984	1985	1986	1987
Sex[b]				
Male	93%	92%	92%	92%
Female	7	8	8	8
Race[b]				
White	59	59	58	57
Male	55	55	54	53
Female	4	4	4	4
Black	40	40	41	42
Male	37	37	37	38
Female	3	3	3	4
Other[c]	1	1	1	1
Male	1	1	1	1
Female	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Ethnicity[b]				
Hispanic	13	14	14	14
Male	12	13	13	13
Female	1	1	1	1
Non-Hispanic	87	86	86	86
Male	81	80	80	79
Female	6	7	7	7

Note: See Note, table 6.24.

[a] Percents may not add to total because of rounding.
[b] Sex was reported for all inmates for all 4 years. Race and ethnicity were reported for 88 percent of the inmates in 1984, 80 percent in 1985, 97 percent in 1986, and 93 percent in 1987.
[c] Native Americans, Aleuts, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.
[d] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jail Inmates, 1985, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 6, Table 3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice, Statistics, Jail Inmates 1987, Bulletin NCJ-114319 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1988), p. 2, Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.27

Conviction status of adult jail inmates on June 30

By sex, United States, 1983, 1984-87 (estimated)

	Number of jail inmates				
	National Jail Census	Annual Survey of Jails			
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total number of adults with known conviction status	221,644	229,822	250,468	269,179	289,495
Convicted	107,660	113,491	123,409	127,067	139,394
Male	100,557	105,529	114,131	117,100	128,818
Female	7,103	7,962	9,278	9,967	10,576
Unconvicted	113,984	116,331	127,059	142,112	150,101
Male	105,459	107,901	117,560	130,806	137,213
Female	8,525	8,430	9,499	11,306	12,888

Note: See Note, table 6.24.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jail Inmates, 1985, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jail Inmates 1987, Bulletin NCJ-114319 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1988), p. 2, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.28

Suicides in local jails

By State, 1979, 1985, and 1986

State	1979	1985	1986
Total	419	453	401
Alabama	8	6	9
Alaska	1	5	1
Arizona	0	7	5
Arkansas	6	3	9
California	43	37	32
Colorado	4	2	10
Connecticut	5	2	5
Delaware	2	1	1
District of Columbia	5	3	1
Florida	21	20	15
Georgia	12	14	10
Hawaii	5	1	1
Idaho	1	3	3
Illinois	15	26	25
Indiana	11	12	8
Iowa	1	3	1
Kansas	1	2	8
Kentucky	5	11	3
Louisiana	10	4	8
Maine	0	1	1
Maryland	6	3	11
Massachusetts	16	15	9
Michigan	22	24	9
Minnesota	5	5	4
Mississippi	3	4	3
Missouri	9	10	4
Montana	6	7	3
Nebraska	3	1	2
Nevada	1	3	1
New Hampshire	5	3	2
New Jersey	10	13	14
New Mexico	4	4	1
New York	27	31	25
North Carolina	8	15	7
North Dakota	2	0	1
Ohio	22	20	19
Oklahoma	8	16	10
Oregon	6	11	5
Pennsylvania	16	15	18
Rhode Island	2	0	0
South Carolina	8	6	6
South Dakota	4	3	4
Tennessee	4	6	10
Texas	25	48	46
Utah	2	5	1
Vermont	1	0	0
Virginia	15	10	18
Washington	8	4	4
West Virginia	5	2	2
Wisconsin	6	4	4
Wyoming	4	2	2

Note: This information is from the National Study of Jail Suicides conducted by the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives. Data were collected through a survey mailed to 16,483 jails nationwide. Only those jails that experienced a suicide during 1986 were asked to respond to the survey. Information was supplemented and verified through surveys mailed to 517 State and county medical examiners, 60 State jail inspection offices, local jail liaison agencies, 50 State attorney generals offices, and 70 State police offices. The number of jail suicides was also verified through newspaper clippings.

This survey is the second in a series of jail suicide studies sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, and is a followup to the first study, which was completed in October 1981.

A local jail was defined as "any facility operated by a local jurisdiction (e.g., county, municipality, etc.), whose purpose was the confinement of inmates apprehended by law enforcement personnel." This includes "temporary holding and pre-trial detention facilities, lockups, 'drunk tanks', etc., which normally detain persons for less than 48 hours, and facilities which normally detain persons or house committed/sentenced offenders for more than 48 hours." State police lockups were included as well as local jails operated by State correctional agencies. (Source, p. 90.)

Source: Lindsay M. Hayes and Joseph R. Rowan, National Study of Jail Suicides: Seven Years Later (Alexandria, VA: National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 1988), p. 11, Appendix A. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.29

Estimated percent distribution of inmate suicides in local jails

By selected characteristics, United States, 1979 and 1986

Selected characteristics	1979	1986
Age		
17 years and under	4.5%	3.6%
18 to 22 years	28.7	16.2
23 to 27 years	25.4	26.5
28 to 32 years	16.4	21.0
33 to 37 years	10.4	15.0
38 to 42 years	6.9	8.7
43 to 47 years	2.7	3.3
48 to 53 years	2.7	3.3
54 years and older	2.4	2.4
Race		
White	67.3	71.6
Black	21.6	15.7
Other[a]	11.1	12.7
Sex		
Male	96.5	94.4
Female	3.5	5.6
Marital status		
Single	53.5	51.6
Married	28.5	27.6
Separated	5.9	4.2
Divorced	9.4	12.7
Widowed	1.0	1.4
Common-law	1.7	2.5
Offense[b]		
Alcohol/drug related[c]	30.3	26.8
Serious property[d]	22.2	19.9
Violent/personal[e]	26.4	24.7
Minor other[f]	21.1	28.6

Selected characteristics	1979	1986
Jail status		
Detained	91.4%	88.7%
Sentenced	8.6	11.3
Prior charges		
None	48.3	21.8
One or more	51.7	78.2
Intoxication[g]		
Alcohol only	38.5	43.8
Drugs only	9.4	6.8
Both alcohol and drugs	11.3	9.7
Neither	40.8	39.7
Length of incarceration		
0 to 3 hours	27.0	28.5
4 to 6 hours	9.0	9.3
7 to 9 hours	3.7	4.5
10 to 12 hours	4.3	2.1
13 to 18 hours	2.8	1.8
19 to 24 hours	4.3	5.2
25 to 48 hours	6.5	6.6
2 to 14 days	13.7	15.0
15 to 30 days	8.4	7.8
1 to 4 months	12.7	11.7
5 to 7 months	4.9	5.7
8 to 12 months	1.6	1.5
More than 1 year	0.9	0.3

Note: See Note, table 6.28. A second survey was mailed to all jails in both 1979 and 1986 that experienced at least one suicide, in order to gather descriptive information on the suicide victim and incident. This second survey yielded data on 344 of the 419 suicides occurring in 1979, for a response rate of 82 percent. In the 1986 survey, information was gathered for 339 out of 401 suicides for an 85 percent response rate.

[a] For 1979, "other" includes Spanish/Mexican, American Indian, and unspecified. For 1986, "other" includes Spanish heritage, Chicano, Mexican American, and American Indian.

[b] Most serious charge at the time of incarceration.

[c] Offenses included in this category are public intoxication, driving while intoxicated, disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, possession of a controlled dangerous substance, distribution of a controlled dangerous substance, and narcotics (unspecified).

[d] Offenses included in this category are burglary, grand larceny, auto theft, robbery (other), receiving stolen property, arson, breaking and entering, entering without breaking, vandalism, and carrying a concealed weapon and/or firearms.

[e] Offenses included in this category are murder, negligent manslaughter, armed robbery, rape, indecent assault, assault, battery, aggravated assault, and kidnapping.

[f] Offenses included in this category are shoplifting, petit larceny, prostitution, sex offenses (other), trespassing, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, traffic offenses (other), violation of probation, contempt of court, vagrancy, indecent exposure, status offenses, escape, forgery, embezzlement, and other.

[g] At the time of incarceration.

Source: Lindsay M. Hayes and Joseph R. Rowan, National Study of Jail Suicides: Seven Years Later (Alexandria, VA: National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 1988), pp. 21-36, Appendix A. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.30

Prisoners housed in jails due to overcrowded State facilities

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1986 and 1987

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners housed in jails: Total 1986	Total 1987	Male 1986	Male 1987	Female 1986	Female 1987	Prisoners in jails as a percent of all prisoners 1987
United States, total	12,032	12,361	11,423	11,778	609	583	2.1%
Northeast	2,390	2,458	2,306	2,355	84	103	2.7
Maine	36	23	34	23	2	0	1.7
Massachusetts[a]	102	142	102	142	0	0	2.2
New Jersey[a]	2,244	2,283	2,162	2,180	82	103	14.3
Vermont	8	10	8	10	0	0	1.3
Midwest	48	0	0	0	48	0	0.0
Illinois	48	0	0	0	48	0	0.0
South	9,105	9,413	8,632	8,937	473	476	4.2
Alabama	514	763	487	732	27	31	5.9
Arkansas[a]	458	50	458	50	0	0	0.9
Kentucky[a]	886	965	831	898	55	67	15.0
Louisiana	3,169	3,784	2,932	3,504	237	280	24.6
Mississippi	1,169	925	1,106	892	63	33	13.4
South Carolina	451	468	448	464	3	4	3.7
Tennessee[a]	1,201	1,610	1,201	1,610	NA	NA	17.4
Virginia	1,257	848	1,169	787	88	61	6.4
West	489	490	485	486	4	4	0.4
Colorado[a]	343	208	343	208	0	0	4.1
Idaho[a]	0	130	0	130	0	0	8.3
Utah	84	106	80	102	4	4	5.7
Washington	62	46	62	46	0	0	0.8

Note: Unlisted jurisdictions either had combined jail-prison systems or did not report prisoners held in local jails. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 13.

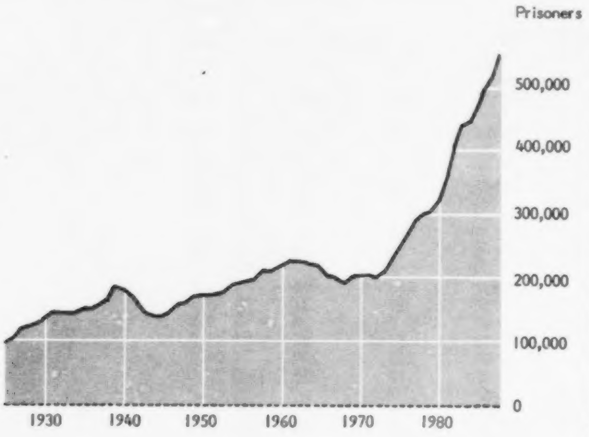
[a] Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Tennessee did not include the inmates in jails in their jurisdiction counts; however, the percent of jurisdiction population was calculated for all persons serving sentences to prison, whether in prison or in jail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 5.5.

Figure 6.1

Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-87



Note: Prison population data were compiled by a yearend census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. Data for 1925 through 1939 include sentenced prisoners in State and Federal prisons and reformatories whether committed for felonies or misdemeanors. Data for 1940 through 1970 include all adult felons serving sentences in State and Federal institutions. Since 1971, the census has included all adults or youthful offenders sentenced to a State or Federal correctional institution with maximum sentences of over 1 year.

Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in a 1978 report (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1980)), "in custody" refers to the direct physical control and responsibility for the body of a confined person. "Under jurisdiction" is defined as follows: A State or Federal prison system has jurisdiction over a person if it retains the legal power to incarcerate the person in one of its own prisons. Jurisdiction is not determined by the inmate's physical location; jurisdiction is determined by the legal authority holding the inmate. Examples of prisoners under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not in its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates on work release, furlough, or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa.

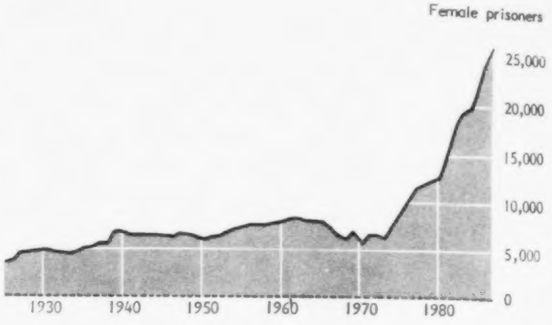
For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanution of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners 1925-81, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; Prisoners in 1983, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 3; and Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985, NCJ-103957, Table 5.1; 1986, NCJ-111611, Table 5.1; 1987, NCJ-118762, Table 5.1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.2

Sentenced female prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-87



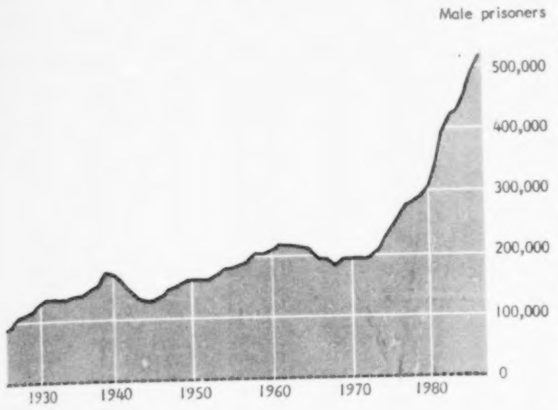
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners 1925-81, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; Prisoners in 1983, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; and Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985, NCJ-103957, Table 5.3; 1986, NCJ-111611, Table 5.3; 1987, NCJ-118762, Table 5.3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.3

Sentenced male prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-87



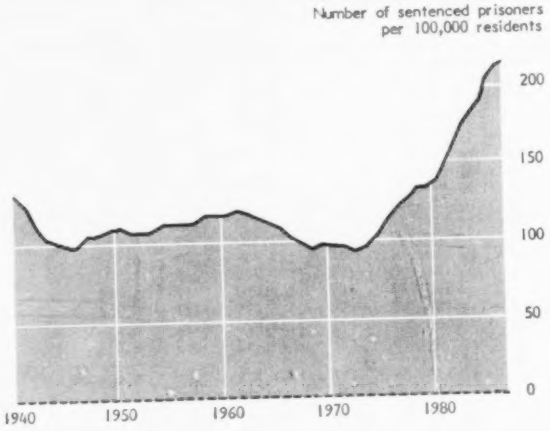
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners 1925-81, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; Prisoners in 1983, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; and Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985, NCJ-103957, Table 5.2; 1986, NCJ-111611, Table 5.2; 1987, NCJ-118762, Table 5.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.4

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1940-87



Note: See Note, figure 6.1. The rates for the period before 1980 are based on the civilian population. The civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States. Since 1980, the rates are based on the unpublished estimates of total resident population provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981, NCJ-86485 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), p. 3; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 1983, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; and Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985, NCJ-103957, Table 5.4; 1986, NCJ-111611, Table 5.4; 1987, NCJ-118762, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.31

Number and rate (per 100,000 resident population of each sex) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

By sex, United States, 1925-87

(Rate per 100,000 resident population of each sex)

			Males		Females	
Year	Total	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1925	91,669	79	88,231	149	3,438	6
1926	97,991	83	94,287	157	3,704	6
1927	109,983	91	104,983	173	4,363	7
1928	116,390	96	111,836	182	4,554	8
1929	120,496	98	115,876	187	4,620	8
1930	129,453	104	124,785	200	4,668	8
1931	137,082	110	132,638	211	4,444	7
1932	137,997	110	133,573	211	4,424	7
1933	136,810	109	132,520	209	4,290	7
1934	138,316	109	133,769	209	4,547	7
1935	144,180	113	139,278	217	4,902	8
1936	145,038	113	139,990	217	5,048	8
1937	152,741	118	147,375	227	5,366	8
1938	160,285	123	154,826	236	5,459	8
1939	179,818	137	173,143	263	6,675	10
1940	173,706	131	167,345	252	6,361	10
1941	165,439	124	159,228	239	6,211	9
1942	150,384	112	144,167	217	6,217	9
1943	137,220	103	131,054	202	6,166	9
1944	132,456	100	126,350	200	6,106	9
1945	133,649	98	127,609	193	6,040	9
1946	140,079	99	134,075	191	6,004	8
1947	151,304	105	144,961	202	6,343	9
1948	155,977	106	149,739	205	6,238	8
1949	163,749	109	157,663	211	6,086	8
1950	166,123	109	160,309	211	5,814	8
1951	165,680	107	159,610	208	6,070	8
1952	168,233	107	161,994	208	6,239	8
1953	173,579	108	166,909	211	6,670	8
1954	182,901	112	175,907	218	6,994	8
1955	185,780	112	178,655	217	7,125	8
1956	189,565	112	182,190	218	7,375	9
1957	195,414	113	188,113	221	7,301	8
1958	205,643	117	198,208	229	7,435	8
1959	208,105	117	200,469	228	7,636	8
1960	212,953	117	205,265	230	7,688	8
1961	220,149	119	212,268	234	7,881	8
1962	218,830	117	210,823	229	8,007	8
1963	217,283	114	209,538	225	7,745	8
1964	214,336	111	206,632	219	7,704	8
1965	210,895	108	203,327	213	7,568	8
1966	199,654	102	192,703	201	6,951	7
1967	194,896	98	188,661	195	6,235	6
1968	187,914	94	182,102	187	5,812	6
1969	196,007	97	189,413	192	6,594	6
1970	196,429	96	190,794	191	5,635	5
1971	198,061	95	191,732	189	6,329	6
1972	196,092	93	189,823	185	6,269	6
1973	204,211	96	197,523	191	6,004	6
1974	218,466	102	211,077	202	7,389	7
1975	240,593	111	231,918	220	8,675	8
1976	262,833	120	252,794	238	10,039	9
1977	278,141	126	267,097	249	11,044	10
1977	285,456	129	274,244	255	11,212	10
1978	294,396	132	282,813	261	11,583	10
1979	301,470	133	289,465	264	12,005	10
1980	315,974	138	303,643	274	12,331	11
1981	353,167	153	338,940	302	14,227	12
1982	394,374	170	378,045	336	16,329	14
1983	419,820	179	402,391	352	17,429	14
1984	443,398	188	424,193	NA	19,205	NA
1985	480,568	200	458,972	NA	21,296	NA
1986	522,084	216	497,540	NA	24,544	NA
1987	556,748	228	530,162	NA	26,586	NA

Note: See Notes, figures 6.1 and 6.4. Both custody and jurisdiction figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year to year comparison. Data for 1984-86 have been revised from previous presentations. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners 1925-81, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; Prisoners in 1983, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; Prisoners in 1985, Bulletin NCJ-101384, p. 2; Prisoners in 1986, Bulletin NCJ-104864, p. 3, Table 5; and Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985, NCJ-103957, Tables 5.1-5.4; 1986, NCJ-111611, Tables 5.1-5.4; 1987, NCJ-118762, Tables 5.1-5.4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.32

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1971-87

Region and jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 resident population																
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
United States, total	96.4	94.6	97.8	103.6	113	123	129	135	136	139	153	170	179	188	200	216	228
Federal institutions, total[a]	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.6	11	13	13	12	10	9	10	10	11	12	14	15	16
State institutions, total	86.2	84.1	86.8	93.0	102	111	116	123	126	130	144	160	167	176	187	201	211
Northeast	56.4	56.8	60.4	63.4	70	73	77	82	84	87	103	115	127	136	145	157	169
Connecticut[b]	63.3	59.3	54.2	47.6	59	62	53	70	69	68	95	114	114	119	127	135	144
Maine	45.1	46.3	43.8	50.4	60	57	61	53	58	61	71	69	75	72	83	106	106
Massachusetts[c]	38.3	32.1	34.3	38.4	42	46	48	49	50	56	65	77	79	84	88	92	102
New Hampshire[b]	28.0	30.8	34.8	27.1	31	30	26	32	35	35	42	47	50	57	68	76	81
New Jersey	72.5	72.4	73.5	71.6	77	78	78	74	76	76	92	107	136	138	149	157	177
New York	65.0	64.0	71.4	78.5	89	98	108	114	120	123	145	158	172	187	195	216	229
Pennsylvania	44.7	52.6	55.0	56.9	60	56	56	65	67	68	78	88	98	109	119	128	136
Rhode Island[a,b]	40.5	36.1	43.2	48.7	41	53	56	56	63	65	72	82	92	92	99	103	100
Vermont[b]	46.5	30.0	40.3	51.5	51	64	57	76	62	67	76	84	72	74	82	81	91
Midwest	72.9	65.6	62.8	69.0	84	95	108	104	105	109	121	130	135	144	161	173	184
Illinois[a,c]	52.4	50.4	50.3	55.9	73	87	95	96	95	94	113	119	135	149	161	168	171
Indiana[c]	82.9	72.8	63.4	57.5	73	79	80	82	98	114	138	152	164	165	175	181	192
Iowa[c]	53.6	45.5	49.0	51.6	63	66	70	70	72	86	88	93	92	97	98	98	101
Kansas	90.5	73.5	60.6	63.5	76	91	97	98	95	106	116	129	152	173	192	217	233
Michigan[c]	106.4	93.9	86.8	94.6	119	137	151	162	163	163	165	162	159	161	196	227	259
Minnesota	40.2	34.5	36.0	35.1	42	41	44	49	51	49	49	50	52	52	56	58	60
Missouri	76.8	74.7	79.4	88.0	92	105	111	116	113	112	131	147	162	175	194	203	218
Nebraska	69.1	62.8	66.0	67.9	80	93	83	80	71	89	104	99	91	95	108	116	123
North Dakota	21.3	28.8	24.9	20.7	27	26	30	21	19	28	33	47	51	54	55	53	57
Ohio[a]	84.7	77.2	71.9	86.9	107	117	120	122	125	125	139	160	155	174	194	209	219
South Dakota	57.8	51.0	34.9	37.0	49	70	76	74	77	88	97	109	115	127	146	160	160
Wisconsin	55.4	44.9	47.2	56.4	65	71	72	73	73	85	93	96	102	105	113	119	126
South	123.9	124.5	128.3	135.0	150	161	169	181	196	188	201	224	225	231	236	248	255
Alabama	110.0	103.5	104.5	110.3	121	83	94	144	141	149	183	215	243	256	267	283	307
Arkansas[a]	83.9	80.4	82.2	99.6	102	115	111	115	132	128	143	166	179	188	195	198	227
Delaware[a,b]	33.2	49.3	57.1	76.1	100	118	120	173	181	183	208	250	273	263	281	311	326
District of Columbia[a,b,c]	349.2	340.8	324.2	289.2	326	334	330	383	433	426	467	531	558	649	738	753	905
Florida[c]	135.8	139.3	132.5	137.9	183	211	221	239	220	208	224	261	235	242	247	272	265
Georgia[c]	146.1	174.3	173.3	191.4	204	225	224	216	224	219	220	247	259	254	251	265	282
Kentucky	94.1	89.5	89.4	91.7	100	107	106	97	105	99	114	110	127	128	133	142	147
Louisiana	113.0	92.2	108.3	127.7	126	120	152	184	190	211	216	251	290	310	308	316	346
Maryland	124.9	139.3	144.0	155.0	169	192	198	193	187	183	218	244	277	285	279	280	282
Mississippi	82.7	83.1	75.5	91.8	103	91	67	110	141	132	177	210	211	229	237	249	256
North Carolina[c]	153.0	159.9	183.9	207.2	210	214	234	223	240	244	248	255	233	246	254	257	250
Oklahoma[a]	144.2	139.7	120.4	108.5	114	133	129	146	147	151	169	201	212	236	250	288	296
South Carolina	118.4	121.2	130.1	158.4	198	230	239	243	237	238	251	270	276	284	294	324	344
Tennessee	86.1	81.9	84.2	90.9	109	114	127	134	151	153	171	173	187	154	149	157	156
Texas[c]	140.9	136.0	146.6	140.6	154	167	176	189	196	210	210	237	221	226	226	228	231
Virginia	108.9	106.3	107.9	105.1	110	126	142	157	158	161	165	177	177	185	204	215	217
West Virginia[c]	59.6	59.1	60.8	57.3	65	71	67	63	66	64	80	77	83	82	89	77	77
West	81.9	78.6	8.6	93.9	84	91	92	99	101	105	119	139	152	166	176	197	214
Alaska[b]	65.6	61.0	56.3	57.1	56	63	75	127	133	143	170	194	219	252	288	306	339
Arizona[c]	74.3	76.9	81.0	97.0	118	125	129	146	139	160	184	209	223	247	256	268	307
California[c]	87.4	83.9	96.7	105.6	81	85	80	88	93	98	114	135	150	162	181	212	231
Colorado[a]	85.9	81.3	77.5	79.4	80	87	89	93	90	96	92	108	109	104	103	115	145
Hawaii[b]	33.7	38.8	37.3	38.6	42	39	44	57	58	65	77	88	103	124	134	142	141
Idaho	48.9	49.6	54.6	65.5	71	82	87	91	92	87	99	107	121	127	133	144	144
Montana	35.4	39.5	43.5	45.6	50	73	81	87	96	94	104	114	104	121	136	135	147
Nevada	124.0	121.2	134.9	130.3	136	156	187	204	224	230	245	301	354	380	397	447	432
New Mexico	61.3	55.7	66.4	80.7	86	105	126	123	112	106	100	126	142	133	144	154	174
Oregon	93.5	84.4	74.7	88.3	108	122	122	117	122	120	124	146	157	170	165	176	200
Utah	53.3	51.2	44.7	46.1	54	60	64	69	68	64	73	77	77	84	98	108	110
Washington	82.4	77.1	77.1	86.2	96	109	118	122	113	106	125	148	155	156	156	147	134
Wyoming[c]	77.5	75.7	76.6	73.9	80	87	98	102	95	113	117	135	138	143	148	168	190

Note: See Notes, figures 6.1 and 6.4. Sentenced prisoners are defined as those serving sentences of more than 1 year. The data for the years 1971-77 represent sentenced prisoners in the custody of State and Federal institutions. The data for 1978-87 represent sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities. Population estimates are provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data for 1985 and 1986 have been revised from previous presentations. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 13.

[a] Counts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdictions in Appendix 13.
[b] Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.
[c] All data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-2, pp. 20, 21; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-3, pp. 16, 17; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4, p. 18; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5, p. 13 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6, p. 16; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7, NCJ-73719, p. 14; National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520, p. 16; NCJ-86485, p. 16 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 1982, Bulletin NCJ-87933, p. 2; Prisoners in 1983, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; Prisoners in 1984, Bulletin NCJ-97118, p. 2; and Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985, NCJ-103957, Table 5.4; 1986, NCJ-111611, Table 5.4; 1987, NCJ-118762, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.33

Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions

By region and jurisdiction, 1987

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1986	Admissions						
		Total	New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Return of escapees and persons absent without leave	Return from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, total	544,972	339,762	241,887	82,959	9,186	673	4,348	709
Federal institutions, total[a]	44,408	19,863	16,260	2,435	439	14	715	NA
State institutions, total	500,564	319,899	225,627	80,524	8,747	659	3,633	709
Northeast	82,364	43,080	30,968	9,139	863	126	1,946	38
Connecticut[b]	6,905	3,183	2,749	306	124	3	1	0
Maine	1,316	704	583	94	11	7	9	0
Massachusetts[c,d]	5,636	4,013	2,125	953	229	NA	706	0
New Hampshire[b]	782	435	307	120	8	NA	0	0
New Jersey	12,020	7,187	5,102	1,985	71	29	NA	0
New York	38,449	20,255	15,652	3,392	271	56	846	38
Pennsylvania	15,201	6,381	3,801	2,117	68	22	373	0
Rhode Island[a,b]	1,358	467	259	142	46	9	11	0
Vermont[b]	697	455	390	30	35	NA	NA	NA
Midwest	103,011	55,347	41,742	11,455	1,428	348	303	71
Illinois[c]	19,456	11,502	8,079	3,286	115	22	NA	NA
Indiana[c]	10,175	4,825	4,553	189	83	NA	0	0
Iowa[c]	2,777	2,516	1,476	742	157	15	56	70
Kansas	5,345	2,557	1,581	903	35	NA	38	0
Michigan[c]	20,742	9,210	6,464	1,779	594	280	93	0
Minnesota	2,462	1,812	1 398	399	15	0	0	0
Missouri	10,309	6,112	4,424	1,284	388	14	2	0
Nebraska	2,044	835	678	128	16	1	11	1
North Dakota	421	313	272	40	0	1	0	0
Ohio[a]	22,463	12,120	10,090	1,898	14	15	103	0
South Dakota	1,081	677	550	116	11	0	0	0
Wisconsin	5,736	2,868	2,177	691	NA	NA	NA	0
South	214,291	137,006	108,081	23,291	3,842	119	1,146	527
Alabama	11,710	4,843	3,824	570	251	106	49	43
Arkansas[a]	4,701	3,168	2,360	792	11	NA	5	0
Delaware[a,b]	2,833	1,034	737	24	131	0	0	142
District of Columbia[a,b,c]	6,618	4,096	1,978	857	440	NA	821	0
Florida[c]	32,237	27,590	25,415	906	1,140	NA	129	NA
Georgia[c]	16,922	12,765	10,198	2,369	176	NA	20	2
Kentucky[d]	5,288	2,900	2,198	624	60	NA	2	16
Louisiana[d]	14,300	6,032	5,276	716	39	0	1	0
Maryland[d]	13,326	4,929	4,371	430	102	NA	26	0
Mississippi	6,747	3,017	2,335	494	70	NA	11	107
North Carolina[c]	17,698	10,692	9,406	774	467	0	7	38
Oklahoma[a]	9,708	5,569	5,085	108	361	1	5	9
South Carolina	11,676	5,742	4,269	1,252	209	12	NA	0
Tennessee	7,591	2,833	1,920	794	119	0	0	0
Texas[c]	38,534	34,502	22,550	11,649	133	NA	0	170
Virginia	12,930	6,495	5,477	869	79	X	70	0
West Virginia[c]	1,472	799	682	63	54	NA	0	0
West	100,898	84,466	44,836	36,639	2,614	66	238	73
Alaska[b]	2,460	1,061	868	84	9	0	100	0
Arizona[c]	9,434	5,534	4,298	1,068	127	0	37	4
California[c]	59,484	59,698	27,345	31,583	689	46	NA	35
Colorado[d]	3,804	3,355	2,382	771	195	2	5	0
Hawaii[b,d]	2,180	464	428	36	NA	0	0	0
Idaho	1,448	931	671	214	12	3	21	10
Montana	1,111	620	489	94	26	1	10	0
Nevada	4,551	1,996	1,657	306	33	0	0	0
New Mexico	2,416	1,679	1,197	395	57	1	29	0
Oregon	4,770	4,956	2,546	1,363	1,012	0	28	7
Utah	1,776	925	523	361	39	2	0	0
Washington	6,603	2,903	2,124	351	403	8	0	17
Wyoming[c]	861	344	308	13	12	3	8	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All figures on admissions and releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. The data represent the number of transactions and not the number of individual prisoners who were involved in such movements. Because of different counting procedures among the States, a "0" entry in any category can mean that: (1) the State uses this category of admission or release but had no inmates in the category during 1987; (2) the State uses this category but cannot report the number of inmates in the category; or (3) the State does not use this category. "Unconditional releases" include expiration of sentence, commutation of sentence, and other such unqualified discharges. "Conditional releases" are those involving some form of supervision over the offender upon return to the community and include parole, probation, supervised mandatory release (early release because of good behavior), and other forms of conditional discharge. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 13.

[a] Counts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 13.

[b] Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

[c] All data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

[d] Numbers for admission categories are estimated.

Releases								
Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Escapes and absent without leave	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Deaths	Other releases	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1987
305,098	232,871	53,253	10,549	772	4,248	1,520	1,885	556,748
16,871	11,358	4,260	606	63	142	111	331	39,523
288,227	221,513	48,993	9,943	709	4,106	1,409	1,554	517,225
36,917	28,308	4,932	932	392	1,887	384	82	84,989
2,872	1,098	1,484	118	110	51	11	0	4,637
679	418	224	9	11	10	7	0	1,267
3,437	1,570	1,076	215	NA	561	15	0	5,972
350	192	139	9	9	0	1	0	867
5,545	4,681	657	68	68	0	71	0	13,662
17,862	15,563	648	353	142	897	230	29	40,842
5,300	4,144	590	77	38	351	47	53	16,246
483	387	19	44	14	17	2	0	991
389	255	95	39	0	NA	0	0	505
48,050	37,476	7,835	1,782	123	486	203	145	109,896
11,108	9,467	1,331	125	40	NA	38	107	19,850
4,154	3,981	40	119	NA	0	14	0	10,634
2,442	2,143	176	5	14	102	2	0	2,851
2,121	1,963	36	34	15	59	14	0	5,781
6,073	4,471	388	1,077	NA	88	49	0	23,879
1,728	1,580	104	34	0	0	10	0	2,546
5,275	4,428	455	346	18	7	21	0	11,146
826	499	264	11	8	32	6	6	1,963
294	209	82	X	2	0	1	0	380
10,930	5,991	4,661	17	26	197	38	0	23,653
594	400	177	14	0	1	2	0	1,133
2,505	2,344	121	X	NA	0	8	32	6,080
129,195	90,220	31,559	4,196	105	1,453	595	1,067	214,790
3,745	2,068	1,337	221	39	44	36	0	12,602
2,428	2,004	393	16	NA	1	14	0	5,441
874	519	161	143	0	0	3	48	2,116
3,269	1,008	769	611	NA	844	37	0	5,614
27,458	10,261	15,580	1,356	NA	73	78	110	32,360
10,891	6,786	3,391	191	NA	329	58	136	17,724
2,717	1,858	721	73	NA	8	7	50	5,471
4,957	3,789	1,060	27	9	10	58	4	15,375
4,576	3,975	445	105	NA	31	20	0	12,912
2,859	1,997	710	77	NA	40	20	15	6.719
10,947	9,062	1,406	451	0	3	25	0	16,118
5,638	1,645	3,552	380	1	15	34	11	9,639
4,902	3,609	1,075	172	22	0	24	0	11,862
2,800	2,431	188	111	25	0	24	21	7,624
34,215	33,213	177	154	NA	0	68	603	38,821
6,109	5,446	456	41	7	53	85	21	12,931
810	549	138	67	2	2	4	48	1,461
74,065	65,509	4,667	3,033	89	280	227	260	107,550
960	672	215	9	5	59	X	0	1,767
4,014	3,066	672	184	2	35	27	28	10,558
52,611	50,485	851	760	32	142	133	208	64,812
2,351	1,875	214	238	13	4	7	0	4,808
449	399	29	X	2	16	3	0	1,536
944	772	150	9	4	0	3	6	1,435
544	420	91	27	0	5	1	0	1,187
2,113	1,161	887	43	11	0	11	0	4,434
1,359	1,078	225	38	5	4	9	0	2,626
4,244	2,905	57	1,264	0	5	13	0	5,482
812	660	99	47	1	0	5	0	1,858
3,375	1,847	1,098	404	13	0	13	0	6,131
289	169	79	10	1	10	2	18	916

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statisitcs, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 5.10.

Table 6.34

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1986 and 1987

Region and jurisdiction	Total 1986	Total 1987	Total Percent change	Sentenced to more than a year 1986	Sentenced to more than a year 1987	Sentenced to more than a year Percent change
United States, total	544,972	581,020	6.6%	522,084	556,748	6.6%
Federal institutions, total[a]	44,408	48,300	8.8	36,531	39,523	8.2
State institutions, total	500,564	532,720	6.4	485,553	517,225	6.5
Northeast	82,364	88,932	8.0	78,826	84,989	7.8
Connecticut[b]	6,905	7,511	8.8	4,326	4,637	7.2
Maine	1,316	1,328	0.9	1,242	1,267	2.0
Massachusetts[c]	5,636	6,268	11.2	5,396	5,972	10.7
New Hampshire[b]	782	867	10.9	782	867	10.9
New Jersey	12,020	13,662	13.7	12,020	13,662	13.7
New York	38,449	40,842	6.2	38,449	40,842	6.2
Pennsylvania	15,201	16,267	7.0	15,165	16,246	7.1
Rhode Island[a,b]	1,358	1,428	5.2	1,007	991	-1.6
Vermont[b]	697	759	8.9	439	505	15.0
Midwest	103,011	110,279	7.1	102,599	109,896	7.1
Illinois[a,c]	19,456	19,850	2.0	19,456	19,850	2.0
Indiana[c]	10,175	10,827	6.4	9,963	10,634	6.7
Iowa[c]	2,777	2,851	2.7	2,777	2,851	2.7
Kansas	5,345	5,781	8.2	5,345	5,781	8.2
Michigan[c]	20,742	23,879	15.1	20,742	23,879	15.1
Minnesota	2,462	2,546	3.4	2,462	2,546	3.4
Missouri	10,309	11,146	8.1	10,309	11,146	8.1
Nebraska	2,044	2,086	2.1	1,954	1,963	0.5
North Dakota	421	430	2.1	361	380	5.3
Ohio[a]	22,463	23,653	5.3	22,463	23,653	5.3
South Dakota	1,081	1,133	4.8	1,050	1,133	7.9
Wisconsin	5,736	6,097	6.3	5,717	6,080	6.3
South	214,291	221,813	3.5	206,979	214,790	3.8
Alabama	11,710	12,827	9.5	11,504	12,602	9.5
Arkansas[a]	4,701	5,441	15.7	4,701	5,441	15.7
Delaware[a,b]	2,833	2,939	3.7	1,956	2,116	8.2
District of Columbia[a,b,c]	6,618	7,645	15.5	4,787	5,614	17.3
Florida[c]	32,237	32,445	0.6	32,228	32,360	0.4
Georgia[c]	16,992	18,575	9.8	15,850	17,724	11.8
Kentucky	5,288	5,471	3.5	5,288	5,471	3.5
Louisiana	14,300	15,375	7.5	14,300	15,375	7.5
Maryland	13,326	13,467	1.1	12,559	12,912	2.8
Mississippi	6,747	6,880	2.0	6,561	6,719	2.4
North Carolina[c]	17,698	17,218	-2.7	16,373	16,118	-1.6
Oklahoma[a]	9,708	9,639	-0.7	9,708	9,639	-0.7
South Carolina	11,676	12,664	8.5	11,022	11,862	7.6
Tennessee	7,591	7,624	0.4	7,591	7,624	0.4
Texas[c]	38,534	38,821	0.7	38,534	38,821	0.7
Virginia	12,930	13,321	3.0	12,545	12,931	3.1
West Virginia	1,472	1,461	-0.7	1,472	1,461	-0.7
West	100,898	111,696	10.7	97,149	107,550	10.7
Alaska[b]	2,460	2,528	2.8	1,666	1,767	6.1
Arizona[c]	9,434	10,948	16.0	9,038	10,558	16.8
California[c]	59,484	66,975	12.6	57,725	64,812	12.3
Colorado[a]	3,804	4,808	26.4	3,804	4,808	26.4
Hawaii[b]	2,180	2,268	4.0	1,521	1,536	1.0
Idaho	1,448	1,435	-0.9	1,448	1,435	-0.9
Montana	1,111	1,187	6.8	1,111	1,187	6.8
Nevada	4,551	4,434	-2.6	4,551	4,434	-2.6
New Mexico	2,416	2,710	12.2	2,306	2,626	13.9
Oregon	4,770	5,482	14.9	4,770	5,482	14.9
Utah	1,776	1,874	5.5	1,745	1,858	6.5
Washington	6,603	6,131	-7.1	6,603	6,131	-7.1
Wyoming[c]	861	916	6.4	861	916	6.4

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 13.

[a] Counts of inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to a year or less. See "Sentencing information" for relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 13.

[b] Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

[c] All data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 5.1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.35

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1987

Region and jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	581,020	291,606	262,958	5,461	1,997	18,998
Federal institutions, total	48,300	32,488	14,641	842	329	0
State institutions, total	532,720	259,118	248,317	4,619	1,668	18,998
Northeast	88,932	42,124	44,367	116	150	2,175
Connecticut[a,b]	7,511	2,461	3,283	8	7	1,752
Maine	1,328	1,290	15	20	3	0
Massachusetts[c]	6,268	3,723	2,092	12	19	422
New Hampshire[a]	867	842	24	1	0	0
New Jersey	13,662	4,646	9,016	0	0	0
New York	40,842	20,360	20,311	62	108	1
Pennsylvania	16,267	7,041	9,206	10	10	0
Rhode Island	1,428	1,002	420	3	3	0
Vermont[a,d]	759	759	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest	110,279	55,906	50,721	961	95	2,596
Illinois[b,c]	19,850	6,368	11,896	25	4	1,557
Indiana[c,d]	10,827	7,407	3,408	12	0	0
Iowa[b,c]	2,851	2,186	599	3	44	19
Kansas[b]	5,781	3,489	1,948	67	25	252
Michigan[b,c]	23,879	9,896	13,476	105	NA	402
Minnesota[b]	2,546	1,640	614	208	3	81
Missouri[d]	11,146	6,687	4,459	0	0	0
Nebraska	2,086	1,422	581	72	11	0
North Dakota	430	365	4	60	1	0
Ohio[d]	23,653	12,064	11,338	0	1	250
South Dakota	1,133	842	26	265	0	0
Wisconsin	6,097	3,540	2,372	144	6	35
South	221,813	87,751	122,899	1,041	61	10,061
Alabama	12,827	5,086	7,727	10	4	0
Arkansas[d]	5,441	2,786	2,646	0	4	5
Delaware[a]	2,939	1,238	1,694	4	3	0
District of Columbia[a,c,d]	7,645	199	7,446	0	0	0
Florida[b,c]	32,445	14,618	16,994	15	19	799
Georgia[c,d]	18,575	7,109	11,466	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	5,471	3,678	1,792	1	0	0
Louisiana	15,375	4,271	11,104	0	0	0
Maryland	13,467	3,727	9,709	8	0	23
Mississippi	6,880	2,052	4,762	10	4	52
North Carolina[c]	17,218	7,234	9,411	435	14	124
Oklahoma[b,d]	9,639	5,940	2,939	550	8	202
SouthCarolina	12,664	4,996	7,626	8	3	31
Tennessee[e]	7,624	4,306	3,156	NA	NA	162
Texas[c,f]	38,821	13,779	16,432	0	0	8,610
Virginia[e]	13,321	5,494	7,774	NA	NA	53
West Virginia[c]	1,461	1,238	221	0	2	0
West	111,696	73,337	30,330	2,501	1,362	4,166
Alaska[a]	2,528	1,415	228	860	25	0
Arizona[c]	10,948	8,732	1,787	404	16	9
California[c]	66,975	40,544	23,384	362	68	2,617
Colorado[d]	4,808	3,619	1,035	38	9	107
Hawaii[a,b]	2,268	564	116	0	1,099	489
Idaho	1,435	1,356	25	42	11	1
Montana	1,187	955	22	206	2	2
Nevada[b]	4,434	2,689	1,349	42	39	315
New Mexico	2,710	2,346	272	86	5	1
Oregon[d]	5,482	4,594	728	134	7	19
Utah	1,874	1,643	168	38	11	14
Washington[b]	6,131	4,139	1,178	250	68	496
Wyoming[b,c]	916	741	38	39	2	96

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanctory notes, see Appendix 13.

[a] Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.
[b] Hispanic prisoners were classified as persons of unknown race.
[c] All data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.
[d] Racial group membership of the population was estimated.
[e] Tennessee's and Virginia's "not known" category includes all persons reported as other than white or black.
[f] Texas reported only two racial categories: white and nonwhite.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 5.6.

Table 6.36

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1987

(Rate per 100,000 resident population)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Maximum sentence length: More than 1 year	Maximum sentence length: 1 year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	238	228	10
Federal institutions, total[a]	20	16	4
State institutions, total	218	211	6
Northeast	176	169	8
Connecticut[b]	233	144	89
Maine	111	106	5
Massachusetts[c]	107	102	5
New Hampshire[b]	81	81	X
New Jersey	177	177	0
New York	229	229	X
Pennsylvania	136	136	0
Rhode Island[a,b]	144	100	44
Vermont[b]	138	91	46
Midwest	185	184	1
Illinois[a,c]	171	171	NA
Indiana[c]	195	192	3
Iowa[c]	101	101	X
Kansas	233	233	X
Michigan[c]	259	259	X
Minnesota	60	60	X
Missouri	218	218	X
Nebraska	131	123	8
North Dakota	64	57	7
Ohio[a]	219	219	NA
South Dakota	160	160	0
Wisconsin	127	126	0
South	263	255	8
Alabama	313	307	5
Arkansas[a]	227	227	NA
Delaware[a,b]	453	326	127
District of Columbia[a,b,c]	1,233	905	328
Florida[c]	266	265	1
Georgia[c]	296	282	14
Kentucky	147	147	X
Louisiana	346	346	X
Maryland	295	282	12
Mississippi	262	256	6
North Carolina[c]	267	250	17
Oklahoma[a]	296	296	NA
South Carolina	367	344	23
Tennessee	156	156	0
Texas[c]	231	231	X
Virginia	224	217	7
West Virginia[c]	77	77	X
West	223	214	8
Alaska[b]	484	339	146
Arizona[c]	318	307	11
California[c]	239	231	8
Colorado[a]	145	145	NA
Hawaii[b]	208	141	67
Idaho	144	144	X
Montana	147	147	0
Nevada	432	432	X
New Mexico	179	174	6
Oregon	200	200	X
Utah	111	110	1
Washington	134	134	X
Wyoming[c]	190	190	X

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to a year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 13.

[a] Counts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 13.

[b] Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

[c] Incarceration rates for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are based on custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 5.4.

Table 6.37

Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1986 and 1987

Region and jurisdiction	Total 1986	Total 1987	Total Percent change	More than 1 year 1986	More than 1 year 1987	More than 1 year Percent change	1 year or less and unsentenced: Total 1986	Total 1987	Total Percent change	1 year or less 1986	1 year or less 1987	Unsentenced 1986	Unsentenced 1987
United States, total	526,436	562,623	6.9%	503,069	539,910	7.3%	23,367	22,713	-2.8%	11,834	9,723	11,533	12,990
Federal institutions, total[a]	39,781	42,478	6.8	33,135	35,110	6.0	6,646	7,368	10.9	1,910	2,281	4,736	5,087
State institutions, total	486,655	520,145	6.9	469,934	504,800	7.4	16,721	15,345	-8.2	9,924	7,442	6,797	7,903
Northeast	82,011	88,403	7.8	78,528	84,516	7.6	3,483	3,887	11.6	1,528	1,476	1,955	2,411
Connecticut[b]	6,393	6,961	8.9	3,990	4,280	7.3	2,403	2,681	11.6	903	819	1,500	1,862
Maine	1,210	1,258	4.0	1,136	1,197	5.4	74	61	-17.6	74	61	0	0
Massachusetts	5,709	6,361	11.4	5,396	5,972	10.7	313	389	24.3	240	296	73	93
New Hampshire[b]	749	845	12.8	723	828	14.5	26	17	-34.6	0	0	26	17
New Jersey	12,017	13,650	13.6	12,017	13,650	13.6	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
New York	38,647	40,842	5.7	38,647	40,842	5.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	15,227	16,302	7.1	15,174	16,258	7.1	53	44	-17.0	36	21	17	23
Rhode Island[a,b]	1,371	1,440	5.0	1,015	999	-1.6	356	441	23.9	145	153	211	288
Vermont[b]	688	744	8.1	430	490	14.0	258	254	-1.6	130	126	128	128
Midwest	102,520	110,790	8.1	99,834	110,130	10.3	2,686	660	-75.4	2,571	388	115	272
Illinois[a]	19,456	19,850	2.0	19,456	19,850	2.0	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	0
Indiana	10,209	10,871	6.5	9,963	10,634	6.7	246	237	-3.7	212	193	34	44
Iowa	2,777	2,851	2.7	2,777	2,851	2.7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	5,261	5,875	11.7	5,257	5,871	11.7	4	4	0.0	0	0	4	4
Michigan	20,742	23,879	15.1	20,742	23,879	15.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	2,515	2,706	7.6	2,515	2,553	1.5	0	153	X	0	0	0	153
Missouri	10,309	11,134	8.0	10,309	11,134	8.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	2,093	2,224	6.3	1,919	2,025	5.5	174	199	14.4	97	128	77	71
North Dakota	441	482	9.3	381	432	13.4	60	50	-16.7	60	50	0	0
Ohio[a]	22,072	23,943	8.5	19,930	23,943	20.1	2,142	NA	X	2,142	NA	0	0
South Dakota	1,091	1,128	3.4	1,050	1,128	7.4	41	0	X	41	0	0	0
Wisconsin	5,554	5,847	5.3	5,535	5,830	5.3	19	17	-10.5	19	17	0	0
South	203,084	210,946	3.9	196,227	204,325	4.1	6,857	6,621	-3.4	4,979	4,776	1,878	1,845
Alabama	11,335	12,581	11.0	11.129	12,356	11.0	206	225	9.2	206	225	0	0
Arkansas[a]	4,578	5,323	16.3	4,578	5,323	16.3	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	0
Delaware[a,b]	2,547	2,741	7.6	1,808	2,021	11.8	739	720	-2.6	257	243	482	477
District of Columbia[a,b]	6,618	7,645	15.5	4,787	5,614	17.3	1,831	2,031	10.9	688	899	1,143	1,132
Florida	31,641	31,924	0.9	31,632	31,839	0.7	9	85	844.4	9	85	0	0
Georgia	16,922	18,575	9.8	15,850	17,724	11.8	1,072	851	-20.6	1,072	851	0	0
Kentucky	5,282	5,471	3.6	5,282	5,471	3.6	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	11,131	11,504	3.4	11,131	11,504	3.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	13,205	13,291	0.7	12,444	12,745	2.4	761	546	-28.3	761	546	0	0
Mississippi	5,578	5,955	6.8	5,474	5,854	6.9	104	101	-2.9	104	101	0	0
North Carolina	17,912	17,404	-2.8	16,373	16,118	-1.6	1,539	1,286	-16.4	1,325	1,100	214	186
Oklahoma[a]	7,604	8,381	10.2	7,604	8,381	10.2	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	0
South Carolina	10,349	11,070	7.0	9,781	10,322	5.5	568	748	31.7	555	726	13	22
Tennessee	7,182	7,249	0.9	7,182	7,249	0.9	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Texas	38,534	38,821	0.7	38,534	38,821	0.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	11,168	11,522	3.2	11,166	11,522	3.2	2	0	X	2	0	0	0
West Virginia	1,498	1,489	-0.6	1,472	1,461	-0.7	26	28	7.7	0	0	26	28
West	99,040	110,006	11.1	95,345	105,829	11.0	3,695	4,177	13.0	846	802	2,849	3,375
Alaska[b]	1,999	2,118	6.0	1,293	1,438	11.2	706	680	-3.7	117	115	589	565
Arizona[a]	9,434	10,948	16.0	9,038	10,558	16.8	396	390	-1.5	396	390	0	0
California	59,484	66,975	12.6	57,725	64,812	12.3	1,759	2,163	23.0	0	0	1,759	2,163
Colorado[a]	3,808	4,802	26.1	3,808	4,802	26.1	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	0
Hawaii[b]	1,975	2,099	6.3	1,422	1,435	0.9	553	664	20.1	193	197	360	467
Idaho	1,418	1,341	-5.4	1,418	1,341	-5.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,087	1,167	7.4	1,087	1,167	7.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	4,455	4,371	-1.9	4,425	4,303	-2.8	30	68	126.7	0	0	30	68
New Mexico	2,324	2,712	16.7	2,198	2,626	19.5	126	86	-31.7	109	84	17	2
Oregon	4,001	4,309	7.7	4,001	4,309	7.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1,644	1,818	10.6	1,560	1,711	9.7	84	107	27.4	31	16	53	91
Washington	6,550	6,430	-1.8	6,509	6,411	-1.5	41	19	-53.7	0	0	41	19
Wyoming	861	916	6.4	861	916	6.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 13.

[a] Counts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 13.

[b] Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 5.18.

Table 6.38

Characteristics of State prison inmates

United States, 1979 and 1986 (estimated)

	Percent of prison inmates	
	1979	1986
Sex		
Male	96.0%	95.6%
Female	4.0	4.4
Race		
White	49.6	49.7
Black	47.8	46.9
Other	2.6	3.4
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	9.9	12.6
Non-Hispanic	90.1	87.4
Age[a]		
Less than 18 years	0.8	0.5
18 to 24 years	35.6	26.7
25 to 34 years	42.4	45.7
35 to 44 years	13.8	19.4
45 to 54 years	5.1	5.2
55 to 64 years	1.7	1.8
65 years or older	0.5	0.6
Marital status		
Married	22.4	20.3
Widowed	2.3	1.9
Divorced	16.9	18.1
Separated	6.6	6.0
Never married	51.9	53.7
Education[b]		
Less than 12 years	52.7	61.6
12 years or more	47.3	38.4
Military service		
Served	23.8	20.2
Never served	76.2	79.8
Pre-arrest employment		
Employed	70.5	69.0
Full-time	60.5	57.4
Part-time	10.0	11.6
Not employed	29.5	31.0
Looking	14.0	18.0
Not looking	15.5	13.0
Income prior to arrest		
Free at least 1 year, annual income		
No income	1.6	1.6
Less than $3,000	24.5	24.7
$3,000 to $9,999	37.9	33.7
More than $10,000	36.0	39.9
Free less than 1 year, monthly income		
Less than $500	39.5	40.1
$500 to $999	29.2	28.4
More than $1,000	31.4	31.5

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics through the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. This survey, conducted in 1979 and 1986, employs a stratified probability sampling design with the probabilities proportional to the size of the correctional facility. In 1979, 11,397 interviews were conducted at 215 prisons with a selected sample of about 12,000 inmates. In 1986, 13,711 interviews were conducted at 275 prisons from a sample of approximately 15,000 inmates. In 1979, the State prison population was an estimated 274,563. In 1986, the estimated prison population was 450,416. For each characteristic other than ethnicity and income, data were available for at least 99 percent of the inmates. Ethnicity data were available for 95 percent of the inmates in both 1979 and 1986. Income data were available for 50 percent of the inmates in 1979 and 89 percent of the inmates in 1986.

[a] The median age was 26 in 1979 and 28 in 1986.
[b] The median number of years education was 11 in 1979 and 10 in 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 3, Tables 1 and 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.39

Current offense of State prison inmates

By sex, United States, 1979 and 1986 (estimated)

Current offense	1979			1986		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Violent offenses	57.9%	58.3%	48.9%	54.6%	55.2%	40.7%
Murder[a]	12.3	12.2	15.5	11.2	11.2	13.0
Negligent manslaughter	4.0	3.8	9.8	3.2	3.0	6.8
Kidnaping	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	0.9
Rape	4.3	4.5	0.4	4.2	4.4	0.2
Other sexual assault	2.0	2.0	0.3	4.5	4.7	0.9
Robbery	25.1	25.6	13.6	20.9	21.3	10.6
Assault	7.7	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.1	7.1
Other violent	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.2
Property offenses	31.4	31.2	36.8	31.0	30.5	41.2
Burglary	18.1	18.6	5.3	16.5	17.0	5.9
Larceny/theft	4.8	4.5	11.2	6.0	5.6	14.7
Motor vehicle theft	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.5
Arson	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.2
Fraud	4.4	3.8	17.3	3.8	3.2	17.0
Stolen property	1.3	1.3	0.9	2.0	2.0	1.6
Other property	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Drug offenses	6.4	6.2	10.5	8.6	8.4	12.0
Possession	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	4.0
Trafficking	4.4	4.3	7.1	5.4	5.3	7.3
Other drug	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.7
Public-order offenses	4.0	4.1	2.9	5.2	5.2	5.1
Weapons offense	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.5	0.9
Other public-order[b]	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.7	3.7	4.3
Other offenses	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9

Note: See Note, table 6.38. Current offense data were available for at least 99 percent of the inmates in both 1979 and 1986.

[a] Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[b] Includes offenses such as commercialized vice and probation and parole violations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 3, Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.40

Criminal histories of State prison inmates

By selected characteristics, United States, 1986 (estimated)

	Criminal history of prison inmates						
		First-timers		Recidivists[a]			
	Total	Non-violent	Violent	Non-violent	Prior violent only	Current violent only	Current and prior violent
Number of prison inmates	447,185[b]	23,808	58,983	129,465	49,827	98,946	86,155
Percent of all inmates	100.0%	5.3%	13.2%	29.0%	11.1%	22.1%	19.3%
Sex							
Male	95.6	91.2	93.3	93.6	97.5	97.4	98.3
Female	4.4	8.8	6.7	6.4	2.5	2.6	1.7
Race							
White	49.7	63.2	50.7	56.9	44.9	47.1	40.2
Black	46.9	33.3	45.6	40.5	51.6	48.9	56.2
Other	3.4	3.5	3.7	2.6	3.5	4.0	3.6
Median age	28	29	28	27	29	28	30
Median age at first arrest	17	23	22	17	16	16	15
Median age at first confinement	19	25	24	19	17	19	18
Mean months served on current confinement	27.3	21.0	30.6	19.6	20.7	32.1	32.0

Note: See Note, table 6.38. Criminal history information was based on the self-reports of inmates. The median is the point above which and below which 50 percent of all the ages fall.

[a] Defined as having previously been sentenced to probation or incarceration as a juvenile or adult.
[b] This number differs from that in table 6.38. because criminal history information was not available for an estimated 3,231 inmates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 4, Table 5.

Table 6.41

Current offense of State prison inmates

By criminal history, United States, 1986 (estimated)

	Criminal history of prison inmates[a]		
		Recidivists[b]	
Current offense	First timers	No prior violence	Prior violence
Violent offenses			
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder[c]	29.1	20.5	15.0
Negligent manslaughter	10.1	5.4	3.5
Kidnaping	2.8	3.1	3.5
Rape	7.6	7.8	7.8
Other sexual assault	10.8	8.1	6.6
Robbery	27.0	40.0	43.9
Assault	10.9	14.0	18.1
Other violent	1.7	1.2	1.5
Nonviolent offenses			
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Property offenses			
Burglary	25.8	38.6	35.8
Larceny/theft	9.8	13.6	14.1
Motor vehicle theft	0.7	3.2	3.8
Arson	3.1	1.3	1.8
Fraud	11.0	8.7	6.2
Stolen property	1.0	4.8	4.8
Other property offenses	0.9	1.0	1.5
Drug offenses			
Possession	6.6	6.4	6.3
Trafficking	26.1	10.1	9.5
Other drug	0.4	0.6	0.5
Public-order offenses			
Weapons offense	3.2	2.2	5.7
Other public-order[d]	7.1	8.2	8.8
Other offenses	4.4	1.1	1.1

Note: See Note, table 6.38.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[b] Defined as having previously been sentenced to probation or incarceration as a juvenile or adult.
[c] Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[d] Includes offenses such as commercialized vice and probation and parole violations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 4, Table 6; p. 5, Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.42

Prior sentences of State prison inmates

By type of sentence, United States, 1986 (estimated)

Prior sentences	Percent of prison inmates[a]
Total	100.0%
Probation	
None	34.0
Juvenile only	18.3
Adult only	28.3
Both	19.5
Number of times	
0	34.0
1	33.7
2	16.7
3 to 5	12.6
6 to 10	2.5
11 or more	0.6
incarceration	
None	38.1
Juvenile only	6.5
Adult only	36.9
Both	18.5
Number of times	
0	38.1
1	22.2
2	13.2
3 to 5	16.4
6 to 10	6.6
11 or more	3.6
Probation and/or incarceration	
None	18.5
Juvenile only	10.6
Adult only	35.9
Both	34.9
Number of times	
0	18.5
1	19.8
2	16.5
3 to 5	26.0
6 to 10	12.6
11 or more	6.6

Note: See Note, table 6.38.

[a] Percents may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 4, Table 4.

Table 6.43

Prior sentences of recidivist inmates in State prisons

By type of recidivist and prior sentence, United States, 1986 (estimated)

	Percent of recidivists by type[a,b]				
Prior sentences	Total	Non-violent	Prior violent only	Current violent only	Current and prior violent
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation					
None	19.0	15.1	20.6	21.2	21.6
Juvenile only	22.5	16.4	17.3	30.9	24.9
Adult only	34.7	43.1	28.9	30.5	30.1
Both	23.9	25.5	33.1	17.4	23.5
Number of times					
0	19.0	15.1	20.6	21.2	21.6
1	41.4	41.6	31.0	47.2	40.5
2	20.5	24.0	23.4	16.5	18.0
3 to 5	15.4	15.8	19.5	12.7	15.5
6 to 10	3.1	2.9	4.7	1.9	3.7
11 or more	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8
Incarceration					
None	24.0	28.8	9.4	32.8	15.3
Juvenile only	7.9	6.5	4.9	11.2	8.0
Adult only	45.3	46.5	49.0	41.9	45.3
Both	22.7	18.2	36.6	14.0	31.4
Number of times					
0	24.0	28.8	9.4	32.8	15.3
1	27.2	25.9	22.4	30.7	27.9
2	16.2	15.4	19.3	14.3	18.0
3 to 5	20.1	19.0	29.7	14.4	22.9
6 to 10	8.1	7.1	12.4	4.8	10.6
11 or more	4.3	3.8	6.8	3.0	5.3
Probation and/or incarceration					
Juvenile only	13.1	10.1	4.5	24.0	9.9
Adult only	44.1	50.2	37.7	43.4	39.3
Both	42.8	39.7	57.7	32.6	50.8
Number of times					
1	24.3	24.6	11.9	34.7	19.2
2	20.3	20.4	16.0	22.3	20.2
3 to 5	31.9	32.9	36.8	27.6	32.6
6 to 10	15.5	15.0	21.9	10.4	18.3
11 or more	8.0	7.1	13.4	5.0	9.6

Note: See Note, table 6.38. These data are based on the 82 percent of inmates who reported having one or more prior sentences in table 6.42.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due, to rounding.
[b] Defined as having previously been sentenced to probation or incarceration as a juvenile or adult.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 6.44

Use of illegal drugs by State prison inmates prior to incarceration

By type of drug use, United States, 1979 and 1986 (estimated)

	Percent of inmates	
Type of drug use	1979	1986
Under the influence of drugs at time of the current offense	32.3%	35.3%
Ever used drugs on a regular basis	62.9	62.3
Ever used a major drug on a regular basis[a]	33.4	35.0
Used drugs on a daily basis in the month before the current offense	39.5	42.6
Used a major drug on a daily basis in the month before the current offense	14.0	18.5

Note: See Note, table 6.38. Drug use history is based directly on the responses from inmates. Inmates were asked a very detailed set of questions about each of 10 drugs. Drug use histories were developed by examining the responses to all of the 10 sets of questions. The drugs that were specifically asked about were: heroin or methadone; amphetamines and barbiturates, alone or in combination; methaqualone (quaaludes); cocaine; LSD; PCP; and marihuana and hashish. Alcohol use was examined in a separate set of questions. (Source, p. 8.)

[a] Major drugs include heroin, methadone, cocaine, LSD, and PCP.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 6, Table 11.

Table 6.45

State prison inmates under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol at the time of current offense

By current offense, United States, 1986 (estimated)

	Whether under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of offense				
	Not under the influence		Under the influence		
Current offense		Total[a]	Drugs only	Alcohol only	Both
All offenses	46.2%	53.8%	17.2%	18.5%	18.1%
Violent offenses	46.5	53.5	13.4	20.1	20.0
Murder[b]	48.1	51.9	9.3	23.6	19.0
Negligent manslaughter	47.6	52.4	7.2	32.4	12.8
Kidnaping	41.6	58.4	14.2	21.2	23.0
Rape	43.3	56.7	6.8	24.7	25.2
Other sexual assault	54.2	45.8	5.3	20.9	19.6
Robbery	44.7	55.3	20.7	13.4	21.2
Assault	46.9	53.1	10.7	24.5	17.9
Other violent	47.8	52.2	11.6	20.4	20.2
Property offenses	43.4	56.6	20.8	17.9	17.9
Burglary	37.5	62.5	21.9	19.7	20.9
Larceny/theft	45.3	54.8	23.6	15.7	15.5
Motor vehicle theft	46.8	53.2	16.4	19.6	17.2
Arson	43.7	56.3	6.4	25.7	24.2
Fraud	60.0	40.0	19.7	10.9	9.4
Stolen property	56.7	43.2	16.7	13.5	13.0
Other property	28.9	71.1	8.6	37.7	24.8
Drug offenses	51.7	48.3	31.9	5.6	10.8
Possession	51.6	48.4	34.4	5.7	8.3
Trafficking	51.9	48.0	30.1	5.7	12.2
Other drug	49.9	50.0	39.5	0.5	10.0
Public-order offenses	47.3	52.7	13.3	27.7	11.7
Weapons offense	58.7	41.3	12.1	21.8	7.4
Other public-order[c]	42.7	57.2	13.8	30.0	13.4
Other offenses	61.4	38.6	13.1	11.9	13.6

Note: See Note, tables 6.38 and 6.44.

[a] Percents may not add to total due to rounding.
[b] Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
[c] Includes offenses such as commercialized vice and probation and parole violations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 6, Table 12.

Table 6.46

Drug use history of State prison inmates

By race, sex, and frequency of use, United States, 1986

	Estimated percent of all inmates who:				
		Used drugs			
				In the month before the offense	
	Never used drugs	Anytime in the past	Regularly in the past	At all	Daily
Any drug[a]	20.4%	79.6%	63.4%	52.3%	42.6%
Race					
White	20.0	80.1	65.0	53.9	44.8
Black	20.8	79.2	62.0	50.9	40.7
Other	19.8	80.1	62.8	49.8	38.8
Sex					
Male	20.0	80.0	63.8	52.6	42.8
Female	28.0	72.0	57.6	47.0	39.3
Major drug[b]	47.6	52.4	35.8	24.7	18.6
Race					
White	43.2	56.8	38,9	26.5	19.3
Black	52.5	47.6	32.7	23.0	17.9
Other	44.1	55.9	35.1	24.0	17.5
Sex					
Male	47.7	52.3	35.6	24.5	18.3
Female	46.1	53.9	40.0	29.6	24.3

Note: These data are based on the 1986 Survey of State Prison Inmates conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The sample design employed a stratified two-stage selection procedure with the probability of selection proportional to the size of the correctional facility. In 1986, 13,711 inmates in 275 facilities were interviewed regarding their background, employment, criminal history, and drug and alcohol use.

[a] Includes major drugs (cocaine, heroin, PCP, LSD, and methadone) and marijuana or hashish, amphetamines, barbituates, methaqualone, and all other drugs.
[b] Includes cocaine, heroin, PCP, LSD, and methadone.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Drug Use and Crime, Special Report NCJ-111940 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1988), p. 3, Table 2.

Table 6.47

Major drug use history of State prison inmates

By current offense and prior conviction history, United States, 1986[a]

Current offense[c] and prior conviction history	Estimated percent of all inmates who: Never used a major drug	Used a major drug[b]: Anytime in the past	Regularly in the past	In the month before the offense: At all	Daily
All offenses	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent offenses	60.1	52.6	50.0	52.0	45.7
Murder	13.5	10.0	9.9	10.7	7.4
Manslaughter	4.2	3.0	2.8	2.2	1.6
Rape	5.6	4.0	3.0	3.2	2.1
Sexual assault	6.6	3.7	3.5	1.5	1.5
Robbery	18.6	22.0	19.7	22.8	25.7
Assault	9.1	7.6	8.6	9.9	4.9
Kidnaping	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.9
Other violent offenses	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.7
Property offenses	28.6	30.6	34.5	28.1	36.5
Burglary	14.3	17.5	17.8	16.3	20.7
Arson	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Auto theft	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.3
Fraud	4.2	2.7	4.4	2.8	3.9
Larceny	5.4	5.0	7.2	5.3	8.1
Stolen property	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7
Other property offenses	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
Drug offenses	4.7	11.2	8.7	15.1	13.9
Possession	1.3	4.3	3.1	5.3	4.8
Trafficking	3.2	6.4	5.1	9.3	8.7
Other drug offenses	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Public-order offenses	5.8	4.9	6.3	4.1	3.6
Weapons	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.3	0.8
Other public-order offenses	4.1	3.7	4.3	2.8	2.8
Other offenses	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3
Prior convictions					
As a juvenile only	10.7	13.3	8.3	11.0	9.5
As an adult only	37.0	33.2	38.7	30.7	35.9
Both as a juvenile and as an adult	26.6	37.2	44.2	44.3	45.4
Number of prior convictions					
None	25.7	16.4	8.8	14.0	9.2
1	22.8	19.9	16.8	17.2	14.8
2	16.6	17.4	16.7	13.8	16.1
3 to 5	22.3	26.9	31.4	28.9	30.4
6 to 10	8.8	13.5	16.5	15.2	18.2
11 or more	3.7	6.0	9.8	10.9	11.3

Note: See Note, table 6.46.

[a] Percents may not add to totals because of rounding.
[b] Major drugs include cocaine, heroin, PCP, LSD, and methadone.
[c] Most serious offense for which the inmate was sentenced to prison.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Drug Use and Crime, Special Report NCJ-111940 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1988), p. 4, Table 5; p. 7, Table 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.48

Median age at first criminal justice contact and first drug use of State prison inmates

By race and sex, United States, 1986

	Median age (in years): All inmates	Race: White	Black	Other	Sex: Male	Female
Criminal justice contacts						
First arrest	17	17	17	17	17	20
First probation	16	16	16	16	16	20
First incarceration	19	19	19	19	19	23
First drug use						
Any drug						
First use	15	14	15	14	15	16
First regular	15	15	16	15	15	16
Major drug[a]						
First use	17	16	18	16	17	18
First regular use	18	17	19	18	18	19

Note: See Note, table 6.46.

[a] Major drugs include cocaine, heroin, PCP, LSD, and methadone.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Drug Use and Crime, Special Report NCJ-111940 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1988), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 6.49

Daily use of major drugs by State prison inmates

By current offense, United States, 1986[a]

Type of drug use and current offense	Estimated percent of all inmates
Daily use of a major drug in the month before the offense	
No	81.4%
Yes	18.6
Conviction offense for daily users	
Crimes for gain	13.0
Robbery	4.8
Burglary	3.8
Drug trafficking	1.6
Larceny	1.5
Other property offenses	1.3
Violent offenses[b]	3.7
Other	1.8

Note: See Note, table 6.46.

[a] Percents may not add to totals because of rounding.
[b] Includes murder, manslaughter, rape, sexual assault, assault, kidnaping, and other violent offenses. Excludes robbery.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Drug Use and Crime, Special Report NCJ-111940 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1988), p. 6, Table 12.

Table 6.50

Pre-prison employment status and source of income of State prison inmates

By major drug use history, United States, 1986[a]

	Estimated percent of all inmates who:				
		Used a major drug[b]			
				In month before the offense	
	Never used a major drug	Anytime in past	Regularly in past	At all	Daily
Employment status in year before incarceration	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Employed	73.4	67.9	67.5	67.0	60.0
Full-time	61.6	54.5	56.7	59.0	49.5
Part-time	11.8	13.3	10.8	10.0	10.6
Unemployed	26.6	32.1	32.5	31.0	40.0
Looking for work	16.5	19.8	18.9	16.9	19.8
Not looking for work	10.1	12.4	13.7	14.1	20.2
Source of income[c]					
Wages or salaries	85.3	85.2	83.3	84.5	77.3
Benefits	22.3	21.4	25.9	22.1	22.9
Family or friends	23.3	30.5	25.1	29.6	30.5
Illegal income	9.6	23.4	27.9	35.5	47.6
Other income source	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.0	3.8

Note: See Note, table 6.46.

[a] Percents may not add to total because of rounding.
[b] Major drugs include cocaine, heroin, PCP, LSD, and methadone.
[c] Income source refers to any source of income during the year before the current incarceration. Percents add to more than 100 because more than one source of income could be reported by each inmate.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Drug Use and Crime, Special Report NCJ-111940 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1988), p. 7, Tables 14 and 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.51

Participation in drug treatment programs for State prison inmates

United States, 1986

Extent of program participation	Estimated percent of all inmates
Ever participated in a treatment program	29.6%
Number of times in treatment	
Once	17.7
Twice	6.5
3 to 5 times	4.3
6 or more times	0.9
In a program in the month before current offense	3.7
Most recent treatment was while incarcerated	15.7
Currently in treatment	6.2

Note: See Note, table 6.46.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Drug Use and Crime, Special Report NCJ-111940 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1988), p. 8, Table 17.

Table 6.52

State correctional facilities and inmates/residents

By type and size of facility,[a] and region, United States, on June 30, 1984

Facilities and inmates/residents	Total	Region			
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of facilities	903	134	193	435	141
Confinement facilities housing	694	104	139	330	121
1 to 499 inmates	452	61	88	214	89
500 to 999 inmates	138	20	26	79	13
1,000 or more inmates	104	23	25	37	19
Community-based facilities housing	209	30	54	105	20
1 to 49 residents	104	22	32	35	15
50 to 99 residents	66	5	18	40	3
100 or more residents	39	3	4	30	2
Number of inmates/residents	395,309	68,000	80,298	175,444	71,567
Confinement facilities housing	381,955	66,302	77,665	167,313	70,675
1 to 499 inmates	84,881	14,428	15,683	42,507	12,263
500 to 999 inmates	102,215	13,992	20,151	58,059	10,013
1,000 or more inmates	194,859	37,882	41,831	66,747	48,399
Community-based facilities housing	13,354	1,698	2,633	8,131	892
1 to 49 residents	2,800	535	955	863	447
50 to 99 residents	4,759	307	1,174	3,074	204
100 or more residents	5,795	856	504	4,194	241

Note: These data were compiled by the Bureau of Justice Statistics for the 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, which is the third in a quinquennial series. Earlier censuses were conducted in 1974 and 1979. The universe of facilities was developed from the Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities conducted in 1979. This list was revised using the 1984 American Correctional Association Directory and information obtained from State correctional administrators. (Source, p. 4.) The response rate for the Census was 100 percent. For a list of States in regions, see table 6.53.

[a] Facility size is defined by average daily population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 6, Table 1.

Table 6.53

State correctional facilities and inmates/residents

By type of facility, sex of inmates/residents, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Total facil-ities	Total inmates/ residents	Confinement facilities					Community-based facilities				
			Facilities housing			Inmates		Facilities housing			Residents	
			Male only	Female only	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male only	Female only	Both sexes	Male	Female
United States, total	903	395,309	613	47	34	366,132	15,823	154	26	29	12,304	1,050
Northeast	134	68,000	93	5	6	64,058	2,244	27	2	1	1,593	105
Connecticut	13	5,055	12	1	0	4,801	254	0	0	0	X	X
Maine	6	1,074	3	0	1	993	18	2	0	0	63	0
Massachusetts	17	4,764	11	1	1	4,230	295	4	0	0	239	0
New Hampshire	3	551	1	0	0	513	(a)	1	0	1	38	0
New Jersey	13	10,103	10	0	1	9,694	349	1	1	0	48	12
New York	45	32,138	38	2	1	30,383	883	4	0	0	812	60
Pennsylvania	24	12,606	8	0	1	11,892	390	14	1	0	291	33
Rhode Island	7	1,203	5	1	0	1,053	48	1	0	0	102	0
Vermont	6	506	5	0	1	499	7	0	0	0	X	X
Midwest	193	80,298	120	12	7	74,418	3,247	41	5	8	2,433	200
Illinois	34	16,228	24	1	0	15,294	473	8	1	0	419	42
Indiana	18	9,277	9	1	1	8,369	344	6	1	0	514	50
Iowa	16	2,824	8	1	1	2,584	102	5	0	1	138	0
Kansas	9	3,825	5	0	2	3,529	210	1	0	1	80	6
Michigan	45	13,800	26	3	0	12,632	518	9	2	5	576	74
Minnesota	8	2,260	6	1	0	2,180	68	1	0	0	12	0
Missouri	13	8,173	9	1	1	7,565	298	2	0	0	310	0
Nebraska	8	1,765	4	1	0	1,542	71	2	0	1	147	5
North Dakota	2	436	1	0	1	426	10	0	0	0	X	X
Ohio	16	16,433	11	1	1	15,380	927	3	0	0	126	0
South Dakota	2	796	1	1	0	764	32	0	0	0	X	X
Wisconsin	22	4,481	16	1	0	4,153	194	4	1	0	111	23
South	435	175,444	305	17	8	160,301	7,012	73	17	15	7,470	661
Alabama	23	8,774	11	1	0	7,332	339	10	1	0	1,041	62
Arkansas	11	4,005	6	1	0	3,470	195	4	0	0	340	0
Delaware	7	1,898	5	1	0	1,751	86	1	0	0	61	0
District of Columbia	8	2,737	5	0	0	2,597	(b)	3	0	0	140	0
Florida	80	26,382	38	2	0	22,769	1,027	25	8	7	2,430	156
Georgia	29	13,138	21	1	1	12,105	558	3	2	1	283	192
Kentucky	10	4,536	9	1	0	4,368	168	0	0	0	X	X
Louisiana	11	10,409	10	1	0	10,051	358	0	0	0	X	X
Maryland	18	12,742	13	1	0	11,926	427	3	1	0	353	36
Mississippi	11	4,695	4	0	2	4,354	204	4	1	0	129	8
North Carolina	87	16,603	76	2	1	15,217	670	5	3	0	696	20
Oklahoma	21	7,493	12	1	1	6,273	330	5	0	2	761	129
South Carolina	27	8,434	17	1	1	7,173	360	8	0	0	901	0
Tennessee	15	7,745	11	1	1	7,301	346	0	0	2	90	8
Texas	27	34,761	24	2	1	33,175	1,586	0	0	0	X	X
Virginia	44	9,484	40	1	0	8,969	358	2	1	0	132	25
West Virginia	6	1,608	3	0	0	1,470	(b)	0	0	3	113	25
West	141	71,567	95	13	13	67,355	3,320	13	2	5	808	84
Alaska	12	1,590	7	1	4	1,505	85	0	0	0	X	X
Arizona	15	7,239	10	1	1	6,719	335	3	0	0	185	0
California	38	39,274	33	2	1	37,109	2,041	1	0	1	120	4
Colorado	11	2,636	8	1	0	2,484	102	1	1	0	29	21
Hawaii	7	1,709	3	1	3	1,622	87	0	0	0	X	X
Idaho	4	1,127	1	1	1	1,061	30	0	0	1	34	2
Montana	3	836	2	1	0	815	21	0	0	0	X	X
Nevada	10	3,129	7	1	0	2,904	165	0	0	2	37	23
New Mexico	6	1,725	3	0	1	1,544	0	2	0	0	181	0
Oregon	7	3,421	5	2	0	3,307	114	0	0	0	X	X
Utah	8	1,678	1	0	1	1,389	68	4	1	1	187	34
Washington	17	6,518	13	1	1	6,248	235	2	0	0	35	0
Wyoming	3	685	2	1	0	648	37	0	0	0	X	X

Note: See Note, table 6.52.

[a] Female confinement facility inmates were housed in a county-administered facility whose inmates are counted in enumerations of local jails.

[b] Female confinement facility inmates were housed in the Federal Correctional Institution, Alderson, West Virginia.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO 1987), p. 15.

Table 6.54

Average daily population of State correctional facilities

By type of facility, sex of inmates/residents, region, and State, June 30, 1982 to June 30, 1984

Region and State	Average daily population All facilities Total	 Male	 Female	 Confinement facilities Total	 Male	 Female	 Community-based facilities Total	 Male	 Female
United States, total	390,334	373,615	16,719	377,036	361,393	15,643	13,298	12,222	1,076
Northeast	65,850	63,554	2,296	64,209	62,013	2,196	1,641	1,541	100
Connecticut	4,932	4,685	247	4,932	4,685	247	0	X	X
Maine	880	862	18	817	799	18	63	63	0
Massachusetts	4,552	4,272	280	4,322	4,042	280	230	230	0
New Hampshire	504	504	(a)	464	464	(a)	40	40	0
New Jersey	10,082	9,742	340	10,024	9,695	329	58	47	11
New York	31,579	30,589	990	30,758	29,828	930	821	761	60
Pennsylvania	11,628	11,254	374	11,307	10,962	345	321	292	29
Rhode Island	1,173	1,136	37	1,065	1,028	37	108	108	0
Vermont	520	510	10	520	510	10	0	X	X
Midwest	79,950	76,537	3,413	77,310	74,102	3,208	2,640	2,435	205
Illinois	15,498	15,001	497	15,058	14,600	458	440	401	39
Indiana	9,103	8,696	407	8,559	8,204	355	544	492	52
Iowa	2,767	2,661	106	2,636	2,531	105	131	130	1
Kansas	3,670	3,471	199	3,591	3,400	191	79	71	8
Michigan	13,803	13,172	631	13,091	12,538	553	712	634	78
Minnesota	2,309	2,240	69	2,299	2,230	69	10	10	0
Missouri	8,053	7,765	288	7,741	7,453	288	312	312	0
Nebraska	1,794	1,723	71	1,623	1,558	65	171	165	6
North Dakota	411	402	9	411	402	9	0	X	X
Ohio	17,361	16,471	890	17,238	16,348	890	123	123	0
South Dakota	819	779	40	819	779	40	0	X	X
Wisconsin	4,362	4,156	206	4,244	4,059	185	118	97	21
South	175,698	168,082	7,616	167,564	160,643	6,921	8,134	7,439	695
Alabama	8,705	8,354	351	7,614	7,328	286	1,091	1,026	65
Arkansas	3,969	3,779	190	3,646	3,456	190	323	323	0
Delaware	1,968	1,878	90	1,899	1,809	90	69	69	0
District of Columbia	2,806	2,806	(b)	2,617	2,617	(b)	189	189	0
Florida	26,014	24,820	1,194	23,413	22,390	1,023	2,601	2,430	171
Georgia	13,095	12,349	746	12,626	12,072	554	469	277	192
Kentucky	4,560	4,380	180	4,560	4,380	180	0	X	X
Louisiana	10,379	10,024	355	10,379	10,024	355	0	X	X
Maryland	12,563	12,136	427	12,177	11,786	391	386	350	36
Mississippi	4,582	4,402	180	4,441	4,271	170	141	131	10
North Carolina	16,295	15,509	786	15,624	14,860	764	671	649	22
Oklahoma	7,426	6,973	453	6,559	6,244	315	867	729	138
South Carolina	8,317	7,941	376	7,446	7,070	376	871	871	0
Tennessee	8,205	7,847	358	8,040	7,696	344	165	151	14
Texas	36,004	34,458	1,546	36,004	34,458	1,546	0	X	X
Virginia	9,167	8,805	362	9,012	8,675	337	155	130	25
West Virginia	1,643	1,621	22	1,507	1,507	(b)	136	114	22
West	68,836	65,442	3,394	67,953	64,635	3,318	883	807	76
Alaska	1,543	1,474	69	1,543	1,474	69	0	X	X
Arizona	7,021	6,666	355	6,816	6,461	355	205	205	0
California	37,264	35,279	1,985	37,140	35,159	1,981	124	120	4
Colorado	2,553	2,434	119	2,503	2,405	98	50	29	21
Hawaii	1,552	1,487	65	1,552	1,487	65	0	X	X
Idaho	1,124	1,017	107	1,088	984	104	36	33	3
Montana	809	792	17	809	792	17	0	X	X
Nevada	3,083	2,908	175	3,044	2,884	160	39	24	15
New Mexico	1,849	1,818	31	1,671	1,640	31	178	178	0
Oregon	3,325	3,213	112	3,325	3,213	112	0	X	X
Utah	1,628	1,541	87	1,408	1,354	54	220	187	33
Washington	6,398	6,157	241	6,367	6,126	241	31	31	0
Wyoming	687	656	31	687	656	31	0	X	X

Note: See Note, table 6.52. Fiscal year closing dates vary among States. Average daily population was derived by either totaling daily populations for the annual period and dividing by 365 or summing the monthly average daily populations for the annual period and dividing by 12.

[a] Female confinement facility inmates were housed in a county-administered facility whose inmates are counted in enumerations of local jails.

[b] Female confinement facility inmates were housed in the Federal Correctional Institution, Alderson, West Virginia.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 19.

Table 6.55

Inmates/residents of State correctional facilities

By type of facility, design capacity, percent of capacity occupied, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Number of inmates/residents		Design capacity[a]		Percent of capacity occupied[b]	
	Confinement facilities	Community-based facilities	Confinement facilities	Community-based facilities	Confinement facilities	Community-based facilities
United States, total	381,955	13,354	341,989	13,212	112%	101%
Northeast	66,302	1,698	58,268	1,372	114	124
Connecticut	5,055	0	4,121	X	123	X
Maine	1,011	63	763	68	133	93
Massachusetts	4,525	239	3,377	241	134	99
New Hampshire	513	38	528	45	97	84
New Jersey	10,043	60	8,803	66	114	91
New York	31,266	872	30,951	485	101	180
Pennsylvania	12,282	324	8,201	317	150	102
Rhode Island	1,101	102	1,023	150	108	68
Vermont	506	0	501	X	101	X
Midwest	77,665	2,633	71,889	2,799	108	94
Illinois	15,767	461	15,076	446	105	103
Indiana	8,713	564	7,193	616	121	92
Iowa	2,686	138	2,489	164	108	84
Kansas	3,739	868	2,562	99	146	87
Michigan	13,150	650	12,938	762	102	85
Minnesota	2,248	12	2,515	15	89	80
Missouri	7,863	310	5,476	245	144	127
Nebraska	1,613	152	1,220	194	132	78
North Dakota	436	0	491	X	89	X
Ohio	16,307	126	17,414	129	94	98
South Dakota	796	0	717	X	111	X
Wisconsin	4,347	134	3,798	129	114	104
South	167,313	8,131	158,639	8,031	105	101
Alabama	7,671	1,103	7,849	1,113	98	99
Arkansas	3,665	340	3,819	374	96	91
Delaware	1,837	61	1,736	61	106	100
District of Columbia	2,597	140	2,524	212	103	66
Florida	23,796	2,586	19,901	2,436	120	106
Georgia	12,663	475	11,323	468	112	101
Kentucky	4,536	0	4,379	X	104	X
Louisiana	10,409	0	9,798	X	106	X
Maryland	12,353	389	8,300	371	149	105
Mississippi	4,558	137	4,577	158	100	87
North Carolina	15,887	716	15,675	660	101	108
Oklahoma	6,603	890	4,976	786	133	113
South Carolina	7,533	901	6,132	849	123	106
Tennessee	7,647	98	6,552	240	117	41
Texas	34,761	0	40,804	X	85	X
Virginia	9,327	157	8,940	155	104	101
West Virginia	1,470	138	1,354	148	109	93
West	70,675	892	53,193	1,010	133	88
Alaska	1,590	0	1,715	X	93	X
Arizona	7,054	185	6,617	185	107	100
California	39,150	124	25,629	150	153	83
Colorado	2,586	50	2,444	62	106	81
Hawaii	1,709	0	1,034	X	165	X
Idaho	1,091	36	946	40	115	90
Montana	836	0	632	X	132	X
Nevada	3,069	60	2,536	94	121	64
New Mexico	1,544	181	2,018	185	77	98
Oregon	3,421	0	2,394	X	143	X
Utah	1,457	221	1,448	263	101	84
Washington	6,483	35	5,139	31	126	113
Wyoming	685	0	641	X	107	X

Note: See Note, table 6.52.

[a] Design capacity is the number of inmates a facility is designed to house according to original architectural specifications.

[b] Percent occupied is determined by dividing inmates/residents on June 30, 1984, by facility design capacity.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 16.

Table 6.56

Inmates/residents under 18 years old in State correctional facilities

By type of facility, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

	Number of inmates/residents under 18 years old		
Region and State	Total	Confinement facilities	Community-based facilities
United States, total	3,996	3,939	57
Northeast	601	601	0
Connecticut	95	95	0
Massachusetts	12	12	0
New Hampshire	5	5	0
New Jersey	71	71	0
New York	379	379	0
Pennsylvania	24	24	0
Rhode Island	1	1	0
Vermont	14	14	0
Midwest	395	385	10
Illinois	90	90	0
Indiana	67	66	1
Iowa	14	14	0
Kansas	2	2	0
Michigan	87	80	7
Minnesota	19	19	0
Missouri	53	53	0
Nebraska	25	23	2
North Dakota	1	1	0
Ohio	23	23	0
South Dakota	2	2	0
Wisconsin	12	12	0
South	2,841	2,795	46
Alabama	110	110	0
Arkansas	94	94	0
Florida	1,017	976	41
Georgia	307	307	0
Kentucky	4	4	0
Louisiana	20	20	0
Maryland	198	198	0
North Carolina	361	361	0
Oklahoma	154	152	2
South Carolina	50	47	3
Tennessee	6	6	0
Texas	497	497	0
Virginia	23	23	0
West	159	158	1
Arizona	22	22	0
California	72	72	0
Idaho	6	6	0
Nevada	15	15	0
Oregon	9	9	0
Utah	4	3	1
Washington	28	28	0
Wyoming	3	3	0

Note: See Note, table 6.52. No inmates under 18 years old were reported in State correctional facilities on June 30, 1984, in Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, or West Virginia.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 23.

Table 6.57

Custody level of inmates/residents of State correctional facilities

By security level and type of facility, United States, on June 30, 1984

Physical security of facility	Confinement facilities: Number of facilities	Confinement facilities: Total number of inmates	Confinement facilities: Maximum	Confinement facilities: Medium	Confinement facilities: Minimum	Community-based facilities: Number of facilities	Community-based facilities: Total number of residents	Community-based facilities: Maximum	Community-based facilities: Medium	Community-based facilities: Minimum
			Number of inmates/residents in each custody level							
All facilities	694	381,955	136,284	193,343	52,328	209	13,354	23	74	13,257
Maximum	176	167,281	132,716	28,537	6,028	1	72	0	72	0
Medium	272	169,508	3,500	163,145	2,863	1	180	0	0	180
Minimum	246	45,166	68	1,661	43,437	207	13,102	23	2	13,077

Note: See Note, table 6.52.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 6, Table 3.

Table 6.58

Confinement facilities and inmates

By security level of facility and selected characteristics, United States, 1984

Characteristic	Number of confinement facilities: Total	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Number of inmates in confinement facilities: Total	Maximum	Medium	Minimum
Total	694	176	272	246	381,955	167,281	169,508	45,166
Sex of inmates housed								
Male only	613	163	230	220	348,231	162,324	147,368	38,539
Female only	47	8	23	16	12,929	3,357	7,467	2,105
Both sexes	34	5	19	10	20,795	1,600	14,673	4,522
Facility function[a]								
Youthful offenders only	16	3	7	6	5,603	2,417	2,345	841
Reception, diagnosis, or classification only	16	12	3	1	5,155	3,957	1,133	65
Medical treatment or hospitalization only	1	1	0	0	58	58	0	0
General adult population confinement only	418	95	168	155	213,319	100,242	88,959	24,118
Work release or prerelease only	2	0	0	2	192	0	0	192
Other only[b]	6	4	0	2	1,386	999	0	387
Multiple function	234	61	94	79	156,092	59,608	77,071	19,413
Facility age[c]								
0 to 9 years	141	47	61	33	68,356	28,133	34,677	5,546
10 to 19 years	69	18	28	23	36,339	15,727	16,425	4,187
20 to 49 years	273	38	107	128	114,195	30,147	63,189	20,859
50 to 99 years	162	45	64	53	112,068	51,117	48,189	12,762
100 or more years	49	28	12	9	50,997	42,157	7,028	1,812
Facility size[d]								
1 to 499 inmates	452	59	158	235	84,881	15,644	34,266	34,971
500 to 999 inmates	138	60	71	7	102,215	43,713	53,380	5,122
1,000 or more inmates	104	57	43	4	194,859	107,924	81,862	5,073

Note: See Note, table 6.52.

[a] Facility function was not reported for one minimum security institution housing 150 inmates.

[b] Includes psychiatric, psychological, and geriatric treatment.

[c] Refers to the number of years between date of original construction and 1984.

[d] Average daily population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 7, Table 5.

Table 6.59

Inmates in confinement facilities

By security level of facility and sex of inmates, United States, 1984

Characteristic	Security level of confinement facility				Confinement facilities housing			
	Total	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Total	Male only	Female only	Both sexes
Number of inmates	381,955	167,281	169,508	45,166	381,955	348,231	12,929	20,795
Inmates in programs[a]								
Academic[b]	87,255	39,408	39,680	8,167	87,255	80,160	4,015	3,080
Counseling[c]	97,645	38,585	43,085	15,975	97,645	85,009	6,041	6,595
Work release	3,425	289	862	2,274	3,425	2,812	296	317
Other program[d]	2,673	1,364	979	330	2,673	1,924	632	117
Inmates with work assignments[a]								
Prison industry[e]	61,158	27,293	22,732	11,133	61,158	55,419	1,857	3,882
Prison maintenance[f]	121,210	46,761	59,674	14,775	121,210	110,402	4,723	6,085
Vocational training	39,147	14,736	18,826	5,585	39,147	35,352	1,683	2,112
Inmate race/ethnicity								
White non-Hispanic	163,284	67,571	74,612	21,101	163,284	147,536	5,353	10,395
Black non-Hispanic	177,983	81,155	76,246	20,582	177,983	163,850	6,435	7,698
Hispanic	34,649	16,322	15,677	2,650	34,649	31,754	847	2,048
Other race[g]	6,039	2.233	2,973	833	6,039	5,091	294	654

Note: See Note, table 6.52.

[a] May exceed the total number of inmates because an inmate may participate in more than one program.

[b] Includes basic adult education, secondary education, special education (including programs for inmates with learning disabilities), and college courses.

[c] Includes counseling for alcohol addiction, drug dependence, and other conditions; employment counseling; and special adjustment counseling, including preparation for institutional life and for release to the community.

[d] Includes religious and recreational programs.

[e] Includes furniture making and repair, decal and machine shop work, license plates and signs, textiles, farming, butchering, and canning.

[f] Includes food service and preparation, physical plant upkeep and repairs, laundry and dry cleaning, grounds and garden maintenance, and construction.

[g] American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 8, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.60

Inmates in confinement facilities

By race/ethnicity of inmate, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Number of inmates in confinement facilities				
	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other race[a]
United States, total	381,955	163,284	177,983	34,649	6,039
Northeast	66,302	23,007	33,226	9,853	216
Connecticut	5,055	1,964	2,198	882	11
Maine	1,011	987	17	0	7
Massachusetts	4,525	2,645	1,419	457	4
New Hampshire	513	485	12	16	0
New Jersey	10,043	2,992	5,896	1,142	13
New York	31,266	7,383	16,499	7,212	172
Pennsylvania	12,282	5,310	6,856	111	5
Rhode Island	1,101	743	324	33	1
Vermont	506	498	5	0	3
Midwest	77,665	38,836	36,044	1,944	841
Illinois	15,767	5,293	9,416	1,021	37
Indiana	8,713	5,494	3,193	20	6
Iowa	2,686	2,098	494	50	44
Kansas	3,739	2,213	1,323	136	67
Michigan	13,150	5,250	7,646	218	36
Minnesota	2,248	1,517	500	53	178
Missouri	7,863	4,395	3,438	23	7
Nebraska	1,613	935	548	49	81
North Dakota	436	355	9	7	65
Ohio	16,307	8,270	7,888	135	14
South Dakota	796	575	16	8	197
Wisconsin	4,347	2,441	1,573	224	109
South	167,313	68,158	89,928	8,360	867
Alabama	7,671	2,917	4,745	4	5
Arkansas	3,665	1,753	1,892	19	1
Delaware	1,837	653	1,135	45	4
District of Columbia	2,597	17	2,573	6	1
Florida	23,796	10,893	11,621	1,268	14
Georgia	12,663	5,137	7,489	27	10
Kentucky	4,536	3,003	1,532	0	1
Louisiana	10,409	2,938	7,453	17	1
Maryland	12,353	3,434	8,897	16	6
Mississippi	4,558	1,327	3,320	1	0
North Carolina	15,887	6,677	8,705	89	416
Oklahoma	6,603	4,136	1,981	101	385
South Carolina	7,533	2,917	4,586	26	4
Tennessee	7,647	4,253	3,377	14	3
Texas	34,761	12,860	15,200	6,697	4
Virginia	9,327	3,998	5,289	29	11
West Virginia	1,470	1,245	223	1	1
West	70,675	33,283	18,785	14,492	4,115
Alaska	1,590	908	122	31	529
Arizona	7,054	3,631	1,325	1,781	317
California	39,150	14,080	13,528	10,233	1,309
Colorado	2,586	1,391	611	553	31
Hawaii	1,709	481	105	42	1,081
Idaho	1,091	928	25	98	40
Montana	836	633	17	6	180
Nevada	3,069	1,785	1,072	180	32
New Mexico	1,544	563	156	778	47
Oregon	3,421	2,808	354	139	120
Utah	1,457	1,057	140	233	27
Washington	6,483	4,428	1,296	379	380
Wyoming	685	590	34	39	22

Note: See Note, table 6.52.

[a] American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 20.

Table 6.61

Inmates in confinement facility programs

By type of program, sex of inmate, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Number of inmates in confinement facility programs								
	Academic programs[a]			Counseling[b]			Work release		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	87,255	82,830	4,425	97,645	89,127	8,518	3,425	3,019	406
Northeast	17,014	16,404	610	21,242	19,612	1,630	657	601	56
Connecticut	1,145	1,109	36	1,498	1,370	128	3	3	0
Maine	144	138	6	376	371	5	56	38	18
Massachusetts	1,074	1,006	68	1,586	1,305	281	112	112	0
New Hampshire	69	69	(c)	289	289	(c)	40	40	X
New Jersey	2,256	2,158	98	4,481	4,191	291	208	187	21
New York	9,426	9,095	331	9,261	8,734	527	119	111	8
Pennsylvania	2,437	2,387	50	3,162	2,800	362	25	23	2
Rhode Island	394	376	18	293	260	33	6	0	6
Vermont	69	66	3	296	292	4	88	87	1
Midwest	18,059	17,121	938	19,382	17,999	1,383	439	287	152
Illinois	4,263	4,174	89	5,095	4,951	144	132	20	112
Indiana	999	938	61	419	412	7	0	X	X
Iowa	752	706	46	2,397	2,251	146	7	7	0
Kansas	669	631	38	929	887	42	18	18	0
Michigan	4,585	4,410	175	2,635	2,378	257	86	50	36
Minnesota	434	408	26	563	514	49	1	0	1
Missouri	2,200	2,089	111	1,288	1,161	127	117	115	2
Nebraska	195	144	51	811	733	78	0	X	X
North Dakota	49	47	2	242	223	19	6	5	1
Ohio	2,323	2,072	251	3,085	2,679	406	0	X	X
South Dakota	122	112	10	797	764	33	26	26	0
Wisconsin	1,468	1,390	78	1,121	1,046	75	46	46	0
South	40,833	38,869	1,964	43,876	40,270	3,606	2,039	1,914	125
Alabama	1,080	1,008	72	1,166	1,036	130	155	155	0
Arkansas	823	775	48	461	386	75	16	5	11
Delaware	326	311	15	233	173	60	40	35	5
District of Columbia	927	927	(d)	1,017	1,017	(d)	64	64	0
Florida	4,707	4,464	243	7,302	7,274	28	24	24	0
Georgia	3,187	3,024	163	4,356	3,630	726	0	X	X
Kentucky	769	691	78	1,126	1,046	80	80	80	0
Louisiana	608	573	35	4,110	3,982	128	43	43	0
Maryland	2,660	2,559	101	2,440	2,185	255	158	158	0
Mississippi	749	739	10	120	101	19	57	57	0
North Carolina	3,063	2,921	142	4,870	4,568	302	1,007	963	44
Oklahoma	901	827	74	1,018	828	190	157	151	6
South Carolina	1,424	1,387	37	2,123	1,751	372	54	0	54
Tennessee	652	617	35	3,604	3,524	80	55	50	5
Texas	16,104	15,267	837	4,749	3,756	993	35	35	0
Virginia	1,582	1,508	74	4,614	4,446	168	94	94	0
West Virginia	1,271	1,271	(d)	567	567	(d)	0	X	X
West	11,349	10,436	913	13,145	11,246	1,899	290	217	73
Alaska	390	317	73	622	548	74	10	9	1
Arizona	1,735	1,660	75	2,208	1,883	325	73	32	41
California	3,330	2,962	368	3,244	2,190	1,054	8	0	8
Colorado	500	470	30	1,416	1,416	0	0	X	X
Hawaii	629	613	16	181	97	84	67	67	0
Idaho	172	168	4	373	368	5	18	18	0
Montana	127	112	15	718	675	43	1	0	1
Nevada	261	176	85	1,179	1,126	53	24	6	18
New Mexico	537	537	0	739	739	0	35	35	0
Oregon	743	725	18	169	138	31	1	0	1
Utah	83	75	8	246	230	16	10	10	0
Washington	2,672	2,489	183	1,735	1,586	149	4	4	0
Wyoming	170	132	38	315	250	65	39	36	3

Note: See Note, table 6.52. Inmates in programs may exceed total number of inmates because an inmate may participate in more than one program. Figures exclude 2,034 male and 640 female participants in religious, recreational, and other programs. Average annual enrollment figures are used where June 30 data fail to represent enrollment throughout the year.

[a] Includes basic adult education (ABE), secondary education (GED), special education (including programs for inmates with learning disabilities), and college courses.

[b] Includes counseling for alcohol addiction, drug dependence, and other conditions; employment counseling; and special adjustment counseling, including preparation for institutional life and release to the community.

[c] Female confinement facility inmates were housed in a county-administered facility whose inmates are counted in enumerations of local jails.

[d] Female confinement facility inmates were housed in the Federal Correctional Institution, Alderson, West Virginia.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 24.

Table 6.62

Residents in community-based facilities

By race/ethnicity of resident, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Number of residents in community-based facilities				
	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other race[a]
United States, total	13,354	6,501	6,135	619	99
Northeast	1,698	786	642	256	14
Maine	63	59	0	0	4
Massachusetts	239	167	60	12	0
New Hampshire	38	36	0	2	0
New Jersey	60	16	28	16	0
New York	872	254	388	220	10
Pennsylvania	324	181	140	3	0
Rhode Island	102	73	26	3	0
Midwest	2,633	1,433	1,112	61	27
Illinois	461	254	188	18	1
Indiana	564	379	177	6	2
Iowa	138	115	21	0	2
Kansas	86	60	21	3	2
Michigan	650	243	385	21	1
Minnesota	12	0	0	0	12
Missouri	310	168	139	2	1
Nebraska	152	101	44	3	4
Ohio	126	67	56	2	1
Wisconsin	134	46	81	6	1
South	8,131	3,763	4,216	111	41
Alabama	1,103	366	734	1	2
Arkansas	340	153	186	1	0
Delaware	61	26	35	0	0
District of Columbia	140	0	140	0	0
Florida	2,586	1,378	1,120	87	1
Georgia	475	204	265	6	0
Maryland	389	89	300	0	0
Mississippi	137	44	93	0	0
North Carolina	716	363	347	1	5
Oklahoma	890	557	287	13	33
South Carolina	901	371	530	0	0
Tennessee	98	35	63	0	0
Virginia	157	59	96	2	0
West Virginia	138	118	20	0	0
West	892	519	165	191	17
Arizona	185	118	26	37	4
California	124	37	61	25	1
Colorado	50	22	11	16	1
Idaho	36	26	6	2	2
Nevada	60	45	15	0	0
New Mexico	181	79	25	72	5
Utah	221	163	16	38	4
Washington	35	29	5	1	0

Note: See Note, table 6.52. Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming did not operate State community-based facilities on June 30, 1984.

[a] American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 21.

Table 6.63

Residents in community-based facility programs

By type of program, sex of resident, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Number of residents in community-based facility programs								
	Academic programs[a]			Counseling[b]			Work release		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	1,766	1,520	246	12,715	11,379	1,333	10,222	9,390	832
Northeast	82	79	3	1,682	1,521	161	1,507	1,416	91
Maine	14	14	0	35	35	0	48	48	0
Massachusetts	17	17	0	186	186	0	205	205	0
New Hampshire	1	1	0	19	19	0	37	37	0
New Jersey	6	4	2	112	78	34	49	39	10
New York	11	11	0	898	808	90	795	735	60
Pennsylvania	18	17	1	399	362	37	271	250	21
Rhode Island	15	15	0	33	33	0	102	102	0
Midwest	270	212	58	2,567	2,344	223	2,024	1,872	152
Illinois	25	21	4	429	383	46	319	293	26
Indiana	41	28	13	1,022	871	151	507	459	48
Iowa	10	10	0	144	142	2	135	135	0
Kansas	4	2	2	136	125	11	84	78	6
Michigan	105	80	25	128	125	3	472	417	55
Minnesota	1	1	0	24	24	0	12	12	0
Missouri	7	7	0	181	181	0	229	229	0
Nebraska	30	29	1	179	179	0	103	99	4
Ohio	14	14	0	293	293	0	108	108	0
Wisconsin	33	20	13	31	21	10	55	42	13
South	1,296	1,121	175	7,774	6,941	833	6,094	5,570	524
Alabama	92	92	0	605	605	0	834	772	62
Arkansas	50	50	0	241	241	0	185	185	0
Delaware	1	1	0	61	61	0	50	50	0
District of Columbia	2	2	0	127	127	0	109	109	0
Florida	506	451	55	2,823	2,591	232	2,222	2,072	150
Georgia	144	53	91	928	624	304	346	224	122
Maryland	120	110	10	601	516	85	234	198	36
Mississippi	84	79	5	269	249	20	132	122	10
North Carolina	80	77	3	326	310	16	414	391	23
Oklahoma	82	78	4	574	463	111	535	461	74
South Carolina	108	108	0	913	913	0	695	695	0
Tennessee	8	3	5	58	44	14	77	73	4
Virginia	8	8	0	130	107	23	138	115	23
West Virginia	11	9	2	118	90	28	123	103	20
West	118	108	10	689	573	116	597	532	65
Arizona	6	6	0	202	202	0	135	135	0
California	0	X	X	0	X	X	33	31	2
Colorado	0	X	X	24	0	24	43	29	14
Idaho	17	13	4	81	76	5	34	32	2
Nevada	3	1	2	92	51	41	60	37	23
New Mexico	43	43	0	22	22	0	81	81	0
Utah	49	45	4	249	203	46	176	152	24
Washington	0	X	X	19	19	0	35	35	0

Note: See Note, table 6.52. Residents in programs may exceed total number of residents because a resident may participate in more than one program. Figures exclude 297 male and 47 female participants in religious, recreational, and other programs. Average annual enrollment figures are used where June 30 data fail to represent enrollment throughout the year. No community-based facilities operated on June 30, 1984, in Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, or Wyoming.

[a] Includes basic adult education (ABE), secondary education (GED), special education (including programs for residents with learning disabilities), and college courses.

[b] Includes counseling for alcohol addiction, drug dependence, other types of psychological therapy, employment counseling, and special adjustment counseling, including preparation for institutional life and release to the community.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 25.

Table 6.64

Number of State prisons, inmates, average square feet per inmate, and percent in multiple housing

By type of housing unit and State, on June 30, 1984

		General housing			Special housing			Other housing		
	Number of prisons	Number of inmates	Average square feet per inmate	Percent of inmates in multiple occupancy	Number of inmates	Average square feet per inmate	Percent of inmates in multiple occupancy	Number of inmates	Average square feet per inmate	Percent of inmates in multiple occupancy
United States, total	694	335,282	57.3	70.1%	32,671	57.1	30.0%	13,930	93.3	65.8%
Alabama	12	7,068	59.6	83.8	464	57.7	0.9	139	77.5	77.0
Alaska	12	1,428	71.4	76.7	119	66.0	52.1	43	49.6	72.1
Arizona	12	6,337	77.0	76.4	654	61.5	89.3	63	230.1	19.0
Arkansas	7	3,263	76.2	76.6	304	70.0	91.8	98	126.5	69.4
California	36	32,607	48.0	89.2	3,479	47.8	19.9	3,064	44.8	78.1
Colorado	9	2,047	76.1	27.9	522	96.1	33.9	17	128.5	94.1
Connecticut	13	4,337	49.8	44.1	278	55.8	53.2	440	59.0	37.0
Delaware	6	1,754	87.9	43.3	5	60.0	0.0	78	72.3	75.6
District of Columbia	5	1,951	90.1	83.4	414	57.3	12.6	232	89.3	100.0
Florida	40	21,180	54.4	85.0	2,202	64.3	32.6	414	64.9	96.9
Georgia	23	11,250	82.5	79.2	943	62.5	21.2	470	680.4	47.7
Hawaii	7	1,127	37.8	93.4	161	35.6	82.0	421	20.4	99.8
Idaho	3	962	45.7	91.5	83	52.4	50.6	46	45.2	100.0
Illinois	25	13,951	57.3	62.8	1,449	56.6	17.5	367	71.9	33.8
Indiana[a]	11	8,138	52.4	70.5	421	51.4	24.9	82	90.3	62.2
Iowa	10	2,250	63.0	47.6	353	49.7	4.8	83	99.5	61.4
Kansas	7	3,255	38.9	73.4	447	52.2	9.4	37	69.5	78.4
Kentucky	10	4,392	71.8	64.3	136	61.3	7.4	8	371.4	37.5
Louisiana	11	9,207	71.7	89.0	869	80.6	61.7	333	77.7	83.2
Maine	4	935	49.6	60.0	65	54.0	0.0	11	56.0	0.0
Maryland	14	10,621	49.7	55.8	1,433	41.3	50.1	299	135.3	69.2
Massachusetts	13	3,914	60.4	50.2	425	50.5	29.2	186	65.5	36.0
Michigan	29	11,798	66.8	34.0	881	56.9	0.0	471	90.0	56.9
Minnesota	7	1,875	65.9	3.3	149	74.3	1.3	224	83.7	4.0
Mississippi	6	3,987	49.9	99.0	442	50.2	41.2	229	49.3	100.0
Missouri	11	6,812	47.9	70.2	898	54.4	18.2	153	52.6	94.8
Montana	3	790	55.9	58.1	41	64.4	0.0	5	740.0	0.0
Nebraska	5	1,460	61.8	55.4	75	59.9	29.3	78	103.7	89.7
Nevada	8	2,426	54.3	71.4	479	54.9	37.6	164	34.5	90.6
New Hampshire	1	276	42.2	12.7	81	41.9	13.6	156	88.1	21.8
New Jersey	11	9,040	64.0	48.2	704	73.1	0.0	299	83.1	72.9
New Mexico	4	1,247	77.5	37.3	275	66.1	0.0	22	66.4	0.0
New York	41	28,056	66.8	36.1	2,268	59.4	7.0	942	93.0	21.5
North Carolina	79	13,518	54.7	84.5	1,139	61.8	17.9	1,230	80.4	68.6
North Dakota	2	427	69.2	29.3	4	52.0	0.0	5	72.0	0.0
Ohio	13	13,756	53.2	85.2	2,237	57.2	51.3	314	103.3	69.1
Oklahoma	14	5,591	65.2	71.3	325	91.5	1.2	687	52.9	77.6
Oregon	7	3,195	46.4	72.5	213	47.8	2.8	13	203.8	92.3
Pennsylvania	9	10,785	51.2	55.0	994	55.6	25.9	503	81.2	69.0
Rhode Island	6	912	63.4	66.7	150	69.6	77.3	32	111.1	65.6
South Carolina	19	6,690	44.8	88.3	539	63.7	39.7	304	56.4	73.0
South Dakota	2	721	49.8	53.1	72	48.3	38.9	3	60.0	0.0
Tennessee	13	6,443	56.2	91.4	973	54.0	57.9	231	154.9	91.8
Texas	27	31,274	39.8	90.5	2,933	41.2	48.2	554	87.6	34.7
Utah	2	1,178	67.8	50.9	235	50.0	0.0	44	118.0	77.3
Vermont	6	412	59.3	64.8	36	68.0	44.4	58	50.5	98.3
Virginia	41	8,650	66.7	62.1	614	70.1	5.9	63	115.8	60.3
Washington	15	6,090	47.2	80.3	298	55.8	28.9	95	60.0	49.5
West Virginia	3	1,293	71.0	56.7	130	94.5	70.8	47	287.6	100.0
Wisconsin	17	4,053	69.7	26.0	224	82.2	4.5	70	98.5	52.9
Wyoming	3	646	89.7	22.9	36	79.0	0.0	3	79.0	0.0

Note: These data are from the 1984 Prison Census of State operated correctional facilities in operation on June 30, 1984. Data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Housing units include single-celled, double-celled, and dormitory units, which contain three or more inmates.

"Special housing" refers to protective custody, administrative custody, or disciplinary action. "Other housing" refers to infirmaries or special programs. Data refer to inmates in general or special housing except under "type of housing unit" where "other" is shown for comparison.

[a] Seventy-two units in Indiana, housing 72 inmates, could not be classified and are excluded.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Population Density in State Prisons, Special Report NCJ-103204 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1986), p. 3.

Table 6.65

Population density in State prisons on June 30

By region, 1979 and 1984

	Number of prisons		Total square feet of occupied housing space		Number of inmates		Average sq. ft. per inmate		Percent change 1984 over 1979	
	1979	1984	1979	1984	1979	1984	1979	1984	Square feet of occupied housing space	Number of inmates
United States, total	568	694	18,329,376	23,700,765	263,553	381,955	69.5	61.9	29.0%	44.9%
Northeast	85	104	2,680,296	4,111,814	40,700	66,302	65.9	61.1	51.1	62.9
Midwest	101	139	3,865,478	5,799,248	59,399	77,665	65.1	74.7	50.0	30.8
South[a]	292	330	9,118,294	9,990,151	121,708	167,313	74.9	59.7	9.6	37.5
West	90	121	2,665,308	3,799,552	41,746	70,695	63.8	53.8	42.6	69.3

Note: See Note, table 6.64. All data refer to general, special, and other housing.

[a] The South showed an increase of more than 2 million square feet in new facilities built since 1979. However, there was a reduction of space at facilities existing in 1979 due to closing of facilities, conversions of prisons to other uses, and conversion of some prison housing space to other prison purposes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Population Density in State Prisons, Special Report NCJ-103204 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1986), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 6.66

Population density in State prisons

By region, and size and type of housing unit, on June 30, 1984

	Total number of inmates[a]	Percent of inmates in housing units with:			
		Less than 40 sq. ft.	Less than 50 sq. ft.	Less than 60 sq. ft.	Less than 80 sq. ft.
United States, total	367,953	27.8%	44.5%	62.0%	83.8%
Northeast	63,675	16.8	30.4	51.3	78.9
Midwest	75,706	25.4	41.2	58.7	87.3
South	161,897	31.6	49.6	65.1	83.9
West	66,675	32.2	50.8	68.4	84.0
Unit size					
One inmate	123,215	2.0	18.1	44.4	79.2
Two inmates	86,564	76.0	92.4	94.9	98.3
3 to 5 inmates	12,530	51.2	65.6	76.5	87.8
6 to 49 inmates	57,580	18.5	37.4	59.6	76.5
50 or more inmates	88,064	19.5	37.1	53.5	80.1
Type of housing unit					
General housing	335,282	28.8	45.0	61.8	83.6
Special housing	32,671	17.9	42.2	64.4	86.0
Other housing	14,002	27.0	42.1	52.0	71.4

Note: See Note, table 6.64.

[a] Refers to inmates in general and special housing except under "type of housing unit" where "other" is shown for comparison.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Population Density in State Prisons, Special Report NCJ-103204 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1986), p. 4, Table 5.

Table 6.67

Percent of State prisoners in multiple occupancy housing

By region, on Mar. 31, 1978 and June 30, 1984

	Number of inmates		Percent in multiple occupancy		Percent in less than 60 sq. ft.		Percent in less than 60 sq. ft. and in multiple occupancy	
	1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984
United States, total	228,552	381,955	58.8%	66.5%	65.0%	62.0%	43.4%	47.1%
Northeast	30,389	66,302	15.3	41.8	53.6	51.3	12.1	24.2
Midwest	56,708	77,665	46.5	56.4	52.5	58.7	31.0	39.2
South	107,184	167,313	82.8	77.4	76.8	65.1	66.8	55.9
West	34,271	70,675	42.7	75.2	59.0	66.4	18.5	56.4

Note: See Note, table 6.64.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Population Density in State Prisons, Special Report NCJ-103204 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1986), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 6.68

Population density characteristics of State prisons

United States, on June 30, 1984

	Percent[a] of all inmates	Average square feet per inmate	Percent of inmates in multiple occupancy	Average number of hours per day confined to unit
All prisons	100.0%	57.3	66.5%	11.3
Number of persons per unit				
One inmate	33.5	68.2	0.0	12.3
Two inmates	23.5	34.4	100.0	11.0
3 to 5 inmates	3.4	45.8	100.0	11.3
6 to 49 inmates	15.6	63.9	100.0	10.7
50 or more inmates	23.9	61.8	100.0	10.5
Type of housing unit				
General housing	87.8	57.3	70.1	10.4
Special housing	8.5	57.1	30.0	19.9
Other housing	3.7	128.2	65.4	15.0
Security designation				
Maximum security	33.4	52.8	48.9	13.1
Medium security	44.7	57.1	71.9	10.8
Minimum security	21.9	64.3	81.8	9.5
Age of facility				
Over 100 years	11.8	49.2	42.8	13.5
50 to 99 years	22.7	58.9	58.7	11.5
25 to 49 years	17.6	53.0	77.7	10.7
15 to 24 years	13.3	53.8	75.3	11.2
6 to 14 years	19.5	60.6	72.6	10.8
5 years or less	15.1	64.9	68.0	10.6
Size of facility				
1 to 499 inmates	22.3	66.6	73.9	10.3
500 to 1000 inmates	26.9	58.1	68.4	11.1
More than 1000 inmates	50.8	52.7	62.6	11.8
Facility houses				
All male	91.3	57.0	66.0	11.4
All female	3.4	64.7	68.3	9.9
Both	5.3	57.0	59.4	10.4

Note: See Note, table 6.64.

[a] Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Population Density in State Prisons, Special Report NCJ-103204 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1986), p. 2, Table 3.

Table 6.69

Average sentence length and time served for State prison releases

By type of conviction offense, for 33 States, 1984

		Average time served		
Most serious offense	Average sentence length[a] (in months)	In prison only (in months)	In jail and prison (in months)	Percent of sentence served in confinement
All offenses	64.7	19.6	23.4	45.4%
Violent offenses	92.2	31.0	35.7	50.5
Murder	244.8	76.0	85.3	42.2
Manslaughter	95.4	29.3	35.2	50.2
Kidnaping	106.5	34.4	38.4	51.8
Rape	113.1	44.2	49.2	50.7
Other sexual assault	86.5	25.5	31.3	43.6
Robbery	96.3	31.4	35.4	52.4
Assault	59.8	20.7	26.2	51.4
Other violent	65.7	15.1	19.6	46.7
Property offenses	53.2	15.2	18.5	44.0
Burglary	60.5	17.3	20.6	44.2
Larceny/theft	46.8	13.1	16.1	43.4
Motor vehicle theft	36.5	12.8	16.4	55,3
Arson	80.0	19.5	23.1	39.7
Fraud	46.2	13.3	16.3	42.5
Stolen property	45.1	13.6	16.9	41.5
Other property	46.2	13.0	16.6	46.8
Drug offenses	55.2	13.5	16.7	38.8
Possession	44.2	11.3	13.9	39.2
Trafficking	54.4	14.1	17.9	38.7
Other drug	63.0	14.1	16.6	38.7
Public-order offenses	35.4	10.4	13.2	39.5
Weapons	47.3	14.6	18.0	48.9
Other public-order	31.4	9.5	11.5	35.7
Other offenses	51.4	13.8	17.8	50.6
Number of releases	68,868	89,545	64,973	64,089

Note: These data were compiled by the Bureau of Justice Statistics through the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), which involved the voluntary participation of 33 State correctional agencies. These agencies accounted for approximately three-fourths of the Nation's total State prison releases for calendar year 1984. Participating States include: Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Each State's individual offenses were recoded to a common set of offense types. With the exception of murder, attempts or conspiracies were included with completed offenses. Attempted murders were classified with assaults.

NCRP data include prisoners released from custody, regardless of the original sentencing jurisdiction, and include persons receiving sentences of more than 1 year. Data on sentence length are reported for all first releases with sentences of more than a year, for which the most serious offenses and sentence length were reported. Average sentence length data refer to the offense with the longest sentence. Whenever a sentence had both a minimum and a maximum term, the maximum was used to define the sentence length (Source, p. 9). Time served in prison only was based on first releases where data on most serious offense and time served in prison was provided. Time served in jail and prison was based on those cases with known conviction offenses where both jail time credited to prison sentence, and time served in prison, were reported. The percent of sentence served is calculated for those cases where both sentence length and time served in jail and prison were reported. "Other public-order" offenses include escape from custody, court offenses, obstruction, driving while intoxicated, other traffic offenses, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, morals and decency violations, and commercialized vice. "Other offenses" refer to juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

[a] Excludes persons sentenced to life in prison or death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.70

Average time served in jail and prison for State prison releases

By type of conviction offense, sex, and race, 33 States, 1984

	Sex				Race			
	Male		Female		White		Black	
Most serious offense	Percent of first releases	Average time served in jail and prison (in months)	Percent of first releases	Average time served in jail and prison (in months)	Percent of first releases	Average time served in jail and prison (in months)	Percent of first releases	Average time served in jail and prison (in months)
All offenses	100%	24.0	100%	15.9	100%	22.1	100%	25.2
Violent offenses	32.1	36.2	22.4	25.6	28.1	33.3	35.2	38.4
Murder	1.8	87.5	1.9	57.6	1.6	79.8	2.0	91.7
Manslaughter	2.5	36.3	4.8	27.8	2.5	33.0	2.7	38.5
Kidnaping	0.6	38.6	0.4	32.1	0.6	37.0	0.6	41.0
Rape	1.9	49.3	0.1	B	1.6	43.9	1.9	55.0
Other sexual assault	2.9	31.4	0.4	21.2	3.6	29.3	1.6	36.9
Robbery	14.1	35.9	7.7	24.2	10.3	33.2	17.8	37.4
Assault	7.3	26.7	5.9	18.2	6.8	25.9	7.6	26.5
Other violent	1.0	19.7	1.2	18.3	1.1	18.2	0.9	21.4
Property offenses	47.0	18.9	53.2	13.4	48.1	18.3	46.7	18.7
Burglary	23.2	20.7	6.7	15.4	23.5	20.2	20.1	21.2
Larceny/theft	12.4	16.6	23.6	12.5	11.6	15.9	15.2	16.2
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	16.4	0.6	15.3	1.9	16.7	1.6	16.0
Arson	0.9	23.6	1.0	17.1	1.2	23.3	0.6	22.5
Fraud	4.8	17.1	18.5	13.9	6.2	16.0	5.1	16.9
Stolen property	2.7	17.3	2.1	10.9	2.4	16.2	3.1	17.7
Other property	1.2	17.0	0.6	8.0	1.3	15.6	1.0	17.8
Drug offenses	10.3	17.0	13.8	14.7	12.0	16.5	8.7	17.1
Possession	2.2	14.2	3.1	11.6	2.2	13.3	2.3	14.8
Trafficking	5.5	18.2	6.1	14.8	6.2	17.9	4.7	17.7
Other drug	2.6	16.6	4.6	16.5	3.6	16.0	1.8	18.2
Public-order offenses	8.7	13.7	8.1	7.0	9.4	13.0	7.7	13.6
Weapons	1.7	18.1	0.7	14.0	1.3	18.8	1.9	17.2
Other public-order	7.1	12.0	7.5	6.2	8.1	11.5	5.8	11.5
Other offenses	2.0	17.9	2.5	16.2	2.3	17.4	1.7	18.8
Number of releases	83,683	60,169	6,315	4,799	48,244	36,048	39,739	27,396

Note: See Note, table 6.69. Data on offense distributions are based on all first releases with sentences of more than a year for which the most serious offense, sex, and race, were known.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 4, Tables 5 and 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.71

Average sentence length and time served in jail or prison for State prison releases

By prior felony incarceration history and type of conviction offense, 33 States, 1984

Most serious offense	Average sentence length[a] (in months)		Average time served in jail and prison (in months)	
	Prior felony incarceration	No prior felony incarceration	Prior felony incarceration	No prior felony incarceration
All offenses	73.5	55.6	24.8	24.1
Violent offenses	113.4	75.3	42.0	36.0
Murder	190.1	239.6	96.8	86.7
Manslaughter	136.1	74.8	44.2	35.6
Kidnaping	193.4	70.8	48.2	42.6
Rape	142.0	89.2	57.8	48.6
Other sexual assault	106.4	90.5	41.7	31.5
Robbery	122.9	70.7	44.9	34.1
Assault	80.3	53.3	27.6	26.7
Other violent	54.7	41.6	24.8	19.3
Property offenses	61.1	44.4	21.3	17.8
Burglary	64.8	47.8	24.3	19.5
Larceny/theft	60.8	38.0	18.8	15.6
Motor vehicle theft	47.4	31.3	18.7	16.8
Arson	80.5	70.3	24.9	22.9
Fraud	56.3	44.4	19.3	15.9
Stolen property	55.2	41.4	18.3	15.4
Other property	62.8	41.5	14.4	16.1
Drug offenses	61.9	45.7	18.1	17.2
Possession	42.1	31.5	14.6	14.1
Trafficking	64.5	51.7	18.1	17.9
Other drug	79.1	39.0	28.3	18.0
Public-order offenses	41.2	37.4	12.3	12.7
Weapons	40.4	33.2	16.9	18.1
Other public-order	41.6	40.6	11.2	10.9
Other offenses	28.0	26.0	21.0	17.9
Number of releases	7,885	31,327	11,875	37,424

Note: See Note, table 6.69. Of the 51,191 first releases with sentences of more than a year who had information on offense and prior felony history, 77 percent had data on sentence length and 96 percent had data on time served in jail and prison.

[a] Sentence length refers to the total maximum sentence imposed for the most serious conviction offense. Average sentence length excludes those with sentences of life in prison or death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 6.72

Releases of State prison inmates having a prior felony incarceration history

By type of conviction offense, sex, and race, 33 States, 1984

Most serious offense	Percent of first releases with a prior felony incarceration				
		Sex		Race	
	Total[a]	Male	Female	White	Black
All offenses	25.6%	26.2%	19.1%	21.9%	31.0%
Violent offenses	17.3	17.7	11.6	14.7	20.7
Murder	12.4	13.2	3.2	10.6	14.3
Manslaughter	12.9	13.7	7.0	9.7	17.6
Kidnaping	13.1	13.4	6.7	12.9	14.3
Rape	13.1	13.1	0.0	12.2	13.8
Other sexual assault	11.7	11.8	0.0	10.7	14.4
Robbery	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.7	20.7
Assault	20.6	20.9	17.2	16.7	26.2
Other violent	26.6	27.8	16.7	21.4	37.1
Property offenses	30.9	31.7	22.1	25.6	38.3
Burglary	27.3	27.7	10.7	22.9	34.2
Larceny/theft	37.3	38.8	27.6	31.0	44.4
Motor vehicle theft	25.8	26.3	0.0	20.0	33.3
Arson	19.9	21.1	7.5	19.9	19.7
Fraud	33.2	37.5	20.9	28.8	40.3
Stolen property	39.1	40.2	23.9	30.8	47.3
Other property	22.2	21.7	33.3	19.4	25.2
Drug offenses	22.0	22.9	14.2	18.4	28.4
Possession	30.1	31.0	22.0	26.8	35.1
Trafficking	20.7	21.5	12.5	17.1	27.6
Other drug	14.9	15.8	9.8	12.6	19.1
Public-order offenses	38.1	38.6	32.9	36.4	41.3
Weapons	31.4	31.7	22.2	27.0	37.0
Other public-order	40.0	40.7	34.0	38.5	43.2
Other offenses	11.2	11.6	6.2	9.6	14.4
Number of releases	51,191	47,335	3,852	28,628	21,489

Note: See Note, table 6.69. Data on prior felony incarceration were reported for 56 percent of the first releases in 1984 with sentences of more than a year.

[a] "Total" category includes information on persons of "other races" as well as those whose race and sex was not known.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 6.73

Population and movement of prisoners in Federal institutions

Fiscal years 1950-86[a]

Fiscal year[b]	Population beginning of year	Received (transfers excluded)						Transferred from other institutions	Discharged (transfers excluded)							Transferred to institutions	Population end of year
			Violators returned														
		From courts	Parole	Mandatory release	Study and observation	Escaped prisoners returned	Other[c]		Sentence expired	Mandatorily released[d]	Paroled	Died	Study and observation	Escaped	Other[c]		
1950	17,463	14,403	710	789	X	122	0	3,442	5,616	5,744	3,493	37	X	138	460	3,511	17,930
1951	17,930	14,676	662	787	X	127	0	3,472	5,598	6,000	3,717	52	X	152	427	3,291	18,417
1952	18,417	14,823	577	547	X	134	0	4,010	9,655	2,005	3,687	42	X	160	267	4,135	18,557
1953	18,557	16,166	576	410	X	181	0	4,666	9,287	2,230	4,204	60	X	223	182	4,637	19,733
1954	19,733	17,448	657	349	X	169	0	5,004	10,272	2,413	4,243	55	X	185	150	5,165	20,677
1955	20,877	16,699	620	332	X	157	0	4,501	9,599	2,598	4,411	47	X	170	125	4,630	21,606
1956	21,606	13,971	678	364	X	113	0	4,736	8,373	2,791	4,295	33	X	134	117	4,769	20,956
1957	20,956	14,112	666	363	X	146	0	5,128	6,983	3,282	4,357	49	X	155	138	5,225	21,182
1958	21,182	13,907	732	510	X	140	0	5,766	6,929	3,313	4,087	50	X	176	102	5,682	18,992
1959	21,899	14,324	782	517	98	179	0	6,148	7,085	3,263	4,209	54	160	201	0	6,137	22,838
1960	22,838	14,210	852	555	229	196	0	8,062	6,651	3,194	4,432	54	372	197	0	8,068	23,974
1961	23,974	14,185	965	594	361	226	0	6,873	6,301	3,555	4,599	49	533	242	0	6,974	24,925
1962	24,925	13,624	1,041	597	468	324	0	7,254	6,359	3,757	5,195	45	699	346	0	7,219	24,613
1963	24,613	13,536	1,071	615	459	419	0	7,811	6,376	3,740	5,083	57	721	490	0	7,809	24,248
1964	24,248	13,220	1,031	579	429	379	0	7,518	6,283	3,788	5,590	68	196	383	0	7,522	22,974
1965	22,974	12,982	1,180	648	442	239	0	7,230	6,232	3,652	5,131	64	886	229	0	7,155	22,346
1966	22,346	12,370	1,174	595	386	256	0	7,617	5,962	3,388	5,575	57	792	343	0	7,587	21,040
1967	21,040	11,691	1,264	497	397	416	0	7,804	4,970	3,080	6,181	60	673	527	0	7,796	19,822
1968	19,185	11,653	1,408	490	396	423	0	7,858	4,490	2,739	5,151	44	667	480	0	8,272	20,170
1969	20,170	11,162	1,366	475	425	374	0	8,168	4,237	2,398	4,758	44	629	406	0	9,460	20,208
1970	20,208	11,060	1,234	399	476	493	0	9,342	4,167	2,625	4,106	35	729	640	0	10,224	20,686
1971	20,686	12,633	1,028	415	492	547	17,405	10,720	5,184	2,649	4,757	56	577	652	17,561	11,670	20,820
1972	20,820	13,622	1,021	326	530	565	20,441	11,868	5,336	2,562	4,802	65	636	648	20,733	13,131	21,280
1973	21,280	15,430	787	194	508	644	23,571	11,929	5,416	2,204	4,999	51	503	711	23,960	14,063	22,436
1974	23,336	15,181	774	189	1,890	561	32,556	11,933	5,184	2,089	4,908	64	1,915	725	33,184	14,657	23,691
1975	23,691	16,628	994	182	1,938	795	51,935	12,228	6,002	1,910	6,142	55	1,908	655	51,510	16,643	23,566
1976	23,566	18,835	1,378	213	1,811	795	65,140	14,073	6,864	1,535	4,504	68	1,933	592	65,700	17,582	27,033
1977	27,033	18,315	1,683	206	1,395	889	80,994	16,662	7,251	1,803	3,105	77	1,422	661	80,701	22,280	29,877
1978	29,877	16,759	1,198	236	1,147	927	75,202	16,737	7,122	2,236	3,411	59	1,194	659	75,645	24,278	27,479
1979	24,479	15,462	1,150	250	851	888	65,141	13,879	6,785	1,817	3,416	66	931	593	65,457	21,374	24,661
1980	24,661	15,376	1,561	214	703	826	65,422	13,008	6,811	1,521	3,946	46	720	607	64,564	19,414	24,162
1981	24,162	15,746	2,216	186	766	681	68,309	11,576	6,372	1,153	3,114	56	745	410	68,948	16,649	26,195
1982	26,195	18,795	2,051	195	772	465	74,024	10,941	7,554	1,205	3,018	47	798	263	76,114	16,306	28,133
1983	28,183	18,996	2,483	241	799	396	75,764	11,821	8 203	1,187	3,097	55	772	344	76,550	18,211	30,214
1984	30,214	18,541	2,250	243	803	556	72,880	11,086	8,017	1,413	2,946	79	783	279	72,317	18,422	32,317
1985	32,317	19,881	2,002	245	659	553	75,192	11,694	7,332	1,496	2,805	80	718	256	74,623	19,191	36,042
1986	36,042	24,901	2,137	221	648	428	86,812	13,307	7,516	1,738	2,727	82	683	223	86,659	23,356	41,512

Note: The Federal Bureau of Prisons is responsible for two distinct Federal offender populations: (1) individuals who are housed in, have escaped from, or are in transit between Federal institutions and community treatment centers; and (2) individuals who are housed in, awaiting trial in, or enroute to contract facilities, i.e., State, local, or private facilities that are under contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons for the housing of Federal offenders. Approximately 11.9 percent of the total Federal prison population was housed in contract facilities at the end of fiscal year 1986. Data in this report are often broken down into two sets of mutually exclusive categories: (1) court commitments and other-than-court commitments; and (2) prisoners under sentence and prisoners not under sentence. For an explanation of the sentencing procedures within these categories, see Appendix 14. For a definition of "mandatory release," see Note, table 6.3.

[a] Data prior to 1974 reflect sentenced prisoners only.
[b] Beginning in fiscal year 1970, figures include only Bureau of Prisons institutions.
[c] "Other" includes other temporary movement such as furloughs, writs, etc.
[d] Beginning in 1958, the term mandatory release replaces the term conditional release.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986 (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987), p. 16.

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Table 6.74

Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions

By offense, race, and sex, fiscal year 1986

	Sentenced prisoners													
	All prisoners			White				All other				Youth Corrections Act	
Offense	Total	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	20,859	18,853	2,006	15,913	43.3	14,629	1,284	4,946	59.9	4,224	722	30	5
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes[a]	14,977	13,344	1,633	10,867	53.8	9,880	987	4,110	47.0	3,464	646	27	5
Assault	59	53	6	29	25.9	26	3	30	43.7	27	3	0	0
Bankruptcy	8	8	0	6	57.0	6	0	2	21.0	2	0	0	0
Burglary	34	31	3	16	37.7	15	1	18	43.0	16	2	0	0
Counterfeiting	315	292	23	242	45.8	224	18	73	34.9	68	5	1	0
Drug laws, total	7,066	6,393	673	5,700	63.3	5,203	497	1,366	64.6	1,190	176	11	2
Non-narcotics	525	501	24	447	58.1	427	20	78	58.5	74	4	0	0
Narcotics	3,330	2,972	358	2,619	65.4	2,367	252	711	65.3	605	106	8	2
Controlled substances	3,211	2,920	291	2,634	62.1	2,409	225	577	64.6	511	66	3	0
Embezzlement	319	202	117	238	28.8	157	81	81	29.2	45	36	1	1
Escape, flight, or harboring a fugitive	115	88	27	86	31.9	63	23	29	31.2	25	4	1	0
Extortion	58	55	3	48	68.9	46	2	10	57.9	9	1	0	0
Firearms	771	756	15	538	38.0	525	13	233	38.6	231	2	2	0
Forgery	438	318	120	179	36.2	133	46	259	29.0	185	74	0	0
Fraud	1,699	1,489	210	1,209	38.7	1,095	114	490	31.1	394	96	2	0
Immigration	4,512	4,242	270	4,420	5.1	4,158	262	92	9.7	84	8	0	0
Income tax	398	376	22	370	24.5	351	19	28	31.7	25	3	0	0
Juvenile delinquency	1	1	0	0	X	X	X	1	62.0	1	0	0	0
Kidnaping	45	37	8	35	229.1	29	6	10	217.2	8	2	0	0
Larceny/theft, total	1,335	1,135	200	780	40.6	707	73	555	31.2	428	127	1	1
Motor vehicle, interstate	220	215	5	181	38.4	176	5	39	49.9	39	0	1	0
Postal	482	339	143	173	26.6	130	43	309	28.8	209	100	0	1
Theft, interstate	101	94	7	87	42.9	82	5	14	49.5	12	2	0	0
Other	532	487	45	339	48.2	319	20	193	30.0	168	25	0	0
Liquor laws	4	4	0	4	16.5	4	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
National security laws	11	10	1	9	39.3	9	0	2	84.0	1	1	0	0
Robbery	912	869	43	534	130.7	510	24	378	140.6	359	19	1	0
Selective Service Acts	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Securities, transporting false or forged	29	26	3	25	35.3	23	2	4	54.0	3	1	0	0
White slave traffic	17	16	1	8	72.7	7	1	9	44.0	9	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	1,440	1,342	98	1,215	63.1	1,150	65	225	41.1	192	33	2	0
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	1,258	1,095	163	211	35.4	177	34	1,047	78.7	918	129	8	1
Assault	143	127	16	14	29.9	13	1	129	74.8	114	15	1	0
Auto theft	17	17	0	2	19.5	2	0	15	28.4	15	0	0	0
Burglary	56	52	4	9	37.3	7	2	47	106.0	45	2	0	0
Forgery	12	4	8	2	51.0	1	1	10	56.7	3	7	0	0
Homicide	106	91	15	9	256.0	8	1	97	238.0	83	14	1	0
Larceny/theft	103	92	11	16	61.5	14	2	87	55.5	78	9	0	0
Robbery	87	72	15	4	78.0	4	0	83	103.6	68	15	0	0
Rape	18	18	0	1	300.0	1	0	17	260.4	17	0	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	62	44	18	19	34.3	9	10	43	105.7	35	8	1	0
Other and unclassifiable	654	578	76	135	14.9	118	17	519	41.0	460	59	5	1
Military court-martial cases	15	15	0	11	105.2	11	0	4	216.0	4	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 6.73. Data in this table are based on 20,859 prisoners with complete information, representing 84.5 percent of the 24,685 court commitments. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 14.

[a] This total line excludes the immigration law and violent crime offenses whose unusual sentence lengths distort the average sentence length statistic.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986 (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987), pp. 44, 45.

Table 6.75

Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions

By offense, sex, and sentencing procedure, fiscal year 1986

Offense	All court commitments: Total	Male	Female	Average sentence (in months)	Sentencing procedure: Regular	Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act	Youth Corrections Act	Title 18, U.S. Code 4205 (B) (b1)	Title 18, U.S. Code 4205 (B) (b2)	Split sentence	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act
Total	20,841	18,835	2,006	47.3	17,176	1	35	101	1,957	1,563	8
Assault	59	53	6	34.9	41	0	0	0	11	7	0
Bankruptcy	8	8	0	48.0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	34	31	3	40.5	29	0	0	0	2	3	0
Counterfeiting	315	292	23	43.3	235	0	1	1	31	47	0
Drug laws, total	7,065	6,392	673	63.6	5,588	0	13	43	936	484	1
Non-narcotics	525	501	24	58.2	403	0	0	3	87	32	0
Narcotics	3,329	2,971	358	65.4	2,716	0	10	15	402	186	0
Controlled substances	3,211	2,920	291	62.5	2,469	0	3	25	447	266	1
Embezzlement	319	202	117	28.9	208	0	2	1	36	72	
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	115	88	27	31.7	91	0	1	0	16	7	0
Extortion	58	55	3	67.0	49	0	0	0	4	5	0
Firearms	771	756	15	38.2	588	0	2	7	100	74	0
Forgery	438	318	120	31.9	346	0	0	2	39	51	0
Fraud	1,699	1,489	210	36.5	1,280	0	2	13	174	230	0
Immigration	4,512	4,242	270	5.2	4,358	0	0	0	58	96	0
Income tax	398	376	22	25.0	297	0	0	1	20	80	0
Kidnaping	45	37	8	226.4	31	0	0	2	10	2	0
Larceny/theft, total	1,335	1,135	200	36.7	1,035	0	2	9	120	169	0
Motor vehicle, interstate	220	215	5	40.4	176	0	1	0	23	20	0
Postal	482	339	143	28.0	383	0	1	4	33	61	0
Theft, interstate	101	94	7	43.8	80	0	0	0	11	10	0
Other	532	487	45	41.6	396	0	0	5	53	78	0
Liquor laws	4	4	0	16.5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
National security laws	11	10	1	47.4	9	0	0	1	0	1	0
Robbery	912	869	43	134.8	695	0	1	11	183	21	1
Securities, transporting false or forged	29	26	3	37.9	25	0	0	0	2	2	0
White slave traffic	17	16	1	57.5	15	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	1,440	1,342	98	59.7	1,097	0	2	9	161	171	0
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	1,257	1,094	163	71.5	1,147	1	9	1	52	41	6
Assault	143	127	16	70.4	121	0	1	0	11	10	0
Auto theft	17	17	0	27.3	16	0	0	0	0	1	0
Burglary	56	52	4	95.0	48	0	0	0	2	5	1
Forgery	12	4	8	55.7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homicide	107	92	15	237.9	92	1	1	0	11	2	0
Larceny/theft	103	92	11	56.4	93	0	0	0	7	3	0
Robbery	87	72	15	102.4	83	0	0	0	3	1	0
Rape	18	18	0	262.6	14	0	0	0	4	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	62	44	18	83.8	53	0	1	0	8	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	652	576	76	35.7	615	0	6	1	6	19	5

Note: See Note, table 6.73. Data in this table are based on 20,841 prisoners with complete information, representing 84.4 percent of the 24,685 court commitments. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 14.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986 (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987), pp. 84, 85.

Table 6.76

Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions

By offense, type of commitment, race, and sex, on Sept. 30, 1986

	All prisoners			Prisoners under sentence								Prisoners not under sentence		Number o Narcotic Add Rehabilitatio Act commitm included in t	
				White				All other							
Offense	Total	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Male	Female	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Male	Female	Male	Female	Under sentence	Not u sent
Total	32,682	30,315	2,367	21,379	112.4	20,051	1,328	11,286	149.6	10,249	1,037	15	2	63	7
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes[a]	23,286	21,345	1,941	16,537	87.4	15,423	1,114	6,736	92.2	5,910	826	12	1	58	7
Assault	173	162	11	81	129.1	75	6	92	109.0	87	5	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy	8	8	0	7	50.5	7	0	1	24.0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	80	76	4	40	86.5	40	0	40	119.5	36	4	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting	466	441	25	378	80.0	359	19	88	58.6	82	6	0	0	0	0
Drug laws, total	12,038	11,140	898	9,463	89.6	8,840	623	2,573	96.8	2,298	275	2	0	8	1
Non-narcotics	1,052	1,012	40	904	84.8	873	31	148	70.8	139	9	0	0	0	0
Narcotics	5,950	5,444	506	4,506	93.6	4,161	345	1,443	103.4	1,282	161	1	0	6	1
Controlled substances	5,036	4,684	352	4,053	86.2	3,806	247	982	91.0	877	105	1	0	2	0
Embezzlement	335	240	95	253	52.2	189	64	82	47.4	51	31	0	0	1	0
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	205	171	34	154	55.3	129	25	51	81.3	42	9	0	0	0	0
Extortion	197	191	6	173	134.0	168	5	24	157.5	23	1	0	0	0	0
Firearms	1,123	1,112	11	790	63.7	779	11	333	61.2	333	0	0	0	1	0
Forgery	612	482	130	276	59.6	224	52	336	53.4	258	78	0	0	3	0
Fraud	1,764	1,580	184	1,335	64.7	1,237	98	429	50.0	343	86	0	0	0	0
Immigration	924	864	60	886	25.2	830	56	38	50.8	34	4	0	0	0	0
Income tax	349	329	20	311	45.8	293	18	38	68.1	36	2	0	0	0	0
Juvenile delinquency	6	5	1	3	25.0	3	0	3	43.3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Kidnaping	448	426	22	308	370.4	293	15	139	412.1	132	7	1	0	0	0
Larceny/theft, total	2,192	1,977	215	1,335	69.9	1,260	75	856	55.7	716	140	1	0	1	0
Motor vehicle, interstate	428	422	6	338	66.3	332	6	89	69.3	89	0	1	0	0	0
Postal	646	504	142	227	48.6	189	38	419	45.6	315	104	0	0	1	0
Theft, interstate	182	172	10	143	72.8	138	5	39	71.0	34	5	0	0	0	0
Other	936	879	57	627	78.9	601	26	309	63.5	278	31	0	0	0	0
Liquor laws	6	6	0	6	60.3	6	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	0	0
National security laws	36	30	6	30	333.6	25	5	5	112.8	4	1	1	0	0	0
Robbery	5,336	5,170	166	2,883	183.4	2,793	90	2,451	187.9	2,376	75	1	1	5	0
Selective Service Acts	1	1	0	0	X	X	X	1	18.0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	59	53	6	45	93.6	43	2	14	79.2	10	4	0	0	0	0
White slave traffic	40	38	2	15	101.2	14	1	25	110.4	24	1	0	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	1,930	1,828	102	1,546	115.0	1,475	71	382	143.7	351	31	2	0	0	0
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	4,281	3,912	369	1,022	329.5	930	92	3,251	217.6	2,975	276	7	1	44	6
Assault	470	438	32	88	192.3	81	7	382	160.0	357	25	0	0	0	0
Auto theft	39	38	1	7	74.1	7	0	32	78.4	31	1	0	0	0	0
Burglary	282	268	14	53	208.1	49	4	229	155.5	219	10	0	0	7	0
Forgery	40	24	16	9	91.3	4	5	31	99.3	20	11	0	0	1	0
Homicide	1,184	1,091	93	442	490.4	408	34	741	393.3	682	59	1	0	0	0
Larceny/theft	193	172	21	41	164.1	36	5	152	123.7	136	16	0	0	5	0
Robbery	640	598	42	99	305.8	93	6	541	231.4	505	36	0	0	0	0
Rape	221	221	0	55	342.8	55	0	166	356.2	166	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	181	178	3	54	193.3	51	3	127	161.4	127	0	0	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	1,031	884	147	174	140.6	146	28	850	105.9	732	118	6	1	31	6
Military court-martial cases	73	73	0	39	245.1	39	0	34	304.3	34	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 6.73. Data in this table are based on 32,682 prisoners with complete information, representing 91.2 percent of the 35,805 inmates confined in Federal institutions. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 14.

[a] This total line excludes the immigration law and violent crime offenses whose unusual sentence lengths distort the average sentence length statistic.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986 (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987), pp. 20, 21.

Table 6.77

Number of, average sentence for, and average time served by releasees from Federal institutions and contract facilities

By offense and type of release, fiscal year 1986

	Releases except of prisoners sentenced under the Youth Corrections Act												Youth Corrections Act releases	
	All prisoners released				Released on parole				Released at expiration of sentence and at mandatory release					
			Average time served				Average time served				Average time served			
Offense	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Months	Percent of average sentence	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Months	Percent of average sentence	Number	Average sentence (in months)	Months	Percent of average sentence	Number	Average time served (in months)
Total	16,996	34.0	15.6	45.9%	4,657	76.6	26.7	34.9%	12,339	18.0	11.4	63.9%	293	24.0
Assault	58	36.8	23.0	62.5	4	103.5	45.2	43.7	54	31.8	21.3	67.1	3	38.0
Bankruptcy	8	17.5	9.7	55.7	1	36.0	12.0	33.3	7	14.8	9.4	63.4	0	X
Burglary	37	35.6	17.9	50.3	12	64.1	23.5	36.6	25	22.0	15.3	69.6	2	45.5
Counterfeiting	270	33.6	15.9	47.3	94	55.5	19.5	35.1	176	21.9	14.0	63.9	6	25.0
Drug laws, total	4,793	43.2	19.5	45.1	1,961	68.7	24.4	35.4	2,832	25.6	16.1	63.0	86	20.6
Non-narcotics	649	46.8	20.3	43.4	353	62.7	23.3	37.2	296	27.9	16.7	60.0	4	30.5
Narcotics	2,030	48.6	20.7	42.6	920	74.4	25.5	34.3	1,110	27.2	16.7	61.3	62	19.8
Controlled substances	2,114	37.0	18.1	48.8	688	64.3	23.3	36.2	1,426	23.8	15.5	65.2	20	21.1
Embezzlement	333	23.8	11.4	47.8	91	51.1	19.1	37.4	242	13.6	8.4	62.4	5	15.2
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	111	30.5	18.9	62.0	21	47.1	22.3	47.3	90	26.7	18.1	68.0	5	15.0
Extortion	83	68.4	28.9	42.2	40	102.3	36.9	36.0	43	36.9	21.5	58.2	0	X
Firearms	654	32.7	17.7	54.3	124	65.3	25.2	38.6	530	25.0	16.0	64.0	12	23.9
Forgery	470	29.0	14.8	51.0	171	49.1	19.9	40.6	299	17.6	11.9	67.5	11	19.2
Fraud	1,247	27.8	13.6	48.9	366	54.7	20.1	36.8	881	16.6	10.8	65.5	5	26.4
Immigration	4,015	5.8	3.7	64.1	206	39.1	14.6	37.4	3,809	4.0	3.1	77.9	4	20.2
Income tax	359	18.3	10.3	56.5	85	36.5	14.4	39.6	274	12.6	9.0	71.8	0	X
Juvenile delinquency	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X
Kidnaping	29	251.6	85.7	34.0	19	327.0	109.5	33.4	10	108.3	40.5	37.4	5	37.6
Larceny/theft, total	1,330	36.9	18.3	49.8	467	59.8	23.1	38.6	863	24.5	15.8	64.5	32	17.7
Motor vehicle, interstate	225	45.4	22.1	48.7	102	56.0	21.7	38.8	123	36.7	22.4	61.2	6	19.0
Postal	441	27.7	14.9	53.7	145	46.0	19.3	42.1	296	18.7	12.7	67.7	10	15.4
Theft, interstate	115	45.8	20.6	45.0	46	70.1	24.6	35.0	69	29.7	18.0	60.8	2	15.5
Other	549	38.9	19.1	49.2	174	70.8	26.6	37.6	375	24.1	15.7	65.0	14	19.2
Liquor laws	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X
National security laws	7	45.0	20.8	46.3	1	180.0	58.0	32.2	6	22.5	14.6	65.1	0	X
Robbery	866	128.5	46.5	36.1	518	165.6	50.5	30.5	348	73.3	40.5	55.2	64	25.4
Selective Service Acts	2	6.5	5.0	76.9	0	X	X	X	2	6.5	5.0	76.9	0	X
Securities, transporting false or forged	31	55.9	22.7	40.6	8	126.0	43.3	34.4	23	31.5	15.5	49.3	0	X
White slave traffic	5	48.0	26.0	54.1	2	42.0	15.0	35.7	3	52.0	33.3	64.1	1	8.0
Other and unclassifiable	1,207	30.9	15.6	50.5	288	61.5	23.9	38.9	919	21.3	13.0	61.0	14	27.7
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	1,070	31.0	14.5	46.8	172	105.5	34.6	32.8	898	16.7	10.7	63.8	38	33.3
Assault	126	35.8	21.6	60.4	10	109.6	45.1	41.1	116	29.5	19.6	66.5	8	37.0
Auto theft	14	6.5	4.1	63.0	1	2.0	1.0	50.0	13	6.9	4.3	63.3	1	31.0
Burglary	56	58.0	24.2	41.7	20	116.1	37.1	31.9	36	25.7	17.0	66.2	2	32.0
Forgery	16	83.8	26.1	31.2	11	108.5	28.3	26.1	5	29.6	21.4	72.3	0	X
Homicide	44	84.3	40.9	48.5	8	235.1	87.0	37.0	36	50.8	30.6	60.3	6	32.0
Larceny/theft	80	20.2	10.0	49.6	8	89.5	24.6	27.5	72	12.5	8.4	67.1	5	31.2
Robbery	79	86.3	32.7	37.9	34	152.5	48.6	31.9	45	36.4	20.8	57.1	4	44.0
Rape	9	87.3	49.3	56.4	0	X	X	X	9	87.3	49.3	56.4	2	25.0
Sex offenses, except rape	42	20.9	10.9	52.2	4	72.0	34.0	47.2	38	15.5	8.5	54.7	4	30.5
Other and unclassifiable	604	16.8	8.1	48.1	76	72.0	23.2	32.3	528	8.9	5.9	66.4	6	30.0
Military court-martial cases	11	150.7	66.0	43.8	6	185.0	64.3	34.7	5	109.6	68.2	62.2	0	X

Note: See Note, table 6.73. Data in this table are based on 17,289 releasees, representing 94.8 percent of the 18,241 prisoners released from Federal institutions and contract facilities. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 14.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986 (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987), pp. 94, 95.

Table 6.78

Number of escapes from correctional facilities and number of inmates returned

By type of facility and jurisdiction, 1985 and 1986

Jurisdiction	1985 Escapes Total	1985 Medium and maximum security Number	1985 Medium and maximum security Percent	1985 Minimum security and community-based Number	1985 Minimum security and community-based Percent	1985 Number of escaped inmates returned	1986 Escapes Total	1986 Medium and maximum security Number	1986 Medium and maximum security Percent	1986 Minimum security and community-based Number	1986 Minimum security and community-based Percent	1986 Number of escaped inmates returned
Alabama	189[a]	37	20%	152	80%	124	286[b]	104	36%	181	63%	135
Arizona	65	25	38	40	62	56	50	11	22	39	78	53
Arkansas	16	4	25	12	75	14	16	4	25	12	75	14
California	998	17	2	981	98	850[c]	957	10	1	947	99	802[d]
Colorado	219	11	5	208	95	222[e]	204	14	7	190	93	215
Connecticut	153[f]	NA	NA	NA	NA	93	142[g]	NA	NA	NA	NA	83
Delaware	199	20	10	179	90	177	190	19	10	171	90	154
District of Columbia	95	1	1	94	99	5[h]	133	2	2	131	98	4[h]
Florida	875	196	22	679	78	689	1,127	184	16	943	84	931
Georgia	156	NA	NA	39[i]	25	122	131	NA	NA	48[i]	37	103
Hawaii	17	3	18	14	82	9	17	5	29	12	71	10
Idaho	24	4	17	20	83	16	24	3	12	21	88	14
Illinois	80	4	5	76	95	98	90	1	1	89	99	98
Iowa	147	3	2	144	98	131	122	0	0	122	100	154
Kansas	46	9	20	37	80	44	41	4	10	37	90	39
Kentucky	85	12[j]	14	73	86	52	91	9	10	82	90	46
Louisiana	55	13	24	42	76	49[k]	34	7	21	27	79	27[k]
Maine	22	6	27	16	73	19	23	8	35	13	56	22
Maryland	88	3	3	85	97	97	96	2	2	94	98	111
Massachusetts	284	5	2	279	98	279	306	6	2	300	98	305
Michigan	1,488	9	(l)	1,479	(m)	NA	1,059	17	2	1,042	98	NA
Minnesota	22	0	0	22	100	20	23	2	9	21	91	19
Mississippi	99	NA	NA	NA	NA	47	59	NA	NA	NA	NA	20
Missouri	340	18	5	322	95	279	395	23	6	372	94	364
Montana	33	4	12	29	88	30	33	6	18	27	82	26
Nebraska	29	0	0	29	100	23[n]	25	1	4	24	96	22
Nevada	33	8	24	25	76	31	28	4	14	24	86	25
New Hampshire	9	0	0	9	100	9	13	0	0	13	100	13
New Jersey	37	10	27	27	73	34	40	6	15	34	85	35
New Mexico	33	11	33	22	67	26	34	11	32	23	68	40
New York	17	9	53	8	47	17	19	13	68	6	32	18
North Carolina	432	2	(l)	430	(m)	452[o]	464	1	(l)	463	(m)	462[p]
North Dakota	1	1	100	0	0	1	2	2	100	0	0	2
Ohio	37	23	62	14	38	36	24	15	62	9	38	24
Oklahoma	391	29	7	362	93	336	516	35	7	481	93	455
Oregon	790	0	0	790	100	723	790	0	0	790	100	667
Pennsylvania	75	14	19	61	81	54	76	12	16	64	84	51
Rhode Island	35	4	11	31	89	32	49	2	4	47	96	46
South Carolina	197	8	4	189	96	171	163	1	(l)	162	(m)	139
South Dakota	5	0	0	5	100	3	6	0	0	6	100	7
Tennessee	162	26	16	136	84	NA	136	12	9	124	91	NA
Texas	15	15	100	0	0	14	37	36	97	1	3	37
Utah	76	6	8	70	92	77	64	6	9	58	91	68
Vermont	20	0	0	20	100	NA	39	5	13	34	87	NA
Virginia	54[q]	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	39[r]	NA	NA	NA	NA	--
Washington	300	15	5	285	95	298	297	15	5	282	95	275
West Virginia	52	8	15	44	85	51	52	6	12	46	88	55
Wisconsin	175	9[s]	5	166[s]	95	54	181	13[s]	7	168[s]	93	74
Guam	10	10	100	0	0	10	4	4	100	0	0	4
Puerto Rico	86	39	45	47	55	87	216	102	47	114	53	159
Federal Bureau of Prisons	238	14	6	224	94	NA	285	12	4	273	96	NA

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Two jurisdictions, Alaska and Indiana, did not respond to the survey. Wyoming reported 2 escapes from penitentiary, approximately 10 walkaways each year from honor farm, and all escapees returned. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

[a] Fiscal year 1985.
[b] Fiscal year 1986.
[c] As of Jan. 1, 1986.
[d] As of Jan. 1, 1987.
[e] Estimated.
[f] 33 facility escapes, 120 community custody escapes, security-level breakdown not available.
[g] 19 facility escapes, 123 community custody escapes, security-level breakdown not available.
[h] Perimeter escapes only.
[i] Escapes from community-based facilities only.
[j] Includes one escape from an all-level female institution.
[k] Apprehended.
[l] Less than 1 percent.
[m] Greater than 99 percent.
[n] Returned or apprehended. Includes suicide while on escape status.
[o] Includes escapees from previous years returned in 1985.
[p] Includes escapees from previous years returned in 1986.
[q] 29 facility escapes, 25 community custody escapes, security-level breakdown not available.
[r] 12 facility escapes, 27 community custody escapes, security-level breakdown not available.
[s] Reported.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., Corrections Compendium (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., March 1988), pp. 10-14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.79

Average daily population of U.S. Army confinement and correctional facilities

By facility, 1973-86

Facility	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	4,266	3,908	2,630	2,153	1,812	1,611	1,828	2,467	2,730	2,655	2,600	2,404	2,522	2,528
Fort Bragg	177	154	85	30	10	7	6	9	12	11	9	10	12	7
Fort Campbell	165	131	86	77	35	24	22	28	30	41	36	21	23	18
Fort Carson	77	117	47	42	21	10	11	31	39	50	43	22	24	34
Fort Hood	118	135	96	55	33	31	37	49	67	56	49	28	32	28
Fort Lewis	140	144	77	49	22	18	20	29	40	54	103	135	177	167
Fort Meade	131	122	71	20	18	12	16	20	36	35	33	17	20	26
Fort Ord	162	171	73	42	26	13	12	16	33	78	58	27	51	41
Fort Polk	42	27	13	10	8	8	13	25	21	16	18	9	16	19
Fort Riley	93	52	36	24	27	48	57	82	78	84	84	89	58	52
Fort Benning	127	67	37	27	18	13	12	32	43	52	30	12	15	14
Fort Bliss	49	42	33	21	14	10	10	7	12	--	--	--	--	--
Fort Dix	280	171	71	33	19	12	16[a]	26	20	14	13	6	9	9
Fort Gordon	125	97	53	36	20	17	19	23	30	38	29	16	17	20
Fort Jackson	39	20	15	2	2	2	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Fort Knox	244	196	63	47	21	19	23	27	25	38	24	22	26	22
Fort Sill	155	109	19	9	21	16	18	21	30	56	42	25	29	33
Fort Leonard Wood	179	46	21	13	7	4	7	10	4	2	3	4	5	--
Fitzsimmons A.M.C.	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Disciplinary Barracks	931	1,153	1,152	1,189	1,038	818	1,022	1,315	1,402	1,452	1,472	1,407	1,354	1,437
U.S. Army Correctional Activity[b]	1,031	953	580	412	450	518	502	714	805	578	554	554	654	601

[a] Prisoners at Navy facility.
[b] Formerly U.S. Army Retraining Brigade.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 6.80

Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Air Force correctional facilities

1986

Correctional facility and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Rehabilitation Program, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado	20	10
Lowry Correction Facility, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado	55	50
United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas[a]	220	216
Fort Lewis Correction Facility, Fort Lewis, Washington[a]	125	141

Note: The Air Force also operates 16 regional and 84 installation detention facilities. "Normal capacity" is the number of inmates the facility was designed to hold. Facilities listed are for military personnel 17 years of age and older.

[a] Operated under interservice support agreement with the U.S. Army.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 6.81

Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers

By location, 1987

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Naval Station, Long Beach, California	34	23
Naval Station, San Diego, California	187	170
Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, California	148	111
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut	20	14
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	50	64
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	72	46
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	82	54
Naval Administrative Command, Great Lakes, Illinois	170	130
Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	210	143
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island	75	32
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina	95	82
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	68	57
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas	65	35
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	276	215
Naval Station, Seattle, Washington	59	62
Naval Station, Guam	23	14
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	49	40
Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippines	56	48
Naval Station, Roosevelt Road, Puerto Rico	10	7
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	15	20

Note: Data have been collected from the organizations or agencies through a mail survey. The Navy also operates other small correctional centers and detention spaces in the United States and overseas. All facilities are for Naval personnel 17 years of age and older awaiting court-martial or serving court-martial sentences. "Normal capacity" is the number of inmates the facility was designed to hold.

Source: American Correctional Association, 1988 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1988), pp. 447, 448. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.82

Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers

By location, 1987

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California	496	215
Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia	30	12
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	358	244
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia	150	90
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina	50	35
Marine Corps Base, Okinawa, Japan	110	45

Note: See Note, table 6.81. Facilities listed are for Marine Corps personnel 17 years of age and older awaiting court-martial or serving sentence of Summary, Special, or General Courts-Martial.

Source: American Correctional Association, 1988 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1988), p. 450. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.83

Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal jurisdiction

By type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1987

Region and jurisdiction	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation of sentence	Other
United States, total	232,871	116,703	11,924	88,911	15,333	53,253	47,912	2,608	2,733
Federal institutions, total	11,358	6,851	NA	4,507	0	4,260	4,034	0	226
State institutions, total	221,513	109,852	11,924	84,404	15,333	48,993	43,878	2,608	2,507
Northeast	28,308	23,994	678	2,202	1,434	4,932	4,596	2	334
Connecticut	1,098	76	NA	X	1,022	1,484	1,397	1	86
Maine	418	9	397	0	12	224	223	0	1
Massachusetts[a]	1,570	1,570	NA	X	0	1,076	993	0	83
New Hampshire	192	192	NA	X	0	139	75	0	64
New Jersey	4,681	4,281	X	X	400	657	657	0	0
New York	15,563	13,361	X	2,202	0	648	648	0	0
Pennsylvania	4,144	4,144	X	X	0	590	490	0	100
Rhode Island	387	291	96	X	0	19	18	1	0
Vermont	255	70	185	X	0	95	95	0	0
Midwest	37,476	16,454	4,061	13,865	3,096	7,835	7,706	1	128
Illinois[a]	9,467	89	X	9,365	13	1,331	1,326	0	5
Indiana[a]	3,981	89	956	1,627	1,309	40	6	0	34
Iowa[a]	2,143	1,395	164	X	584	176	169	NA	7
Kansas	1,963	1,255	556	X	152	36	36	0	0
Michigan[a]	4,471	4,471	X	X	0	388	388	0	0
Minnesota	1,580	62	X	1,321	197	104	81	NA	23
Missouri	4,428	3,923	505	X	0	455	411	0	44
Nebraska	499	499	X	X	0	264	264	0	0
North Dakota	209	130	72	X	7	82	82	0	0
Ohio	5,991	3,684	1,766	X	541	4,661	4,646	0	15
South Dakota	400	358	42	X	0	177	177	0	0
Wisconsin	2,344	499	0	1,552	293	121	120	1	0
South	90,220	57,908	6,186	16,754	9,372	31,559	27,116	2,582	1,861
Alabama	2,068	1,512	505	X	51	1,337	1,337	0	0
Arkansas	2,004	1,529	X	X	475	393	377	0	16
Delaware	519	224	NA	295	0	161	104	1	56
District of Columbia[a]	1,008	763	NA	245	0	769	769	0	0
Florida[a]	10,261	706	1,779	X	7,776	15,580	15,286	3	291
Georgia[a]	6,786	6,723	20	X	43	3,391	1,736	1,650	5
Kentucky	1,858	1,725	133	X	NA	721	721	0	NA
Louisiana	3,789	1,681	X	2,108	0	1,060	369	4	687
Maryland	3,975	1,916	X	2,014	45	445	83	0	362
Mississippi	1,997	1,497	462	X	38	710	693	0	17
North Carolina[a]	9,062	9,023	39	NA	0	1,406	1,207	132	67
Oklahoma	1,645	538	1,107	X	0	3,552	2,803	749	NA
South Carolina	3,609	1,952	713	0	944	1,075	1,037	1	37
Tennessee	2,431	2,431	0	NA	0	188	188	0	0
Texas[a]	33,213	21,459	1,253	10,501	0	177	176	0	1
Virginia	5,446	3,855	X	1,591	0	456	93	41	322
West Virginia[a]	549	374	175	X	0	138	137	1	0
West	65,509	11,496	999	51,583	1,431	4,667	4,460	23	184
Alaska	672	77	292	303	0	215	213	0	2
Arizona[a]	3,066	833	9	795	1,429	672	624	0	48
California[a]	50,485	NA	X	50,485	0	851	851	0	NA
Colorado	1,875	1,793	82	X	0	214	152	0	62
Hawaii	399	385	14	X	0	29	29	0	0
Idaho	772	318	454	X	0	150	146	3	1
Montana	420	298	122	X	0	91	85	6	0
Nevada	1,161	1,161	X	X	0	887	887	0	0
New Mexico	1,078	1,078	X	X	0	225	225	0	0
Oregon	2,905	2,905	X	0	0	57	54	0	3
Utah	660	660	X	X	0	99	31	0	68
Washington	1,847	1,847	X	X	0	1,098	1,086	12	0
Wyoming[a]	169	141	26	0	2	79	77	2	0

Note: See Notes, figure 6.1 and table 6.33. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 13.

[a] All data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 5.13.

Table 6.84

Movement of the parole population under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1987

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population on Jan. 1, 1987	Movement during 1987		Parole population on Dec. 31, 1987	Percent change in parole population 1986-87
		Entries	Exits		
United States, total	326,259	239,752	203,819	362,192	11.06
Federal	17,496	9,956	8,874	18,578	6.2
State, total	308,763	229,796	194,945	343,614	11.3
Northeast	88,327	47,830	45,059	91,098	3.1
Connecticut	603	120	257	466	-22.7
Massachusetts[a]	3,998	3,910	3,890	4,018	0.5
New Hampshire	539	229	128	640	18.7
New Jersey	14,064	8,154	6,509	15,709	11.7
New York	29,325	15,380	13,461	31,244	6.5
Pennsylvania	39,008	19,600	20,210	38,398	-1.6
Rhode Island	453	367	397	423	-6.6
Vermont	337	70	207	200	-40.6
Midwest	43,114	35,344	31,952	46,506	7.9
Illinois	12,311	9,398	8,143	13,566	10.2
Indiana	3,273	4,225	4,427	3,071	-6.2
Iowa	1,929	1,517	1,480	1,966	1.9
Kansas	2,360	1,576	1,260	2,676	13.4
Michigan	5,703	4,690	4,028	6,365	11.6
Minnesota	1,437	1,580	1,573	1,444	0.5
Missouri[b]	5,229	3,801	2,672	6,358	21.6
Nebraska	304	673	518	459	51.0
North Dakota	159	155	161	151	-5.0
Ohio	6,147	4,865	5,024	5,988	-2.6
South Dakota	408	480	419	469	14.9
Wisconsin	3,854	2,386	2,247	3,993	3.6
South	124,304	80,726	63,520	141,510	13.8
Alabama[a]	3,038	1,566	1,186	3,418	12.5
Arkansas	4,023	1,850	1,941	3,932	-2.3
Delaware	978	594	459	1,113	13.8
District of Columbia	2,900	2,059	1,205	3,834	28.7
Florida	3,478	2,325	2,930	2,873	-17.4
Georgia	10,421	7,654	7,158	10,917	4.8
Kentucky	3,370	2,376	2,408	3,338	-0.9
Louisiana	4,166	3,748	671	7,243	73.9
Maryland	7,494	5,210	4,641	8,063	7.6
Mississippi	3,454	1,616	1,614	3,456	0.1
North Carolina	3,322	6,925	5,601	4,646	39.9
Oklahoma	1,670	579	487	1,762	5.5
South Carolina	3,066	1,076	923	3,219	5.0
Tennessee	8,600	4,714	4,051	9,263	7.7
Texas	57,509	31,563	21,764	67,308	17.0
Virginia	5,767	6,513	5,996	6,284	9.0
West Virginia	968	358	485	841	-13.1
West	53,018	65,896	54,414	64,500	21.7
Alaska	119	99	83	135	13.4
Arizona	2,034	3,046	2,856	2,224	9.3
California	33,172	51,123	42,960	41,335	24.6
Colorado[c]	1,827	1,556	1,703	1,680	-8.1
Hawaii	921	522	431	1,012	9.9
Idaho	531	355	245	641	20.7
Montana[b]	668	310	354	624	-6.6
Nevada[b]	1,529	1,272	1,203	1,598	4.5
New Mexico	1,147	1,306	1,259	1,194	4.1
Oregon	1,973	1,897	1,754	2,116	7.2
Utah	1,094	669	626	1,137	3.9
Washington[a]	7,666	3,556	776	10,446	36.3
Wyoming	337	185	164	358	6.2

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Maine no longer releases prisoners to parole; the number on parole is now negligible. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 12.

[a] Estimated entry and exit data.
[b] Estimated all data.
[c] Estimated exit data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole 1987, Bulletin NCJ-113948 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1988), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.85

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons in the parole population

United States, 1979-87

	Rate per 100,000 adult residents
1979	138
1980	136
1981	136
1982	144
1983	147
1984	155
1985	158
1986	184
1987	201

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Rates were calculated using U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for the number of adult residents. Rates for 1979 and 1980 presented in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK were based on the number of inhabitants and thus are not comparable to the data presented here. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 12.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-89874, p. 4; *1983*, Bulletin NCJ-94776, p. 2; *1984*, Bulletin NCJ-100181, p. 4; *1985*, Bulletin NCJ-103683, p. 3; *1986*, Bulletin NCJ-108012, p. 3; *1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113948, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 6.86

Releases from parole

By method of parole release, sex, and race, 33 States, 1984[a]

Method of parole release	All releases	Percent of persons discharged from parole				
		Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
All parole releases	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Successful completion	75.6	75.0	84.1	79.4	72.2	76.1
Absconded	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2
Return to jail or prison[b]	21.2	21.7	13.6	17.6	24.6	21.1
Other	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.6
Number of releases	59,247	55,343	3,904	30,864	25,509	574

Note: See Note, table 6.69. Data are based on persons who had received sentences of more than a year and include those on supervised release even if not technically termed "parole."

[a] Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

[b] Includes those returned to jail or prison with a new sentence, technical parole violators, and those returned pending parole revocation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984*, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 6, Table 10.

Table 6.87

Average time served under correctional supervision for those discharged from parole

By type of conviction offense, 33 States, 1984

	Average time served in jail and prison (in months)	
Most serious offense	Those who successfully completed parole	Those who failed to successfully complete parole
All offenses	27	31
Violent offenses	36	41
Murder	77	86
Manslaughter	37	49
Kidnaping	35	54
Rape	48	53
Other sexual assault	34	39
Robbery	35	39
Assault	28	30
Other violent	25	37
Property offenses	21	23
Burglary	21	24
Larceny/theft	18	21
Motor vehicle theft	25	18
Arson	28	32
Fraud	22	26
Stolen property	19	23
Other property	16	18
Drug offenses	24	31
Possession	18	23
Trafficking	27	36
Other drug	21	21
Public-order offenses	20	26
Weapons	26	28
Other public-order	16	23
Other offenses	20	22

Note: See Note, table 6.69. Time served in jail and prison is based on parole releases who had entered prison with sentences of more than a year and include those on supervised release even if not technically termed "parole."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 7, Table 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.88

Average time served under correctional supervision for releasees successfully completing parole

By type of conviction offense, 33 States, 1984

	Average time under correctional supervision (in months)			
Most serious offense	Total	Jail and prison	Parole	Percent of total time spent on parole
All offenses	46	27	19	41%
Violent offenses	60	36	24	40
Murder	115	77	38	33
Manslaughter	63	37	26	41
Kidnaping	58	35	23	40
Rape	74	48	26	35
Other sexual assault	54	34	20	37
Robbery	60	35	25	42
Assault	46	28	18	39
Other violent	41	25	16	39
Property offenses	37	21	16	43
Burglary	38	21	17	45
Larceny/theft	33	18	15	45
Motor vehicle theft	42	25	17	40
Arson	47	28	19	40
Fraud	38	22	16	42
Stolen property	34	19	15	44
Other property	33	16	17	52
Drug offenses	42	24	18	43
Possession	34	18	16	47
Trafficking	46	27	19	41
Other drug	37	21	16	43
Public-order offenses	34	20	14	41
Weapons	43	26	17	40
Other public-order	29	16	13	45
Other offenses	37	20	17	46

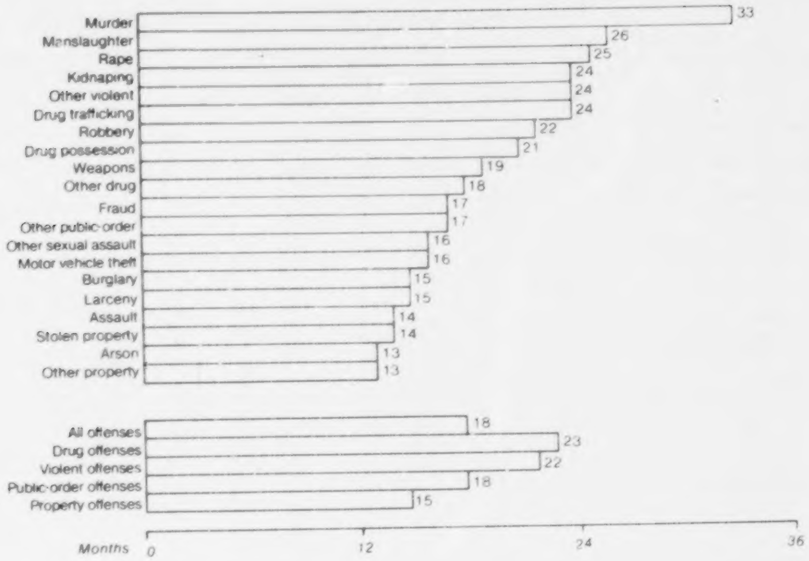
Note: See Note, table 6.69. Data on offense distribution and average time served are based on the 41,514 successful parole releases who entered prison with sentences of more than a year. Data include those on supervised release even if not technically termed "parole."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 7, Table 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.5

Average time spent on parole before failure

By offense type, United States, 1984



Note: See Note, table 6.69.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 8.

Table 6.89

Sentenced prisoners admitted to State and Federal institutions for violations of parole or other conditional release

By whether a new sentence was imposed, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1987

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Parole violators						Other conditional release violators				
		Total	New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed			Total	New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed	
			Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	82,959	37,315	16,739	786	18,884	906		45,644	13,811	749	29,091	1,993
Federal institutions, total[a]	2,435	2,267	53	3	2,057	154		168	NA	NA	155	13
State institutions, total	80,524	35,048	16,686	783	16,827	752		45,476	13,811	749	28,936	1,980
Northeast	9,139	8,028	1,592	45	6,192	199		1,111	32	3	1,020	56
Connecticut[b]	306	75	3	1	68	3		231	1	2	219	9
Maine	94	5	1	0	4	0		89	5	0	80	4
Massachusetts[c,d]	953	953	NA	NA	939	14		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire[b]	120	120	NA	NA	114	6		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	1,985	1,654	537	8	1,069	40		331	NA	NA	302	29
New York	3,392	2,984	NA	NA	2,880	104		408	NA	NA	398	10
Pennsylvania	2,117	2,117	1,025	36	1,026	30		0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island[a,b]	142	90	22	0	66	2		52	26	1	21	4
Vermont[b]	30	30	4	0	26	0		NA	NA	0	NA	0
Midwest	11,455	6,545	2,061	90	4,196	198		4,910	1,808	86	2,883	133
Illinois[a,c]	3,286	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		3,286	1,347	66	1,799	74
Indiana[c]	189	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		189	172	17	NA	NA
Iowa[c]	742	556	213	8	307	28		186	7	0	167	12
Kansas	903	497	145	10	329	13		406	144	1	255	6
Michigan[c]	1,779	1,779	737	28	974	40		0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	399	399	145	4	237	13		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	1,284	1,284	NA	NA	1,233	51		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	128	128	NA	1	124	3		0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	40	10	NA	0	10	0		30	0	0	30	0
Ohio[a]	1,898	1,530	711	34	753	32		368	NA	NA	332	36
South Dakota	116	82	3	0	73	6		34	4	0	26	4
Wisconsin	691	280	107	5	156	12		411	134	2	274	1
South	23,291	16,095	12,121	607	3,231	136		7,196	5,885	306	953	52
Alabama	570	570	62	3	477	28		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas[a]	792	731	708	23	NA	NA		61	51	10	NA	NA
Delaware[a,b]	24	24	2	0	20	2		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia[a,b,c]	857	701	480	24	197	NA		156	120	NA	36	NA
Florida[c]	906	761	283	5	457	16		145	22	1	120	2
Georgia[c]	2,369	2,369	2,244	125	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky[d]	624	602	175	2	404	21		22	7	0	14	1
Louisiana[d]	716	290	112	6	167	5		426	118	7	281	20
Maryland[d]	430	408	331	5	71	1		22	0	0	22	0
Mississippi	494	488	254	4	222	8		6	3	0	2	1
North Carolina[c]	774	774	732	42	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma[a,d]	108	108	55	12	37	4		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	1,252	491	41	2	432	16		761	242	13	478	28
Tennessee	794	794	731	63	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas[c]	11,649	6,189	5,901	288	NA	NA		5,460	5,190	270	NA	NA
Virginia	869	732	10	3	685	34		137	132	5	0	0
West Virginia[c]	63	63	NA	0	62	1		NA	NA	0	0	0
West	36,639	4,380	912	41	3,208	219		32,259	6,086	354	24,080	1,739
Alaska[b]	84	84	5	0	78	1		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona[c]	1,068	523	58	8	421	36		545	11	2	511	21
California[c]	31,583	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		31,583	6,029	348	23,495	1,711
Colorado[a]	771	718	152	7	535	24		53	15	1	34	3
Hawaii[b,d]	36	36	11	0	22	3		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	214	136	6	NA	118	12		78	31	3	40	4
Montana	94	94	9	1	78	6		0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	306	306	47	3	236	20		0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	395	395	NA	NA	376	19		0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1,363	1,363	396	16	877	74		0	0	0	0	0
Utah	361	361	110	4	229	18		0	0	0	0	0
Washington	351	351	110	2	233	6		0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming[c]	13	13	8	0	5	0		0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Notes, figure 6.1 and table 6.33. Admissions and releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to a year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 13.

[a] Counts of inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to a year or less. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 13.

[b] Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

[c] All data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

[d] Numbers for admission and release categories are estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 5.16.

Table 6.90

Prisoners granted parole by U.S. Parole Commission

By region, fiscal years 1977-87

	Total		Northeast		Southeast		North Central		South Central		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1977	3,746	44.1%	664	43.9%	1,106	55.1%	864	41.7%	593	41.5%	519	35.2%
1978	5,260	54.3	861	50.7	1,322	55.7	1,330	59.9	783	45.9	1,064	55.7
1979	6,427	65.8	1,113	60.3	1,727	71.4	1,564	71.3	939	59.8	1,084	62.3
1980	6,722	69.7	1,149	63.8	1,988	74.1	1,354	72.0	977	67.2	1,254	68.7
1981	5,436	64.8	1,072	64.0	1,608	68.3	1,066	65.9	939	65.9	751	57.0
1982	5,283	64.0	1,063	67.3	1,401	62.7	1,130	65.9	983	63.3	706	59.8
1983	6,214	64.0	1,125	64.3	1,663	64.3	1,237	63.2	1,426	66.2	763	60.4
1984	6,073	63.4	1,414	67.7	1,461	63.5	1,133	59.3	1,331	63.8	734	61.2
1985	5,667	59.0	1,223	61.8	1,380	60.2	1,078	53.6	1,280	61.5	706	56.7
1986	6,788	60.5	1,576	61.7	1,746	66.1	1,196	54.3	1,598	64.3	672	50.6
1987	7,561	62.9	1,487	59.7	1,982	69.6	1,383	58.3	1,925	66.8	784	54.4

Note: These data refer only to defendants sentenced as adults. The "percent" column refers to inmates who were granted parole as a proportion of the total number of inmates considered for parole. The Source notes, "while the percentage granted parole has traditionally served as an indicator of paroling policy, it has several limitations. First, it is affected by changes in types of offenders entering the system. For example, the rate of parole grants for auto thieves (whose number entering the Federal system has declined over the years) may not be the same as for narcotics dealers (whose number has risen). Second, the measure may be affected by changes in sentencing practices" (Source, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987, p. 9). The data do not reflect decisions modified under the Commission's appellate or reopening provisions. Data for 1978 have been revised from earlier reports by the Source.

For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978, p. 18, Tables 11-A and 11-B; October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980, p. 21, Tables 11-A and 11-B (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 3, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.91

Recidivism rates of young adults paroled in 22 States in 1978

By selected demographic characteristics, United States

	Number paroled	Percent of parolees		
		Rearrested within 6 years	Reconvicted within 6 years	Reincarcerated within 6 years
All parolees	11,347	69%	53%	49%
Sex				
Male	10,761	70	54	50
Female	524	52	40	36
Race and ethnic origin				
White non-Hispanic	6,540	64	49	45
Black non-Hispanic	4,206	76	60	56
Hispanic	374	71	50	44
Other	143	75	65	63
Education				
Less than high school	8,937	71	55	51
High school graduate	1,922	61	46	43
Some college	167	48	44	31

Note: These findings are based on a sample of 3,995 parolees, representing 11,347 persons between the ages of 17 and 22, who were paroled from prisons in 22 States in 1978. These States accounted for 50 percent of all State prisoners paroled in the Nation during that year. (Source, p. 1.) The 22 States are: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Subcategories may not add to total because of exclusion of missing data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Young Parolees, Special Report NCJ-104916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1987), p. 3, Table 2.

Table 6.92

Recidivism rates of young adults paroled in 22 States in 1978

By most serious offense for which paroled, United States

Most serious offense for which paroled	Number paroled	Percent of parolees		
		Rearrested within 6 years	Reconvicted within 6 years	Reincarcerated within 6 years
All offenses	11,347	69%	53%	49%
Violent offenses	2,433	64	43	39
Murder	116	70	25	22
Robbery	2,075	64	45	40
Assault	111	72	51	47
Property offenses	6,884	73	60	56
Burglary	4,525	73	60	56
Fraud	526	74	59	56
Larceny	1,184	71	61	55
Drug offenses	736	49	30	25
Other offenses	1,294	68	50	44

Note: See Note, table 6.91.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Young Parolees, Special Report NCJ-104916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1987), p. 4, Table 3.

Table 6.93

Estimated recidivism rates of State prisoners released in 11 States in 1983

By selected characteristics[a]

Prisoner characteristics	Percent of all released prisoners	Percent of released prisoners: Rearrested within 3 years	Percent of released prisoners: Reconvicted within 3 years[b]	Percent of released prisoners: Reincarcerated within 3 years[b]
All released prisoners[c]	100.0%	62.9%	46.8%	41.4%
Sex				
Male	94.1	63.2	47.3	41.9
Female	5.9	51.9	38.7	33.0
Race				
White	54.1	58.7	44.2	38.0
Black	45.1	67.1	49.9	45.3
Other	0.8	58.7	50.6	45.3
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	12.1	68.5	52.4	47.0
Non-Hispanic	87.9	61.7	46.0	40.6
Age at release				
17 years or younger	0.5	75.6	65.4	50.6
18 to 24 years	35.0	68.0	51.2	44.9
25 to 29 years	26.5	65.0	48.9	43.2
30 to 34 years	17.7	63.4	47.9	43.0
35 to 39 years	9.3	56.9	40.8	36.5
40 to 44 years	4.8	48.9	36.1	30.7
45 years or older	6.2	40.3	28.6	25.7
Education				
8th grade or less	19.3	61.9	46.0	38.4
Some high school	48.0	65.1	46.9	40.9
High school graduate	25.8	57.4	39.8	35.0
Some college or more	6.8	51.9	36.1	30.4

Note: These data are derived from a sample of 16,355 prison releases, representing 108,580 persons released from prison in 11 States during 1983. The sample was obtained from records submitted by States participating in the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). Criminal history data for the sample of released prisoners were obtained from the criminal identification bureaus in the 11 participating States and from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Information was collected only on felonies and serious misdemeanors occurring within 3 years of a prisoner's release. Demographic characteristics of prisoners were collected from the departments of correction in each State, as part of the NCRP conducted annually by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. (Source, p. 2.) The 11 States are California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, and Texas. These States accounted for more than 57 percent of all State prisoners released in the nation during 1983. (Source, p. 1.)

[a] Subcategories may not add to totals because of the exclusion of missing data.
[b] Because of the underreporting of court and custody data in Ohio, the percents reconvicted and reincarcerated exclude data from Ohio.
[c] Data on sex were reported for 100 percent of releases, data on race for 99.6 percent, Hispanic origin for 99.9 percent, age at time of release 96.8 percent, and education for 46.6 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983, Special Report NCJ-116261 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1989), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 6.94

Estimated recidivism rates of State prisoners released in 11 States in 1983

By most serious release offense

Most serious offense for which released	Percent of all released prisoners	Percent of released prisoners: Rearrested within 3 years	Percent of released prisoners: Reconvicted within 3 years[a]	Percent of released prisoners: Reincarcerated within 3 years[a]
All offenses	100.0%	62.9%	46.8%	41.4%
Violent offenses	34.6	59.6	41.9	36.5
Murder[b]	3.1	42.1	25.2	20.8
Negligent manslaughter	1.4	42.5	27.9	21.8
Kidnaping	0.6	54.5	35.7	31.3
Rape	2.1	51.5	36.4	32.3
Other sexual assault	2.1	47.9	32.6	24.4
Robbery	18.7	66.0	48.3	43.2
Assault	6.4	60.2	40.4	33.7
Other violent	0.4	50.1	33.2	31.4
Property offenses	48.3	68.1	53.0	47.7
Burglary	25.8	69.6	54.6	49.4
Larceny/theft	11.2	67.3	52.2	46.3
Motor vehicle theft	2.6	78.4	59.1	51.8
Arson	0.7	55.3	38.5	32.3
Fraud	5.5	60.9	47.1	43.3
Stolen property	1.7	67.9	54.9	50.5
Other property	0.8	54.1	37.3	33.9
Drug offenses	9.5	50.4	35.3	30.3
Possession	1.2	62.8	40.2	36.7
Trafficking	4.5	51.5	34.5	29.4
Other/unspecified	3.9	45.3	34.5	29.1
Public-order offenses	6.4	54.6	41.5	34.7
Weapons	2.2	63.5	46.7	38.1
Other public-order	4.2	49.9	38.9	33.0
Other offenses	1.1	76.8	62.9	59.2

Note: See Note, table 6.93. The offense distribution and percents rearrested are based on 106,216 releases for whom most serious offense at release was known.

[a] Percents of those reconvicted and reincarcerated are based on 99,103 releases, after data from Ohio were excluded.
[b] Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983, Special Report NCJ-116261 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1989), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 6.95

Estimated rearrest rates of State prisoners released in 11 States in 1983

By most serious release offense and charge at rearrest[a]

		Percent of prisoners rearrested within 3 years of release whose most serious offense at time of release was:												
		Violent offense					Property offense							
Rearrest charge	Total all offenses	Total	Murder[b]	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Total	Burglary	Lar-ceny/ theft	Motor vehicle theft	Fraud	Drug offense	Public-order offense
All charges	62.5%	59.6%	42.1%	51.5%	66.0%	60.2%	68.1%	69.5%	67.3%	78.4%	60.9%	50.4%	54.6%
Violent offenses	22.7	30.4	21.6	27.5	33.3	31.5	19.7	20.9	19.5	23.0	11.5	12.2	19.3
Homicide[c]	1.6	2.8	6.6	2.8	2.9	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.9
Rape	0.9	1.7	0.8	7.7	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.8
Robbery	9.9	14.1	7.0	8.5	19.6	9.1	8.4	9.1	8.7	12.8	3.5	4.2	5.9
Assault	12.6	15.7	10.5	10.7	15.8	21.9	11.1	11.9	10.8	13.1	6.9	7.8	13.4
Property offenses	39.7	32.1	16.8	25.0	38.9	28.9	49.8	50.4	50.3	54.7	47.4	22.9	28.2
Burglary	18.4	12.6	6.4	12.7	15.4	10.7	25.2	31.9	17.5	23.7	16.2	8.2	10.3
Larceny/theft	21.2	16.3	7.4	7.4	21.0	14.4	27.2	25.3	33.5	26.3	26.0	12.2	14.9
Motor vehicle theft	5.5	4.0	2.5	0.7	5.0	3.7	7.2	6.0	8.2	18.6	5.1	2.3	3.7
Fraud	6.5	4.2	2.3	1.8	5.5	2.9	8.6	6.0	8.7	8.5	21.6	4.3	5.7
Drug offenses	16.6	14.8	9.1	11.3	18.0	13.8	16.2	17.7	15.1	17.1	14.8	24.8	14.0
Public-order offenses	29.9	29.0	19.2	22.3	32.0	30.9	31.0	32.1	30.5	39.0	24.3	23.0	33.7
Number of released prisoners	106,216	36,769	3,258	2,214	19,815	6,756	51,332	27,416	11,896	2,785	5,809	10,104	6,826

Note: See Note, table 6.93. The numerator for each percent is the number of persons rearrested for a new charge and the denominator is the number of persons released for each type of offense.

[a] Detail may not add to totals because persons may be rearrested for more than one type of charge.

[b] Includes negligent manslaughter.

[c] Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983, Special Report NCJ-116261 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1989), p. 6, Table 9.

Table 6.96

Estimated rearrest rates of State prisoners released in 11 States in 1983

By number of prior adult arrests

Number of adult arrests prior to release[a]	Percent of all releases	Percent of releases who were rearrested	
		Within 1 year	Within 3 years
All released prisoners	100.0%	39.3%	62.5%
Number of prior arrests			
1	9.1	19.0	38.1
2	10.8	25.5	48.2
3	10.8	30.1	54.7
4	9.7	35.5	58.1
5	8.0	33.4	59.3
6	7.0	38.2	64.8
7 to 10	18.8	42.0	67.7
11 to 15	11.9	53.3	74.9
16 or more	14.0	61.5	82.2

Note: See Note, table 6.93. The percents were based on [illegible] weighted cases with valid data on the number of prior adult arr[illegible]

[a] An adult arrest is one that occurs when an individual [illegible] adult age, as defined by State law, or when the individual is a juvenile but is charged or tried in court as an adult.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983, Special Report NCJ-116261 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1989), p. 7, Table 11.

Table 6.97

Estimated rearrest rates of State prisoners released in 11 States in 1983

By number of prior adult arrests and selected characteristics

			Percent of prisoners who were rearrested within 3 years whose number of adult arrests prior to release was:				
	Number of released prisoners	Total all released prisoners	One prior arrest	2 to 3 prior arrests	4 to 6 prior arrests	7 to 10 prior arrests	11 or more prior arrests
Sex							
Male	101,902	63.2%	39.5%	52.6%	61.1%	67.6%	79.0%
Female	6,392	51.9	21.4	32.9	47.1	69.2	76.5
Race/ethnicity[a]							
White non-Hispanic	46,205	56.1	31.1	46.3	54.8	63.0	73.2
Black non-Hispanic	47,854	67.1	45.1	56.2	64.1	71.6	81.4
Hispanic	13,079	68.4	40.9	53.3	69.6	67.8	84.5
Age at release[b]							
17 years or younger	523	75.6	76.7	B	B	B	B
18 to 24 years	37,932	68.0	48.6	61.8	72.8	81.0	94.1
25 to 29 years	28,712	65.0	29.2	42.4	57.9	72.5	87.6
30 to 34 years	19,281	63.0	24.8	38.2	51.0	64.8	80.5
35 to 39 years	10,083	56.8	6.8	38.2	41.6	54.5	76.0
40 years and older	11,972	43.7	12.1	14.6	30.1	39.0	61.2
Age at first arrest[c]							
17 years or younger	35,837	72.2	65.0	62.1	68.6	69.3	82.7
18 to 19 years	38,058	66.4	53.5	56.5	61.2	69.3	79.8
20 to 24 years	22,470	55.1	30.6	46.4	55.7	65.3	71.4
25 to 29 years	6,653	39.2	15.9	35.5	45.4	60.2	50.9
30 years and older	4,783	26.6	15.1	22.8	32.4	41.9	62.6

Note: See Note, table 6.93.

[a] Too few cases of other racial or ethnic groups existed to provide reliable estimates.

[b] Cases with missing data on the number of prior adult arrests or age at time of release were excluded.

[c] Cases with missing data on the number of prior adult arrests and age at first adult arrest were excluded.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983, Special Report NCJ-116261 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1989), p. 8, Tables 13-15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.98

Estimated rearrest rates of State prisoners released in 11 States in 1983

By time served in prison and selected characteristics

	Percent of prisoners who were rearrested within 3 years whose time served in prison was:					
	6 months or less	7 to 12 months	13 to 18 months	19 to 24 months	25 to 36 months	37 months or more
Number of prior adult arrests						
1 arrest	35.2%	42.9%	40.7%	41.9%	42.7%	25.6%
2 to 3	47.0	53.3	51.2	56.2	55.4	44.5
4 to 6	60.3	62.0	55.1	65.7	56.2	56.3
7 to 10	75.9	73.2	69.8	63.8	60.3	64.6
11 or more	81.2	82.7	82.0	78.5	75.3	72.7
Age when released						
19 years or younger	72.8	72.6	81.4	86.0	B	B
20 to 24 years	63.7	68.1	65.7	71.9	68.9	64.1
25 to 29 years	60.8	66.4	65.1	62.8	63.8	62.9
30 to 34 years	61.1	68.0	59.6	67.6	60.9	56.5
35 years or older	51.2	48.9	52.0	47.5	45.8	41.5
Age at first adult arrest						
17 years or younger	78.6	77.5	77.9	76.9	70.7	65.2
18 to 19 years	63.1	70.0	68.2	68.1	64.7	65.0
20 to 24 years	55.1	56.1	52.2	60.2	54.2	44.0
25 to 29 years	39.7	44.9	40.1	38.2	25.9	15.1
30 years or older	30.5	35.5	20.2	27.6	27.1	12.8
Most serious offense at release						
Violent	64.1	61.5	60.0	68.5	58.7	53.9
Property	66.4	69.5	69.4	66.5	68.8	64.8
Drug	45.0	53.3	45.8	50.6	43.1	47.2
Public-order	48.9	54.5	56.3	51.6	57.5	60.8

Note: See Note, table 6.93. Includes only first releases with valid data on time served in prison. Figures on number of prior arrests are based on 55,127 weighted cases; on age when released, 55,249; on age at first adult arrest, 54,877; and on most serious offense, 53,521.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983, Special Report NCJ-116261 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1989), p. 10, Table 18.

Table 6.99

Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1987

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Illness or natural cause			Suicide			Accidental self-injury			Execution[a]	Caused by another[a]	Unspecified cause		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Male	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	1,469	51	1,028	991	37	97	96	1	31	30	1	25	91	248	236	12
Federal institutions, total	105	6	79	74	5	8	8	0	7	6	1	0	17	0	0	0
State institutions, total	1,364	45	949	917	32	89	88	1	24	24	0	25	74	248	236	12
Northeast	378	6	341	335	6	10	10	0	4	4	0	0	8	21	21	0
Connecticut[b]	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0
Maine	6	1	5	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts[c]	14	1	12	11	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	X	1	0	0	0
New Hampshire[b]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	71	0	71	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	227	3	208	205	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	6	10	10	0
Pennsylvania	46	1	44	43	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island[b]	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Vermont[b]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest	197	6	129	123	6	15	15	0	3	3	0	0	8	48	48	0
Illinois[c]	35	3	29	26	3	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Indiana[c]	13	1	13	12	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa[c]	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Kansas	14	0	11	11	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Michigan[c]	47	2	25	23	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	X	4	19	19	0
Minnesota	10	0	6	6	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Missouri	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0
Nebraska	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Ohio	38	0	35	35	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Dakota	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	8	8	0
South	569	26	328	315	13	34	33	1	13	13	0	24	23	173	161	12
Alabama	33	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	35	32	3
Arkansas	13	1	11	10	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Delaware[b]	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia[b,c]	34	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	37	34	3
Florida[c]	75	3	64	61	3	6	6	0	3	3	0	1	4	0	0	0
Georgia[c]	56	2	43	41	2	6	6	0	NA	NA	0	5	NA	4	4	0
Kentucky	5	2	5	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Louisiana	54	4	20	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	30	27	3
Maryland	19	1	18	17	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mississippi	20	0	14	14	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
North Carolina[c]	25	0	21	21	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	33	1	20	20	0	6	5	1	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0
South Carolina	22	2	16	14	2	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	0
Tennessee	24	0	11	11	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	6	0
Texas[c]	68	0	62	62	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	6	NA	NA	NA	0
Virginia	81	4	19	18	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	3	59	56	3
West Virginia[c]	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	3	0	0	0
West	220	7	151	144	7	30	30	0	4	4	0	1	35	6	6	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Arizona[c]	27	0	19	19	0	4	4	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
California[c]	127	6	97	91	6	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Colorado	7	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hawaii[b]	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Montana	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	11	0	6	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
New Mexico	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Oregon	13	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Utah	4	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Washington	13	0	9	9	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Wyoming[c]	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 13.

[a] No women who died were executed, or died at the hands of others in 1987.

[b] Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

[c] All data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 5.17.

Table 6.100

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race or ethnicity and jurisdiction, on Mar. 1, 1989

Jurisdiction	Total	Race or ethnicity					
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	Unknown
United States	2,186	1,132	871	131	35	13	4
Federal civil	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. military	5	1	3	0	0	0	1
Alabama	94	44[a,b,c]	49[b,d]	0	0	1	0
Arizona	84	60[c]	8[e]	14[b]	2	0	0
Arkansas	30	20	8[c]	1	1[c]	0	0
California	241	105[c]	93	32	6	5	0
Colorado	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Connecticut	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	7	2	5	0	0	0	0
Florida	290	169[a,e,f]	99[b,d]	19	2	1	0
Georgia	107	58[c,d,g]	48[f]	0	0	0	1
Idaho	15	14	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	120	41	73[c]	6	0	0	0
Indiana	50	28[d]	21[b,e,h]	1	0	0	0
Kentucky	30	22[d]	8[b]	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	39	17	22[g]	0	0	0	0
Maryland	18	5[b]	13	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	46	18	27	1	0	0	0
Missouri	71	42[b,h]	28[b,c]	0	1	0	0
Montana	7	4	1	0	2	0	0
Nebraska	13	9	3	0	1	0	0
Nevada	47	31	11[d]	5	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	25	11	13	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
North Carolina	82	37[b,d]	39	1	5	0	0
Ohio	88	36	47[h]	2	2	0	1
Oklahoma	98	68[c,d,f]	19	1	9[c]	1	0
Oregon	15	10	2	2	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	115	45	64[b]	4	0	1	1
South Carolina	42	23	19	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee	70	47[d]	22	0	1	0	0
Texas	287	137[a,f]	106[c,d,i]	39[b]	2	3	0
Utah	6	3	3	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	40	18	22	0	0	0	0
Washington	7	5	1	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	2	2	0	0	0	0	0

Note: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. As of Mar. 1, 1989, 37 jurisdictions, the Federal Government, and the United States military had capital punishment laws, and 34 jurisdictions and the United States military had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and Mar. 1, 1989, an estimated 558 death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional and an estimated 932 convictions or sentences have been reversed or vacated on other grounds.

[a] Includes three females.
[b] Includes one person who was a juvenile at the time of the offense.
[c] Includes one person sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.
[d] Includes one female.
[e] Includes two persons sentenced to death in the State but serving other sentences in other States.
[f] Includes two persons who were juveniles at the time of offense.
[g] Includes three persons who were juveniles at the time of the offense.
[h] Includes two females.
[i] Includes four persons who were juveniles at the time of the offense.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Table 6.101

Prisoners under sentence of death

By region and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1986 and 1987

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1986	Changes during 1987: Received under sentence of death	Changes during 1987: Removed from death row (excluding executions)	Changes during 1987: Executed	Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1987
National	1,800	299	90[a]	25	1,984
Federal[b]	0	0	0	0	0
State	1,800	299	90	25	1,984
Northeast	97	22	10	0	109
Connecticut	0	1	0	0	1
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	23	8	3	0	28
Pennsylvania	74	13	7	0	80
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest	269	36	8	0	297
Illinois	101	11	4	0	108
Indiana	40	4	0	0	44
Missouri	43	9	0	0	52
Nebraska	14	0	1	0	13
Ohio	71	12	3	0	80
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
South	1,123	186	64	24	1,221
Alabama	84	14	7	1	90
Arkansas	26	4	2	0	28
Delaware	5	1	0	0	6
Florida	254	44	20	1	277
Georgia	110	15	4	5	116
Kentucky	31	3	2	0	32
Louisiana	46	9	5	8	42
Maryland	18	1	2	0	17
Mississippi	44	12	4	2	50
North Carolina	63	16	3	0	76
Oklahoma	72	15	1	0	86
South Carolina	47	1	3	0	45
Tennessee	54	9	1	0	62
Texas	235	36	9	6	256
Virginia	34	6	1	1	38
West	311	55	8	1	357
Arizona	62	12	1	0	73
California	176	27	3	0	200
Colorado	1	2	0	0	3
Idaho	14	0	1	0	13
Montana	5	1	0	0	6
Nevada	35	5	2	0	38
New Mexico	0	2	0	0	2
Oregon	2	3	0	0	5
Utah	7	1	0	1	7
Washington	7	1	0	0	8
Wyoming	2	1	1	0	2

Note: Thirty-seven States had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1986 and 1987. Some figures shown for yearend 1986 have been revised from previous presentations.

[a] Includes four deaths that were suicides (one each in Virginia, Florida, Wyoming, and Nevada); one in Tennessee murdered by another inmate; one in Illinois died of cocaine overdose; and five deaths due to natural causes (one each in Pennsylvania, Georgia, Florida, Texas, and Alabama).

[b] Excludes two males held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1987, Bulletin NCJ-111939 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1988), p. 6.

Table 6.102

Prisoners under sentence of death

By demographic characteristics, prior felony conviction history, and legal status, United States, on Dec. 31, 1987

Total number	1,984
Sex	
Male	98.9%
Female	1.1
Race	
White	57.4
Black	41.4
Other[a]	1.3
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	6.6
Non-Hispanic	93.4
Age	
Less than 20 years	0.5
20 to 24	11.2
25 to 29	25.8
30 to 34	23.0
35 to 39	17.6
40 to 54	19.9
55 years and older	2.0
Education	
Grade 7 or less	10.2
Grade 8	10.3
Grades 9 to 11	36.7
Grade 12	33.3
College	9.5
Marital status	
Married	30.3
Divorced or separated	22.3
Widowed	2.0
Never married	45.4
Prior felony conviction history[b]	
Prior felony convictions	67.5
No prior felony convictions	32.5
Legal status at time of capital offense	
Charges pending	5.8
Probation	7.0
Parole	20.1
Prison escapee	2.1
Prison inmate	3.2
Other status[c]	1.3
None	60.4

Note: Thirty-seven States had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1987. At yearend 1987, ethnicity data were not reported for 216 prisoners, education data were not reported for 210 prisoners, marital status was not reported for 99 prisoners, prior felony conviction history was not reported for 122 prisoners, and legal status was not reported for 290 prisoners.

[a] Consists of 16 American Indians and 9 Asians present at the end of 1987.
[b] Not reported for 122 prisoners.
[c] Includes 4 persons on mandatory release, 2 on bail, 3 on furlough from prison, 1 for whom charges were pending from the U.S. Army, 1 in a local jail, 1 under house arrest, and 10 on work release or work furlough from prison.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1987, Bulletin NCJ-111939 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1988), p. 7, Table 5; p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.103

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1987

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total[a]	White	Black
United States	299	190	106
Federal	-	-	-
State	299	190	106
Northeast	22	10	12
Connecticut	1	1	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	8	4	4
Pennsylvania	13	5	8
Vermont	-	-	-
Midwest	36	14	22
Illinois	11	3	8
Indiana	4	2	2
Missouri	9	5	4
Nebraska	-	-	-
Ohio	12	4	8
South Dakota	-	-	-
South	186	125	60
Alabama	14	10	4
Arkansas	4	3	1
Delaware	1	-	1
Florida	44	29	15
Georgia	15	12	3
Kentucky	3	3	-
Louisiana	9	4	5
Maryland	1	-	1
Mississippi	12	7	5
North Carolina	16	8	7
Oklahoma	15	13	2
South Carolina	1	-	1
Tennessee	9	7	2
Texas	36	26	10
Virginia	6	3	3
West	55	41	12
Arizona	12	11	1
California	27	17	9
Colorado	2	2	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Montana	1	1	-
Nevada	5	3	2
New Mexico	2	1	-
Oregon	3	3	-
Utah	1	1	-
Washington	1	1	-
Wyoming	1	1	-

Note: See Note, table 6.102.

[a] Total includes American Indian and Asian prisoners as well as whites and blacks. North Carolina and New Mexico each sentenced to death one American Indian prisoner and California sentenced to death one Asian prisoner.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 7.11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.104

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1987

(- represents zero)

		Age							Legal status at arrest							
									Not under sentence		Under sentence					
	Total	Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 54 years	55 years and older	No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Other[a]	Not reported
United States, total	299	13	74	85	43	40	41	3	143	14	22	53	5	8	3	51
Northeast	22	0	7	4	2	4	3	2	7	4	0	7	0	1	1	2
Midwest	36	2	10	15	4	2	3	0	18	1	0	3	1	3	0	10
South	186	11	48	46	28	29	23	1	87	7	18	30	4	3	2	35
West	55	0	9	20	9	5	12	0	31	2	4	13	0	1	0	4

Note: See Note, table 6.102. No prisoners sentenced to death were received from courts under Federal jurisdiction.

[a] "Other" includes mandatory conditional release, bail, temporary leaves, work release or furlough, and jail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Tables 7.11 and 7.14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.105

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

United States, 1968-87

(- represents zero)

Year	Received death sentence	Dispositions other than execution[a]	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31
1968	138	78	-	517
1969	143	85	-	575
1970	133	77	-	631
1971	113	102	-	642
1972	83	391	-	334
1973	42	242	-	134
1974	167	57	-	244
1975	322	78	-	488
1976	249	317	-	420
1977	159	155	1	423
1978	209	150	-	482
1979	172	59	2	593
1980	198	100	-	691
1981	245	79	1	856
1982	264	68	2	1,050
1983	259	111	5	1,209
1984	280	63	21	1,405
1985	273	84	18	1,591
1986	297	73	18	1,781
1987	299	90	25	1,984

Note: See Note, table 6.102. Figures for 1974-81 have been revised from those reported in Capital Punishment 1981, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-10, December 1982. In addition, as a result of a major procedural change regarding dispositions, the number of dispositions other than execution and the number of persons under sentence of death in 1976 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable to corresponding data for earlier years.

[a] Dispositions of death sentences other than by execution included dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutation, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1984, NCJ-99562 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1985), Table 6; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986, NCJ-111611, Table 7.2; 1987, NCJ-118762, Table 7.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.106

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

By race, ethnicity, region, and jurisdiction, United States, 1987

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	White dispositions					Black dispositions					Other dispositions[a]					Hispanic dispositions[b]				
	Under sentence of death on 12/31/86	Received from court	Other than execution[c]	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/87	Under sentence of death on 12/31/86	Received from court	Other than execution[c]	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/87	Under sentence of death on 12/31/86	Received from court	Other than execution[c,d]	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/87	Under sentence of death on 12/31/86[e]	Received from court	Other than execution[c]	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/87
United States	1,013	190	52	13	1,138	762	106	35	12	821	25	3	3	-	25	108	18	6	3	117
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	1,013	190	52	13	1,138	762	106	35	12	821	25	3	3	-	25	108	18	6	3	117
Northeast	44	10	6	-	48	53	12	4	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Connecticut	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	11	4	2	-	13	12	4	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Pennsylvania	33	5	4	-	34	41	8	3	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	136	14	5	-	145	131	22	2	-	151	2	-	1	-	1	17	1	1	-	17
Illinois	42	3	2	-	43	59	8	2	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	9
Indiana	23	2	-	-	25	17	2	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Missouri	24	5	-	-	29	19	4	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	10	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	37	4	3	-	38	34	8	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	5
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	615	125	35	13	692	491	60	27	11	513	17	1	2	-	16	53	9	4	2	56
Alabama	27	10	1	1	35	56	4	6	-	54	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	15	3	1	-	17	11	1	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Delaware	1	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	159	29	14	-	174	95	15	6	1	103	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	2	-	17
Georgia	52	12	2	2	60	58	3	2	3	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	23	3	1	-	25	8	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	24	4	3	5	20	22	5	2	3	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	4	-	-	-	4	13	1	1	-	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	18	7	3	-	22	26	5	1	2	28	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
North Carolina	24	8	1	-	31	34	7	2	-	39	5	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	1
Oklahoma	52	13	1	-	64	14	2	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	1
South Carolina	23	-	-	-	23	24	1	3	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	36	7	1	-	42	17	2	-	-	19	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	141	26	7	4	156	92	10	2	2	98	2	-	-	-	2	36	3	2	2	35
Virginia	16	3	-	1	18	17	3	-	-	20	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	218	41	6	-	253	87	12	2	1	96	6	2	-	-	8	36	8	1	1	42
Arizona	57	11	1	-	67	4	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	9	3	-	-	12
California	104	17	2	-	119	68	9	1	-	76	4	1	-	-	5	22	4	1	-	25
Colorado	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Idaho	14	-	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Montana	4	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	26	3	1	-	28	9	2	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
New Mexico	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	2	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	3	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Washington	5	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.102.

[a] Sixteen American Indians and 9 Asians were under a death sentence at yearend; 2 American Indians and 1 Asian were received from court, and an equal number had a death sentence removed.

[b] Hispanics may be of any race. This category does not figure into the total of all prisoners under sentence of death presented in tables 6.101, 6.102, and 6.105.

[c] Dispositions of death sentences other than by execution include dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgement, commutations, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

[d] Maryland and Nebraska each removed an American Indian prisoner from death row, both were resentenced to life in prison. An Asian inmate in Virginia committed suicide while under sentence of death.

[e] The total is revised from the yearend total reported in Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986. Mississippi reported one Hispanic inmate under sentence of death not included in the 1986 yearend figures.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Tables 7.2 and 7.4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.107

Prisoners removed from death row

By current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1987

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Life imprisonment	Deceased	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	Other status
United States	115	53	36	13	7	6
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	115	53	36	13	7	6
Northeast	10	8	1	1	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	3	3	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	7	5	1	1	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	8	4	1	3	-	-
Illinois	4	-	1	3	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ohio	3	3	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	88	35	31	8	6	6
Alabama	8	2	2	4	-	-
Arkansas	2	1	-	-	1	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	21	13	3	-	-	5
Georgia	9	2	6	-	-	1
Kentucky	2	1	-	1	-	-
Louisiana	13	2	8	-	3	-
Maryland	2	1	-	-	1	-
Mississippi	6	1	2	2	1	-
North Carolina	3	1	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	1	-	-	1	-	-
South Carolina	3	2	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	1	-	1	-	-	-
Texas	15	9	7	-	-	-
Virginia	2	-	2	-	-	-
West	9	6	3	1	1	-
Arizona	1	-	-	1	-	-
California	3	4	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	1	-	-	1	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	2	1	1	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	1	-	1	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	1	-	1	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.102. This table identifies the 1987 yearend status of persons removed from death row during the year. Disposition is final only for those who are serving reduced sentences, who are deceased, or who have been found not guilty. Persons in each of the other categories are subject to further legal proceedings prior to final disposition.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 7.16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.108

Prisoners removed from death row

By method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1987

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Execution	Death other than execution[a]	Commutation[b]	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed)[c]	Capital sentence and conviction vacated[c]
United States	115	25	11	5	46	28
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	115	25	11	5	46	28
Northeast	10	-	1	-	8	1
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	3	-	-	-	3	-
Pennsylvania	7	-	1	-	5	1
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	8	-	1	-	4	3
Illinois	4	-	1	-	-	3
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ohio	3	-	-	-	3	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	98	24	7	5	32	20
Alabama	8	1	1	-	-	6
Arkansas	2	-	-	-	2	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	21	1	2	-	13	5
Georgia	9	5	1	-	2	1
Kentucky	2	-	-	-	-	2
Louisiana	13	8	-	-	5	-
Maryland	2	-	-	1	1	-
Mississippi	6	2	-	-	1	3
North Carolina	3	-	-	-	3	-
Oklahoma	1	-	-	-	-	1
South Carolina	3	-	-	-	3	-
Tennessee	1	-	1	-	-	-
Texas	15	6	1	4	2	2
Virginia	2	1	1	-	-	-
West	9	1	2	-	2	4
Arizona	1	-	-	-	-	1
California	3	-	-	-	-	3
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	-	-	-	1	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	2	-	1	-	1	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	1	1	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	1	-	1	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.102. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence.

[a] In each of the States of Florida, Nevada, Virginia, and Wyoming, one inmate under a death sentence committed suicide. One inmate sentenced to execution died of natural causes in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Tennessee reported an inmate murdered by another inmate. An inmate in Illinois died of an apparent cocaine overdose.

[b] Commutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

[c] Persons whose capital sentence is vacated or whose capital sentence and conviction are vacated are subject to further legal proceedings (such as resentencing if the conviction has been vacated) to determine their ultimate disposition. Neither the vacating of the sentence nor the vacating of both sentence and conviction precludes the possibility of reimposition of the death sentence.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 7.17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.109

Prisoners executed

By jurisdiction, 1930-Dec. 31, 1987 (aggregate)

State and jurisdiction	Number executed	
	Since 1930	Since 1977[a]
United States, total	3,952	93
Georgia	378	12
New York[b]	329	0
Texas	323	26
California	292	0
North Carolina	266	3
Florida	187	17
Ohio	172	0
South Carolina	164	2
Mississippi	157	3
Pennsylvania	152	0
Louisiana	148	15
Alabama	138	3
Arkansas	118	0
Kentucky	103	0
Virginia	98	6
Tennessee	93	0
Illinois	90	0
New Jersey	74	0
Maryland	68	0
Missouri	62	0
Oklahoma	60	0
Washington	47	0
Colorado	47	0
Indiana	43	2
West Virginia[b]	40	0
District of Columbia[b]	40	0
Arizona	38	0
Federal System	33	0
Nevada	31	2
Massachusetts[b]	27	0
Connecticut	21	0
Oregon	19	0
Iowa[b]	18	0
Kansas[b]	15	0
Utah	15	2
Delaware	12	0
New Mexico	8	0
Wyoming	7	0
Montana	6	0
Vermont	4	0
Nebraska	4	0
Idaho	3	0
South Dakota	1	0
New Hampshire	1	0
Wisconsin[b]	0	0
Rhode Island[b]	0	0
North Dakota[b]	0	0
Minnesota[b]	0	0
Michigan[b]	0	0
Maine[b]	0	0
Hawaii[b]	0	0
Alaska[b]	0	0

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[a] The Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976.
[b] State not authorizing the death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1987.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1987, Bulletin NCJ-111939 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1988), p. 9, Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.110

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By region and jurisdiction, 1930-87

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	1930 to 1934	1935 to 1939	1940 to 1944	1945 to 1949	1950 to 1954	1955 to 1959	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
United States	3,952	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	5	21	18	18	25
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	3,919	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	5	21	18	18	25
Northeast	608	155	145	110	74	56	51	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	27	7	11	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	74	24	16	6	8	8	9	3	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	329	80	73	78	36	27	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	152	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	405	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Illinois	90	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	43	11	20	2	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Iowa	18	1	7	3	4	1	-	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	15	X	-	3	2	5	-	1	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	62	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	4	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	X	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	2,393	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	21	16	18	24
Alabama	138	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Arkansas	118	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	12	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	40	15	5	3	13	3	1	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	187	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	3	3	1
Georgia	378	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	5
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	148	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	8
Maryland	68	6	10	26	19	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	157	26	22	34	26	15	21	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
North Carolina	266	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Oklahoma	60	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	164	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	323	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	10	6
Virginia	98	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West	513	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Alaska[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	38	7	10	6	3	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	292	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	47	16	9	6	7	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	6	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	31	5	3	5	5	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
New Mexico	8	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	19	1	1	6	6	4	-	1	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
Utah	15	-	2	3	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Washington	47	10	13	9	7	4	2	2	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	7	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: In three States, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, the death penalty was abolished for the entire period covered by the table. Alaska and Hawaii have not had the death penalty since 1960, when they were first included as States. The death penalty was abolished in Michigan in 1963 and in Iowa and West Virginia in 1965. Death penalty legislation expired in 1975 in North Dakota and was not renewed. Death penalty laws were found unconstitutional in Kansas (1973), the District of Columbia (1973), Rhode Island (1979), and New York (1984) and have not been rewritten. In South Dakota, the death penalty was abolished in 1915, restored in 1939, abolished again in 1977, and restored in 1979. Oregon abolished the death penalty in 1914, restored it in 1920, abolished it again in 1964, restored it in 1978, and it was found to be unconstitutional in 1981. Massachusetts abolished the death penalty in 1980, restored it in 1983, and it was found unconstitutional in 1984. In California, the death penalty was found to be partially unconstitutional in 1984. In the following States death penalty laws were found unconstitutional but have been revised to meet constitutional standards: Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Washington.

[a] As States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 7.25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.111

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By race and offense, United States, 1930-87

(- represents zero)

Year	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses[a]	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses[a]	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses[a]	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses[a]
1930-87	3,952	3,427	455	70	1,808	1,721	48	39	2,102	1,666	405	31	42	40	2	-
1987	25	25	-	-	13	13	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	21	21	-	-	13	13	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	5	5	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	7	7	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	15	9	6	-	8	5	3	-	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
1963	21	18	2	1	13	12	-	1	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
1962	47	41	4	2	28	26	2	-	19	15	2	2	-	-	-	-
1961	42	33	8	1	20	18	1	1	22	15	7	-	-	-	-	-
1960	56	44	8	4	21	18	-	3	35	26	8	1	-	-	-	-
1959	49	41	8	-	16	15	1	-	33	26	7	-	-	-	-	-
1958	49	41	7	1	20	20	-	-	28	20	7	1	1	1	-	-
1957	65	54	10	1	34	32	2	-	31	22	8	1	-	-	-	-
1956	65	52	12	1	21	20	-	1	43	31	12	-	1	1	-	-
1955	76	65	7	4	44	41	1	2	32	24	6	2	-	-	-	-
1954	81	71	9	1	38	37	1	-	42	33	8	1	1	1	-	-
1953	62	51	7	4	30	25	1	4	31	25	6	-	1	1	-	-
1952	83	71	12	-	36	35	1	-	47	36	11	-	-	-	-	-
1951	105	87	17	1	57	55	2	-	47	31	15	1	1	1	-	-
1950	82	68	13	1	40	36	4	-	42	32	9	1	-	-	-	-
1949	119	107	10	2	50	49	-	1	67	56	10	1	2	2	-	-
1948	119	95	22	2	35	32	1	2	82	61	21	-	2	2	-	-
1947	153	129	23	1	42	40	2	-	111	89	21	1	-	-	-	-
1946	131	107	22	2	46	45	-	1	84	61	22	1	1	1	-	-
1945	117	90	26	1	41	37	4	-	75	52	22	1	1	1	-	-
1944	120	96	24	-	47	45	2	-	70	48	22	-	3	3	-	-
1943	131	118	13	-	54	54	-	-	74	63	11	-	3	1	2	-
1942	147	115	25	7	67	57	4	6	80	58	21	1	-	-	-	-
1941	123	102	20	1	59	55	4	-	63	46	16	1	1	1	-	-
1940	124	105	15	4	49	44	2	3	75	61	13	1	-	-	-	-
1939	160	145	12	3	80	79	-	1	77	63	12	2	3	3	-	-
1938	190	154	25	11	96	89	1	6	92	63	24	5	2	2	-	-
1937	147	133	13	1	69	67	2	-	74	62	11	1	4	4	-	-
1936	195	181	10	4	92	86	2	4	101	93	8	-	2	2	-	-
1935	199	184	13	2	119	115	2	2	77	66	11	-	3	3	-	-
1934	168	154	14	-	65	64	1	-	102	89	13	-	1	1	-	-
1933	160	151	7	2	77	75	1	1	81	74	6	1	2	2	-	-
1932	140	128	10	2	62	62	-	-	75	63	10	2	3	3	-	-
1931	153	137	15	1	77	76	1	-	72	57	14	1	4	4	-	-
1930	155	147	6	2	90	90	-	-	65	57	6	2	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.110.

[a] Includes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnaping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987*, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 7.26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.112

Female prisoners executed under civil authority

By offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930-87

(- represents zero)

Year	Total	Offense		Race		Jurisdiction in which executed
		Murder	Other[a]	White	Black	
1930-87	33	31	2	21	12	X
1984	1	1	-	1	-	North Carolina
1962	1	1	-	1	-	California
1957	1	1	-	1	-	Alabama
1955	1	1	-	1	-	California
1954	2	2	-	1	1	Ohio
1953	3	1	2	3	-	Alabama, Federal (Missouri and New York)
1951	1	1	-	1	-	New York
1947	2	2	-	1	1	California, South Carolina
1946	1	1	-	-	1	Pennsylvania
1945	1	1	-	-	1	Georgia
1944	3	3	-	-	3	Mississippi, New York, North Carolina
1943	3	3	-	1	2	Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina
1942	1	1	-	1	-	Louisiana
1941	1	1	-	1	-	California
1938	2	2	-	2	-	Illinois, Ohio
1937	1	1	-	-	1	Mississippi
1936	1	1	-	1	-	New York
1935	3	3	-	2	1	Delaware, Louisiana, New York
1934	1	1	-	1	-	New York
1931	1	1	-	1	-	Pennsylvania
1930	2	2	-	1	1	Arizona, Alabama

Note: See Note, table 6.110. No females were executed in the years that are not listed.

[a] Includes one kidnaping and one espionage case (both Federal).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1984, NCJ-99562, Table 4; 1986, Bulletin NCJ-106483, p. 9, Appendix table 2; 1987, Bulletin NCJ-111939, p. 2. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.113

Methods of execution in States authorizing the death penalty

By State, 1987

Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
Arkansas	Alabama	Arizona	Montana[a]	Idaho[a]
Delaware	Connecticut	California	Washington[a]	Utah[a]
Idaho[a]	Florida	Colorado[d]		
Illinois	Georgia	Maryland		
Mississippi[b]	Indiana	Mississippi[b]		
Montana[a]	Kentucky	Missouri[e]		
Nevada	Louisiana	North Carolina[a]		
New Hampshire[c]	Nebraska			
New Jersey	Ohio			
New Mexico	Pennsylvania			
North Carolina[a]	South Carolina			
Oklahoma	Tennessee			
Oregon	Vermont			
South Dakota	Virginia			
Texas				
Utah[a]				
Washington[a]				
Wyoming				

[a] Authorizes two methods of execution.

[b] Mississippi authorizes lethal injection for those convicted after July 1, 1984; executions of those convicted prior to that date are to be carried out with lethal gas.

[c] Lethal injection authorized effective Jan. 1, 1987.

[d] Lethal injection authorized effective July 1, 1988.

[e] Lethal injection authorized effective July 29, 1988.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment 1987, Bulletin NCJ-111939 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1988), p. 5, Table 2.

Annotated list of sources and references

Only published documents cited by the SOURCEBOOK are listed here. Information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff in the form of single tables or mimeographed reports are not listed.

Where data from more than one edition of a publication were used in trend tables, only the latest edition of the publication is annotated.

Sources typically contain more tables than were selected for presentation in the SOURCEBOOK. Narratives that describe or analyze the tables and the procedures used to collect the data may also be presented in greater detail in the original source.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

1987 Annual Report of the Director

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1987. 443 pages, 150 tables (estimated), 14 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1987 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1982-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.60-1.62, 1.66, 1.81, 1.90, 5.8-5.14, 5.26-5.29, 5.33-5.38, 5.46, 6.3-6.5.

This report begins with an overview of Federal judicial business, administration, appropriations, and expenditures, and provides data on all aspects of the Federal court system. A detailed analysis of the workload is presented for the U.S. courts of appeals and the U.S. district courts. For the appellate courts, information is presented on filings, terminations, types of appeals, State prisoner petitions, etc. Information for the U.S. district courts includes civil cases filed, terminated, and pending; prisoner petitions; juror utilization; Federal public/community defenders; criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending; dispositions of criminal cases filed; amount of time from filing to dispositions of criminal defendants; and length of civil and criminal trials. Data are provided in aggregate form and are also presented by circuit and district court.

Federal Court Management Statistics 1987

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987. 167 pages, 143 tables.)

Presents data for years ending June 30, 1982-87. SOURCEBOOK table 1.65.

This report presents workload and performance statistics on both civil and criminal matters for each of the U.S. courts of appeals and each of the 94 U.S. district courts. Data for the former include appeals filed, terminated, and pending; number of judgeships; types of appeals; number of opinions and percent reversed or denied; median time from filing to disposition; and other matters pertaining to the appellate courts. Data for the U.S. district courts include cases filed, terminated, and pending; actions per judgeship; median time from filing to disposition; juror usage index; and other matters related to activities in U.S. district courts. As part of the profile, each court is ranked on various dimensions. Two tables presenting the national profile for all U.S. courts of appeals and all U.S. district courts on the workload and performance measures are also included.

Federal Judicial Workload Statistics December 1987

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1988. 86 pages, 34 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1986 and 1987 and trend tables for 1983-87. SOURCEBOOK table 5.7.

This report reviews the judicial workload in the Federal courts. Data on criminal and civil cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. district courts and courts of appeal are presented by district and in aggregate form. Information on persons received and removed from probation supervision under Federal jurisdiction, and the U.S. Bankruptcy Court workload are also highlighted. Data on pretrial services, juror service, and Federal Defender Organizations are also presented.

Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1985

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986. 196 pages, 31 tables, 4 figures, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1985 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1966-85. SOURCEBOOK table 5.21.

This report is divided into two sections. Part I emphasizes national data on defendants who were prosecuted in the U.S. district courts. Part II provides historical offense tables describing the disposition of defendants charged with violation of immigration laws, tax fraud, larceny and theft, forgery, homicide, auto theft, narcotic drug law violations, robbery, weapon and firearm violations, gambling, fraud, embezzlement, antitrust violations, rape, and bank robbery. The five appendices provide 1985 statistical information on individual district courts by nature of offense and type of disposition; type and length of sentence for convicted defendants; type of sentence for convicted defendants; and age, prior record, and sex of convicted defendants.

Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987. 174 pages, 102 tables, 3 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1987 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1983-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.79, 1.80.

This report on juror utilization in the Federal courts is presented in three sections. The first section of the report presents information on grand jury operation, petit juror activity, and historical comparisons of petit juror utilization for the period June 30, 1983-June 30, 1987. The second section contains information on 1987 payments for juror attendance, subsistence, mileage, and other costs. The final section provides individual profile pages that highlight pertinent juror statistics for each of the 94 U.S. district courts. Historical data for a 5-year period are also provided along with comments discussing specific factors affecting juror usage. Appendix A is a glossary of terms found in the report. Appendix B lists U.S. district courts that have adopted rules reducing the size of civil juries. Appendix C provides the local rules assessing juror costs for late settlements for each of the circuits.

Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1987 to December 31, 1987

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1988. 123 pages, 10 tables, 1 figure, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1977-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.2-5.4.

This is a report on the applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications, as required by Title 18, United States Code, Section 2519(1). There is a description of the reporting requirements of the statute, regulations for filing reports, and summaries of the reports submitted by judges and prosecuting officials. The tables in the body of the report include data on grants, denials, and authorized length of intercept orders; offenses for which court intercept orders were granted; types of locations of authorized interceptions; nature of the intercept order; average costs of the electronic surveillance; arrests and convictions resulting from electronic surveillance; and a summary of authorized intercepts from 1977 to the year of the report. The appendix tables contain detailed data from reports filed by Federal and State judges and prosecuting officials on court-authorized electronic surveillance activities during the focal year and on arrests, trials, and convictions as a result of intercepts installed during previous years.

American Correctional Association

1988 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities

(Annual. College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1988. 595 pages, 15 tables, 6 figures.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.95, 6.81, 6.82.

This directory describes the organization and administrative structure of correctional services in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. territories. For each jurisdiction, data are provided on institutions, parole boards, and parole and probation services for both adults and juveniles. Descriptions and addresses of each facility within each jurisdiction are provided.

Summary statistics are provided on personnel, fiscal expenditures, correctional populations, paroling authorities, types of facilities, and the death penalty. Information is provided on the U.S. Department of Justice, military correctional facilities, and the Canadian correctional system. New York City, Philadelphia, and Cook County (Chicago) departments of correction are included.

Vital Statistics in Corrections 1986

(Annual. College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1986. 54 pages, 67 tables, 13 figures.)

Presents data for 1985 and 1986, and trend tables for 1910-85. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.92-1.94.

This report is divided into four sections and details correctional departments in the United States. Section one presents information on agency budgets and the number and type of personnel in adult and juvenile correctional systems. Salary, compensation, and benefits for correctional personnel are provided in Section two. Section three details education and training information for State correctional officers. The fourth section provides adult and juvenile inmate population statistics as well as probation and parole data, correctional departments under court order, and the results of a death sentence survey.

American Humane Association

Highlights of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1986

(Annual. Denver, CO: The American Humane Association, 1988. 58 pages, 24 tables, 10 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1976-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.53-3.55.

This is a report by the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting, a project of the American Association for Protecting Children, a division of the American Humane Association. Data are collected on officially reported child maltreatment in the United States by participating jurisdictions. The data are from official reports of child maltreatment documented by child protective service agencies nationwide during 1985. Information is presented on the nature and volume of reporting to these agencies, the characteristics of the reported cases, and the type of response taken by child protective agencies to reported cases.

American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations

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Judicial Conduct Reporter

(Quarterly. Chicago: American Judicature Society. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.78, 5.53.)

The **Judicial Conduct Reporter** is a quarterly publication presenting data on the procedures and operations of State judicial conduct commissions. The newsletter features annual reports on the disposition of complaints of judicial misconduct and on the personnel and budgets of the State commissions. Also presented are notes on significant court cases in the area of judicial conduct and information on the activities of the Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations.

Astin, Alexander W.; Kenneth C. Green; William S. Korn; Marilynn Schalit; and Ellyne R. Berz

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The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988

(Annual. Higher Education Research Institute. Los Angeles: University of California, 1988. 174 pages, 14 tables, 13 figures, 7 appendices.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.83-2.86.

This report presents national data on the characteristics of students entering American colleges and universities as first-time, full-time freshmen in Fall 1988. These data are based on the responses of 222,296 students at 402 of the Nation's 2- and 4-year colleges and universities, and have been statistically adjusted to reflect the responses of the 1.6 million first-time, full-time students entering college as freshmen in Fall 1988. Major trends in the Fall 1988 survey are also presented.

Auerbach, Barbara J.; George E. Sexton; Franklin C. Farrow, Ph.D.; and Robert H. Lawson

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Work in American Prisons: The Private Sector Gets Involved

(Special. U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Washington: USGPO, 1988. 113 pages, 2 tables, 1 figure, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK table 1.103.

This report presents data on the extent and nature of private sector involvement in State prison industries. The information was gathered through a review of the literature, a telephone or mailed survey of the 50 States, and more in depth interviews with public and private participants in five selected jurisdictions. A brief history of the development of prison industries is provided. Detailed accounts of the prison industry experience are presented for five jurisdictions: Arizona, California, Minnesota, Nevada, and Hennepin County, Minnesota. A cost-benefit analysis and recommendations for the development of private-sector prison industries are presented. Finally, a series of appendices addresses issues such as historical developments with an emphasis on legislation, court cases on the status of inmate workers, planning and action outlines, issues in negotiating contracts for private-sector prison industries, and an annotated bibliography.

Begans, Peter

ABC News-Washington Post Poll

(New York: ABC News. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.97, 2.98, 2.108, 3.80.)

The **ABC News-Washington Post Poll** contains the results of opinion surveys conducted by Chilton Research Services of Radnor, Pennsylvania, a subsidiary of American Broadcasting Company, Inc., for ABC News and **The Washington Post.** There is to be at least one major topical poll per month and frequent spot polls on current issues and trends. A brief note on sample size, sampling error, and survey dates is included in each survey release.

Burton, Velmer S. Jr.; Frances T. Cullen; and Lawrence F. Travis III

"The Collateral Consequences of a Felony Conviction: A National Study of State Statutes"

(**Federal Probation** LI#3 (September 1987), pp. 52-60. 9 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK table 1.108.

This article reports the results of an examination of State statutes governing the loss of civil rights as a consequence of felony conviction. The loss or restriction of the following rights is discussed: the right to vote, maintain parental status, remain married, gain public employment, serve as a juror, hold public office, and own a firearm. Registration of felony offenders and civil death are also discussed. Two tables provide a systematic picture of civil rights that are lost or restricted in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Finally, trends toward increased or decreased restriction of specific civil rights as a result of conviction are discussed.

Burton, Velmer S., Jr.; Lawrence F. Travis, III; and Frances T. Cullen

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"Reducing the Legal Consequences of a Felony Conviction: A National Survey of State Statutes"

(**International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice** 12(Spring 1988), pp. 101-109. 9 pages, 1 table.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK table 1.109.

This article reports the results of an examination of State statutes governing the restoration of civil rights lost as a consequence of felony conviction. The article discusses the restoration of civil rights through pardon, expungement of one's criminal record, and automatic restoration upon completion of one's sentence. A table provides a systematic description of the available legal methods for restoring a convicted felon's civil rights. Trends in restoration of civil rights are also discussed.

Cheatwood, Derral

"The Life-Without-Parole Sanction: Its Current Status and a Research Agenda"

(**Crime and Delinquency** 34(January 1988), pp. 43-59. 15 pages, 1 table.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK table 1.101.

This article presents a review of life-without-parole statutes for the 50 States. The author distinguishes between statutes that apply to capital offenders and those directed toward habitual or repeat offenders. A total of 29 States were found to have at least one type of statute. A discussion of the use of sentence commutation and its effect on this population of inmates is presented. In addition, the impact of such statutes on the criminal justice system is discussed with specific reference to prosecution and corrections. Finally, the author points out the need for research in this area and presents specific questions for consideration.

Contact Center, Inc.

Corrections Compendium

(Monthly. Lincoln, NE: Contact, Inc. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.91, 1.96, 5.41, 6.78.)

The **Corrections Compendium** is a monthly publication focusing on issues in the area of corrections. Regular features of the **Corrections Compendium** include sections on court decisions, legislation, special interest items, criminal justice publications, inmate lawsuits, and upcoming events. Each issue also carries a new survey and charts on a selected issue (e.g., July 1988 commutations and pardons granted).

The Council of State Governments

The Book of the States 1988-89

(Biennial. Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1988. 523 pages, 191 tables (estimated), 3 figures. Dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.71, 1.72.)

The Book of the States is a reference work containing information on the operations, revenues, expenditures, and services of State governments. The book is divided into ten sections: State constitutions; the State Executive Branch; the State Legislative Branch; the State Judicial Branch; the State Elections Branch; the State Finances Branch; State Management and Administration; Selected State Activities, Issues, Services; Intergovernmental Affairs; and a final section on historical and contemporary State characteristics. Data that were collected by the Council of State Governments or that were compiled from other sources are presented on a wide variety of topics.

Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget

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Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1990

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1989. 631 pages, 125 tables (estimated), 6 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1988-92 and trend tables for fiscal 1989-92. SOURCEBOOK table 1.12.

This report details the actual budgetary expenditures for fiscal 1988 and the projected expenditures for fiscal 1989-92. Data are presented on expenditures of the Federal Government, by department, and on the budget as a whole. Government spending is explained in terms of national need, and agency missions and programs.

Gallup, George, Jr.

The Gallup Poll

(Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 2.1.)

The results of public opinion research conducted by the Gallup organization are released every Sunday and Thursday in **The Gallup Poll.** A wide variety of topics are included in these surveys including problems facing the nation and personal drinking habits. A brief note on sample size, sample tolerance, and survey dates is included in each release.

The Gallup Report

(Monthly. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.3-2.8, 2.10, 2.12-2.19, 2.21, 2.22, 2.30, 2.31, 2.33, 2.34, 2.42, 2.44-2.46, 2.52, 2.55, 2.57-2.61, 2.65, 2.89, 2.90, 2.93, 2.94, 2.100, 2.101, 2.103-2.106, 2.109-2.111, 2.115, Fig. 2.2, 3.78, 3.89, 3.90, 3.92, 3.98-3.100, Fig. 3.3.)

The Gallup Report contains the results of opinion surveys conducted by the Gallup Poll. Political, social, and economic trends are presented in issues that include many topics (e.g., February 1989--Abortion, AIDS, Congress, the Presidency, the economy, and the environment). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

Goldman, Sheldon

"Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up"

(**Judicature** 72(April-May 1989), pp. 318-330. 14 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1963-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.63, 1.64.

This article reports the results of research on judgeships to Federal, district, and appeals courts. Background characteristics of those appointed by President Reagan from 1981-88 are compared with those of appointees made by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter. Emphasis is placed on Reagan's appointments for 1985/86 and 1987/88 in relation to appointees for his first term from 1981-84. Appointees who had noteworthy political and legal credentials are highlighted as well as controversial appointees.

Harris, Louis

The Harris Poll

(Orlando, FL: Tribune Media Services. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.9, 2.35, 2.56, 2.63, 2.64, 2.114.)

The Harris Poll is a twice weekly release of results of public opinion research conducted by Louis Harris and Associates. The releases deal with a variety of topics including confidence in selected institutions, gun ownership and abortion. A brief note on sample size and survey dates is included in each release.

Hayes, Lindsay M. and Joseph R. Rowan

National Study of Jail Suicides: Seven Years Later

(Special. Alexandria, VA: National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 1988. 58 pages, 33 tables, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1979, 1985, and 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.28, 6.29.

This report presents data on suicides occurring in local jails nationwide during 1985 and 1986. Jail suicide research conducted prior to this report is briefly discussed. The data presented include the number of jail suicides for each State occurring in 1985 and 1986 as well as detailed characteristics of the suicide victim and incident for a sample of the jail suicides occurring in 1986. The 1986 data are also compared to a previous national study conducted in 1979. Five appendices are included. Appendix A provides a summary of the 1979 study, **And Darkness Closes In. . .A National Study of Jail Suicides** (1981); Appendix B includes the survey instruments from the current study; Appendix C provides information on additional and prior offense charges; Appendix D provides intake screening forms; and Appendix E is a bibliography of jail suicide literature.

Hoetmer, Gerard J.

"Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection, 1987"

(**The Municipal Year Book 1988,** pp. 137-194. Washington: International City Management Association, 1988. 58 pages, 24 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1977-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.50, 1.51, 1.57.

This report presents data gathered through a mail survey sent to all municipalities with populations of 10,000 persons and over in the United States. The survey was conducted in January 1987 by the International City Management Association. Data are presented on personnel, salaries, and expenditure for police, fire, and refuse departments as are data from several similar surveys conducted in previous years.

Insurance Information Institute

Insurance Facts 1988-89

(Annual. New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1988. 132 pages, 100 tables, 11 figures.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1977-87. SOURCEBOOK figure 3.4.

This yearbook provides data on the property and liability segment of the insurance industry in the United States. Statistics are presented on property and liability insurance companies; policies written and in force, by type of coverage; and insurance written through special programs such as flood insurance and the Federal Crime Insurance Program. Data are presented on insurance losses due to fire, natural disasters, traffic accidents, crime, and other causes.

Jacoby, Joseph E. and Dunn, Christopher S.

National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary

(Paper presented at the 1987 Meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses. Ann Arbor, MI: November 1987. 39 pages, 25 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1977 and 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.37-2.41.

This paper presents information on the attitudes of American adults toward the seriousness of criminal offenses and the punishment of offenders. Crime severity ratings from this survey are compared with severity ratings obtained in the National Survey of Crime Severity, conducted in 1977. The report examines preferences for the type and amount of punishment for selected offenses given various characteristics of the offense, the offender, the victim, and the outcome of the crime. Variation in preferences for punishment based on respondent characteristics is also presented. In addition, respondent attitudes toward the purpose of punishment are examined.

Johnston, Lloyd D., Patrick M. O'Malley; and Jerald G. Bachman

Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1989. 307 pages, 50 tables, 69 figures, 1 appendix)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1975-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.76-2.82, 3.73-3.77, 3.79.

This document is the eleventh in an annual series reporting on drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors and young adults in the United States. The research is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. The report presents only highlights of the larger volume published less frequently. The most recent is entitled **Drugs and American High School Students: 1975-1983.** Two of the major topics treated in the report are the trends in drug use among American high school students since 1975 and the prevalence of drug use among American high school seniors. Also reported are data on school grade at first use; intensity of "high" produced by drug use; attitudes and beliefs among seniors about various types of drug use; and their perceptions of certain relevant aspects of the social environment, such as parental disapproval of drug use or availability of drugs. Beginning in 1985, data on the prevalence and trends in drug use among young adults who have completed high school are incorporated into the report.

Karter, Michael J., Jr.

"U.S. Fire Loss in 1987"

(Annual. **Fire Journal** (September/October 1988), pp. 33-44. 11 pages, 5 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1977-87. SOURCEBOOK table 3.158.

This article reports the results of the 1987 National Fire Experience Survey conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. Data are presented that describe fire incidence, deaths, injuries, and property loss, by fire type (structural, vehicular, and arson), community size, and geographic region.

Knopp, Fay Honey and William Ferree Stevenson.

Nationwide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs and Models, 1988

(Special. Orwell, VT: The Safer Society Program, 1989. 54 pages, 21 tables, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK table 1.106.

This report presents data from a national survey of treatment programs for both juvenile and adult sex-offenders. The number of facilities available and the type of treatment services provided are presented for each State and the District of Columbia. Also included is information about the treatment of special juvenile and adult populations. The appendices provide sample questionnaires and the names and addresses of the facilities that were surveyed.

National Center for State Courts

Survey of Judicial Salaries

(Biannual. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1988. 7 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for July 1988. SOURCEBOOK table 1.73.

This report presents State judicial salaries as of July 1988. Salaries are presented for the highest court, the intermediate appellate court, and the general trial court of each State. Information is also presented on salary levels of the Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the highest court and intermediate court as well as salaries of State court administrators.

National Center for State Courts, Conference of State Court Administrators

State Court Organization, 1987

(See below. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1988. 420 pages, 34 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.77, 1.82, 1.84, 1.85.

This volume is the second in a series of reference volumes examining the organization of State Courts. The first edition was compiled in 1980. This second volume updates information and adds new items describing the management of State appellate and trial courts as of June 30, 1987. The information is presented in three sections; the first provides an overview of the organization and administration of appellate and State trial courts. The second section presents a chart for each of the 50 States describing court structure and types of cases heard in each court. Part three includes a series of descriptive tables providing data on such topics as requirements and qualifications for judges, data on court staff, budget, and juries among various other topics. A glossary and methodology section are also provided.

National Criminal Justice Association

A Guide to State Controlled Substances Acts

(Special. Washington: National Criminal Justice Association, 1988. 124 pages, 14 tables, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.115, 1.116.

This guide presents a comparative review of the controlled substances acts (CSA's) of the 50 States, the

District of Columbia, and the Federal government. These acts govern the possession, use, sale, distribution, and manufacture of drugs that may lead to dependence or abuse. The guide is divided into four sections. The first section reviews the Federal CSA and recent amendments contained in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. The next section includes a general overview of each State's CSA and a comparative analysis of State and Federal CSA provisions. Section three lists summaries of each State's CSA in tabular form for comparison purposes. These summaries include highlights of the particular State's controlled substances act and lists penalties, forfeiture possibilities, and other consequences associated with violation of the CSA. The final section of the guide contains five appendices which list elements of controlled substances acts, penalties for violations, type of drug resulting in enhanced penalties, and type of asset forfeitable under CSA's. Finally, the U.S. Attorney General's guidelines on seized and forfeited property are presented.

National Opinion Research Center

General Social Surveys, 1972-88

(Annual. Storrs, CT: Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut, distributors. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1972-78, 1980, and 1982-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.11, 2.20, 2.23-2.25, 2.29, 2.32, 2.36, 2.43, 2.50, 2.51, 2.62, 2.102, 2.112, 2.113, Fig. 2.1, 3.29, 3.47, 3.48.

This cumulative data file merges all 15 General Social Surveys into a single machine-readable data file with each survey year as a subfile. Interviews were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center during February, March, and April of 1972-78, 1980, and 1982 through 1988. The data are derived from a national probability sample of English speaking adults, 18 years or older, living in non-institutional arrangements in the continental United States. Survey questions relate to a variety of social issues, including politics, abortion, religion, homosexuality, crime, law enforcement, guns, and capital punishment.

The items appearing on the surveys are one of three types: permanent questions that occur in each survey, rotating questions that appear two out of every three years, and a few questions that occur in a single survey. A comprehensive codebook entitled **General Social Surveys, 1972-1988: Cumulative Codebook** is published by the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Survey methodology and the data program are explained in detail in the document.

National Organization for Victim Assistance

Victim Rights and Services: A Legislative Directory 1987

(Annual. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. Washington: USGPO, 1988. 237 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK table 1.107.

This guide to crime victim legislation contains four sections. The first covers victim-related legislation by subject including issues such as victim compensation, funding of victim services, victim bill of rights, and the victim's involvement in criminal justice proceedings. Part two presents a summary of crime victim legislation in tabular form by State. There is also a table describing the elements of the victim compensation programs by State and a table listing the drunk driving countermeasures taken. The third section covers legislative summaries by State and the final section presents samples of victim statutes from several states.

Paul, Amy Cohen

"Salaries of County Officials for 1987"

(**The Municipal Year Book 1988**, pp. 125-136. Washington: International City Management Association, 1988. 12 pages, 4 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK table 1.59.

This article presents data collected from the 1987 County Salary Survey conducted by the International City Management Association. The salaries of county officials are presented by job title, region, county population, and county type. County officials surveyed include the governing board chairperson/president/county judge, county manager, county administrator, clerk to the governing board, chief financial officer, county health officer, planning director, county engineer, director of welfare/human services, chief law enforcement official, purchasing director, and personnel director.

The Rose Institute of State and Local Government and the American Legislative Exchange Council

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Juvenile Justice Reform: A Model for the States

(Claremont, CA: The Rose Institute of State and Local Government and the American Legislative Exchange Council, March 1987. 201 pages, 1 table, 50 figures. Periodicity: See below.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK table 1.104.

This report focuses on reforming juvenile justice codes. A Model Delinquency Act and a Model Disobedient Children's Act are presented in order to aid State legislators interested in reforming current juvenile justice codes. Also included are suggested legislation and criminal code amendments regarding mentally incapacitated juveniles, release of juveniles from physical custody, and school safety issues. A comparison of current juvenile justice codes for all 50 States is provided in tabular form. Results of a national survey regarding attitudes toward the "Model Acts" are also presented. Finally, an annotated bibliography is provided.

Sato, S. Alban

"Salaries of Municipal Officials for 1987"

(**The Municipal Year Book 1988**, pp. 103-124. Washington: International City Management Association, 1988. 22 pages, 4 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1982-87. SOURCEBOOK table 1.58.

This article presents data collected from a survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City Management Association in the summer of 1987. The salaries of municipal officials are presented by job title, city size, region, city population, and form of government. Selected central city and suburban officials' salaries are also presented as are a comparison of average salaries from 1981-86. City officials surveyed include the mayor; chief appointed administrator; assistant city manager; city clerk; chief financial officer; controller; treasurer; engineer; police chief; fire chief; librarian; and directors of public works, planning, personnel, parks and recreation, data processing, and purchasing.

Szymanski, Linda A., Esq.

Waiver/Transfer/Certification of Juveniles to Criminal Court: Age Restrictions--Crime Restrictions

(Special. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1987. 13 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK table 1.105.

This report presents information on the transfer of juvenile offenders to adult criminal court by judicial waiver. Citations to specific provisions of State juvenile codes, age restrictions, and offense restrictions governing juvenile waiver to criminal court for the 50 States and the District of Columbia are provided in tabular form. Information regarding the currency of each State's legislation is also included.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1985

(Periodic. Washington: USGPO, 1988. 173 pages, 94 tables.)

Presents data for 1985. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.81-3.86, 3.93-3.97.

This report presents data on drug abuse among the Nation's population age 12 and over. Prevalence estimates for specific drugs are provided for age groups, sex and race, as well as other demographic characteristics. The drugs included are marihuana, cocaine, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, heroin, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, other psychotherapeutics, alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco. Estimates of frequency of use as well as problems associated with use are provided. Population estimates, based on the prevalence figures, are also presented. An appendix provides methodological and statistical information as well as a glossary of terms. Finally, selected portions of the survey questionnaire are provided.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Capital Punishment 1987

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-111939. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1988. 11 pages, 12 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1953-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.101, 6.102, 6.109, 6.112, 6.113.

This bulletin presents data on prisoners sentenced to death, current methods of execution, and recent changes in capital punishment legislation. Prisoner information includes sex, race, ethnicity, age, education, marital status, and criminal history.

1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities

(Special. NCJ-105585. Washington: USGPO, 1987. 34 pages, 32 tables.)

Presents data for 1984. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.52-6.63.

This report presents information from the 1984 Census of State Correctional Facilities conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Previous censuses were conducted in 1974 and 1979. Data is provided on facilities, inmates, programs, employees, and expenditures for all State-operated confinement and community-based correctional facilities throughout the United States. The report is divided into three sections with section one providing a national overview of facilities and inmates/residents. The following section focuses on confinement facilities and details characteristics such as number and type of full-time employees, facility function and security level, age of facility, and number of inmates in programs and on work assignments. The final section examines both confinement and community-based facilities by State and region and presents data on number of full-time employees and amounts of payrolls and operating expenditures.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987

(Annual. NCJ-118762. Washington: USGPO, 1989, 149 pages, 81 tables.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.30-6.37, Fig. 6.1-Fig. 6.4, 6.83, 6.89, 6.99, 6.103-6.108, 6.110, 6.111.

This report consolidates information collected through surveys of State and Federal corrections officials. The surveys, which include the 1987 Survey of Jails, 1987 Uniform Parole Report, 1987 National Probation Report, 1987 National Prisoner Statistics, and 1987 Survey of Youth in Long-term, State-operated Facilities, were sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data on the numbers and characteristics of persons under correctional supervision in each jurisdiction, including movements between the major components of the correctional system, are presented. Parole and sentencing terms are examined. Characteristics of youthful offenders in long-term, State-operated institutions are presented. In addition, data on the numbers and characteristics of offenders under sentence of death are reported.

Criminal Defense for the Poor, 1986

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-112919. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988. 8 pages, 9 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1982 and 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.86-1.89.

This bulletin presents information from the 1982 and 1986 surveys of indigent criminal defense programs. A nationally representative stratified sample of counties were surveyed regarding the organization, caseload, and funding levels for defense services to the poor offered by the jurisdiction. Information is provided on the type of defense program available in counties for all 50 States and the level of government under which the program is organized. Expenditure data include per capita costs, average cost per indigent case, and State rankings for these measures. In addition, a brief methodology section is included along with jurisdictional notes for specific States.

Criminal Victimization 1987

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-113587. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1988. 6 pages, 7 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1986 and 1987 and trend tables for 1973-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.2, 3.3.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United

States using National Crime Survey (NCS) data from 1986 and 1987 based on population figures derived from the 1980 census. Data presented in this report include levels and rates of victimization for personal and household crimes and police reporting rates for personal and household crimes for 1986 and 1987. Changes in victimization rates and police reporting rates for personal and household crimes for the period 1973 through 1987 are also presented.

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987

(Annual. National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989. 109 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.1, 3.4-3.6, 3.14-3.28, 3.30, 3.32-3.44.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the U.S. during 1987, and is the 15th in a series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program. The NCS, conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is based on findings from a continuous survey of a representative sample of approximately 46,000 housing units across the U.S., inhabited by about 93,000 individuals age 12 and over.

The NCS concentrates on certain criminal offenses: the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and larceny, and the household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Both completed and attempted crimes are included in the survey. These crimes are examined from the perspective of their frequency, the characteristics of the victims and offenders, the circumstances surrounding the offenses and their impact, and the pattern of police reporting.

The appendices present the data tables, survey questionnaire and instrument, and technical information concerning sampling design, data collection. estimation procedures, and information on standard error computation. Estimates of the economic cost of crime to victims are also presented. The final section of the report is a glossary, listing crime category definitions and the meanings of variables and other terms used in the NCS.

Drug Law Violators, 1980-86

(Special Report NCJ-111763. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1988. 9 pages, 18 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1980-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.27, 5.22-5.25).

This report presents data on Federal drug law violators. Included are dispositions of U.S. Attorneys' cases, information on pretrial release, sentences imposed, and average and median sentence length. Also included are data on demographic characteristics of those arrested for Federal drug law offenses. Most tables include Federal data on non-drug offenses and offenders for comparison. Trends for convictions and sentence length are provided for 1980-86.

Drug Use and Crime

(Special Report NCJ-111940. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1988. 8 pages, 17 tables.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.46-6.51.

This report presents information on drug use histories of State prison inmates based on the 1986 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. Drug use histories are presented by age of onset, sex, race, seriousness, current offense, employment, income source, and dependency. The role of drug treatment programs for these inmates is also examined and an explanation of the methodology is presented.

Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1986

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-115210. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1989. 8 pages, 6 tables.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.30-5.32.

This bulletin presents data on felony sentences imposed by State courts. It is the first report from the National Judicial Reporting Program and the first nationally-representative data describing the number of persons convicted of felonies in State courts. Data are presented on estimated number of felony convictions, types of felony sentences, lengths of felony sentences, and estimated time to be served in State prisons.

Households Touched by Crime, 1987

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-111240. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1988. 6 pages, 5 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1975-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.49, 3.50, Fig. 3.1, Fig. 3.2.

This annual bulletin presents data from the National Crime Survey (NCS) regarding the frequency with which American families experience crime directly. While concentrating on 1987, the bulletin also presents trend data from 1975. Demographic characteristics presented include race/ethnicity of household head, annual family income, region, and place of residence. An explanation of the methodology involved in developing the households touched by crime indicator is also included.

Jail Inmates 1987

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-114319. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1988. 6 pages, 11 tables.)

Presents data for 1983, 1986, and 1987 and trend tables for 1983-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.24-6.27.

The bulletin presents data from the 1983 jail census and the 1986 and 1987 Annual Survey of Jails. Data presented include average daily population, admissions and releases, demographic characteristics, rated jail capacity, and percent occupied. Also included is an appendix table which lists the one-day counts and the average daily population of jail inmates for 1978 and 1983-87.

Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, and 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1984, 1985, and 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.1-1.11, 1.14-1.27.

This report presents criminal justice expenditure and employment data for 1984, 1985, and 1986. The data were compiled from existing data sources and from surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The report includes a discussion of the methodology employed in the study and details differences in the sources of justice expenditure and employment data from 1971-86. Data are presented for Federal, State, and local governments on three categories of criminal justice activities: police protection; judicial, including legal services, prosecution, and defense; and corrections. Public expenditure data are for fiscal 1984, 1985, and 1986 and employment data for the months of October 1984, 1985, and 1986. The appendix contains definitions of concepts, categories, and terms used in the report.

Motor Vehicle Thefts

(Special Report NCJ-109978. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1988. 9 pages, 18 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents trend tables for 1973-85 (aggregated). SOURCEBOOK table 3.31.

This report presents motor vehicle theft victimization data aggregated for 1973-85. The information is drawn from the National Crime Survey which is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Motor vehicle thefts are examined in terms of households experiencing such victimizations during 1973 to 1985. Included is information on type of vehicle stolen, place and time of theft, and selected demographic characteristics of victims. Information regarding reasons for reporting and not reporting theft to police, days lost from work, and the value of losses and recoveries are also examined.

Population Density in State Prisons

(Special Report NCJ-103204. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1986. 7 pages, 11 tables.)

Presents data for 1984. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.64-6.68.

This bulletin presents information from the 1984 Prison Census sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Information was gathered from all State-operated correctional facilities and the District of Columbia's prison system. Data are presented on total housing space availability, the average amount of square feet per inmate, the number and percent of inmates in multiple housing units, and the number and rate of inmate deaths, assaults, and disturbances in State prisons.

Pretrial Release and Detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984

(Special Report NCJ-109929. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1988. 6 pages, 10 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1985. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.15-5.20.

This report examines pretrial release and detention for Federal defendants before and after the Bail Reform Act of 1984. Information was drawn from the database maintained by the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, which tracks pretrial services for defendants in all Federal Courts. A sample of cases initiated between August 1 and December 31 in either 1983 or 1985 was included to examine differences in the likelihood that these defendants will be held until trial with or without the option of bail, or released through their own recognizance or other financial conditions. Changes in the characteristics of defendants held until trial and changes in violation rates for defendants released before trial are considered. Information on the defendant's offense, criminal history, and selected demographics are presented as well as public safety considerations used to determine pretrial detention. A brief methodology section describes the PSA database and possible sources of reporting bias within the sample of cases used for analysis.

Probation and Parole 1987

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-113948. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1988. 4 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1977-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.84, 6.85.

This bulletin reports on probation and parole populations for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system. Data are presented on probation and parole entries and exits for 1987, and on the rate of probationers and parolees per 100,000 adult residents. Summary data comparing prison, probation, and parole populations are presented as are national data on trends in methods of State prison releases.

Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-113949. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989. 9 pages, 28 tables.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.28-1.49.

This bulletin presents data from the first report of the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics program of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data include numbers of employees, operating budgets, salaries, special functions, and selected characteristics of personnel in local, State, and sheriffs' law enforcement agencies in the United States. Salary ranges are presented by job title; race, sex, and ethnic information is provided. Information is also presented on the size of the population served by the agency.

Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-109926. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988. 8 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1979 and 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.51, 6.38-6.45.

This bulletin presents the results of the 1986 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. This survey is conducted by the Bureau of Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data on sociodemographic characteristics, current offense, criminal history, and prior sentences of a sample of State prisoners are provided. Also included is information on inmates' pre-incarceration alcohol and drug use as well as selected characteristics of the victims of violent crimes committed by these inmates. Data from the 1979 Survey of Inmates is also presented for comparison.

Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983

(Special Report NCJ-116261. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1989. 13 pages, 21 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for prisoners released in 1983. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.93-6.98.

This report presents information on the criminal activities over a 3-year followup period of a sample of State prisoners released from 11 State prison systems in 1983. Rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates are examined across selected demographic and criminal history characteristics. Recidivism in terms of rearrest is examined in greater detail. Rearrest rates are presented for such factors as rearrest charge, most serious offense at release, likelihood of rearrest, number of prior adult arrests, and time served in prison. An appendix table compares releasees in the 11 State with those in 29 States in 1983.

Recidivism of Young Parolees

(Special Report NCJ-104916. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1987. 9 pages, 11 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for young adults paroled in 1978. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.91, 6.92.

This report presents information on the criminal activities over a 6-year followup period of a sample of young adults paroled in 1978 from prisons in 22 States. It examines these parolees' recidivism rates through factors such as prior arrest record, seriousness of offense at both parole and rearrest, age, and time served in prison. Demographic characteristics are presented and an appendix is included which compares this study with previous studies of recidivism.

The Redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected New Data

(Special Report NCJ-114746. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989. 10 pages, 15 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1986 and 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.7-3.13, 3.45, 3.46.

This report presents data collected from a series of questions added to the National Crime Survey in July 1986. The new areas of information presented are: victim's perception of drug and alcohol use by violent offenders; protective actions taken by victims and bystanders; and the response of police and other criminal justice personnel to reported crimes. Tables include characteristics of offenders, types of self-protective measures taken by victims, and whether or not victims perceived these measures to be helpful or harmful. Tables also present data on initial police response to the victimization and follow-up police contact with the victim. Additionally, information is presented on victim's knowledge of the offender's arrest, and whether victim assistance agencies or other criminal justice authorities were in contact with the victim. An appendix is included that compares data on offenders' use of drugs or alcohol as perceived by victims with self-reported drug and alcohol use of State prison inmates.

Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987

(Special Report NCJ-113365. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988. 9 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.12-6.23.

This report presents data from a survey of juveniles and young adults in State-operated training schools. The data were collected by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Information is presented on several demographic characteristics such as offense characteristics, and criminal histories of youth in long-term State-operated juvenile institutions. Also provided are characteristics of victims of youth confined for violent offenses. Finally, extensive information on previous drug and alcohol use by youths in custody is provided.

Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984

(Special Report NCJ-108544. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988, 9 pages, 12 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1984. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.69-6.72, 6.86-6.88, Fig. 6.5.

This report provides information on time served by offenders released from State prisons and from parole in 33 States. The report presents data on demographic characteristics and original conviction offense of prison releasees, sentence length and time served, and prior felony incarcerations. In addition, the report compares the time served in prison by those who successfully completed their parole terms with those who were unsuccessful and returned to prison. The bulletin contains definitions of offense types and provides a brief review of the methodology used for the survey.

U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division

"Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1987"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice. Mimeographed. 50 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1977-87. SOURCEBOOK table 5.52.

This report was compiled by the Public Integrity Section of the U.S. Department of Justice. It presents tabular information describing Federal prosecutions of Federal, State, and local public officials for offenses involving abuse of public office. The number of public officials and others involved who were indicted, convicted, and awaiting trial is presented for each year from 1977 to 1987. Additionally, the number of convictions of individuals involved in abuse of public office is reported by judicial district.

U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration

1988 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program-Final Report

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988. 21 pages, 7 tables, 4 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK table 4.30.

This document reports on the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Domestic Marijuana Eradication/Suppression Program, describing the effort of the DEA in cooperation with State, local, and other Federal agencies to eradicate domestically cultivated marihuana in the United States. The report presents statistics on the number of marihuana plants destroyed, the number of plots sighted and eradicated, the number of persons arrested, and the number of weapons seized in connection with the eradication program. Data are also presented on the number of sinsemilla plants destroyed, the number of greenhouses eradicated, and the value of assets seized.

U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys

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United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1988

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988. 82 pages, 39 tables, 14 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1988 and trend tables for fiscal 1979-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.5, 5.6.

This annual publication is comprised of charts, tables, and commentary summarizing the criminal and civil workloads in U.S. Attorneys' offices. Data are presented on civil and criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending; criminal complaints received, closed, and pending; monetary and nonmonetary civil matters received, terminated, and pending; criminal and civil trials in U.S. district courts; and number and method of disposition of criminal cases and defendants in U.S. district courts and U.S. appellate courts. Additional information is provided on fines imposed, collected, suspended, and uncollectable; grand jury proceedings; appeals filed and terminated in U.S. Attorneys' offices; and staffing in U.S. Attorneys' offices.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation

"Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988. Mimeographed. 21 pages, 46 tables.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.138-3.140.

This report presents data on crime involving Federally insured financial institutions. The first three sections of this report present data on violations of Federal bank robbery statutes and the Hobbs Act. The data are broken down by characteristics of the banking institutions, offenders, property loss and recovery, community characteristics, deaths, injuries sustained, hostages taken, and State and region of occurrence. The final section of the report presents data on the number of bank fraud and embezzlement investigations by the amount lost and by State and territory.

Bomb Summary 1987

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1988. 20 pages, 13 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1978-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.154, 3.155.

This summary provides tables, charts, narrative descriptions, and comments on bombing incidents reported to the FBI. Data are presented along such lines as type of target; region; population group; time of day; day of week; month of year; apparent motive, including those incidents claimed by terrorist groups; and personal and property damage.

Crime in the United States, 1987

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1988. 351 pages, 104 tables (estimated), 36 figures, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1983-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.52-1.54, 3.115-3.120, 3.122-3.137, 3.159-3.161, 4.1-4.21, Fig. 4.1-Fig. 4.3, 4.23-4.26.

This report begins with a summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Each Index offense (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) is described individually in terms of the volume and trend of offenses known to police, the nature of the offense (e.g., type of weapon used, regional distribution, or target of the offense), clearances of the offense, and persons arrested and charged. Data on Index offenses cleared by arrest are then presented, followed by information on persons arrested and persons charged. The last section of the report focuses on law enforcement personnel.

Data are presented on offenses known to police by State, region, size of place, and extent of urbanization. Clearance and arrest information are presented for the United States as a whole (estimated), cities, suburban areas, and rural areas. Disposition data are based on a limited number of reporting agencies and are presented by offense, except for juveniles taken into custody. The law enforcement personnel information includes data on the number of sworn and civilian law enforcement employees in the United States.

The 1987 report includes five appendices. The first appendix describes the data base and construction of each of the major tables in the report. Definitions of the offenses are presented in the second appendix. In the third appendix there are definitions of population categories used throughout the report. The fourth appendix presents the Index of crime and the number of Index offenses known to police by Metropolitan Statistical Area. The fifth appendix is a directory of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1988. 59 pages, 38 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1978-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.141-3.151.

This report contains comments, tables, charts, and descriptive summaries on law enforcement officers feloniously killed and assaulted in the line of duty. Data on officers killed are presented by geographic region; population group; circumstance at the scene of the incident; type of officer assignment; type of weapon used in killing the officer; location of the fatal wound; distance between the officer and offender; and the month, day, and time of the attack. Profiles of the victim officers and the known offenders are included as well as a brief summary of the incidents by month and jurisdiction. Data on officers assaulted are presented by geographic region, population group, type of weapon, circumstance at the scene of the incident, type of officer assignment, percent receiving personal injury, time of day, and percent cleared.

The report also presents data on assaults on Federal officers from five sectors of the U.S. Government: the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, the judicial branch, and the U.S. Postal Service. This section begins with departmental summaries and descriptive summaries of selected incidents of assaults on Federal officers that occurred during 1987. Data are presented on the number of known assailants, officers killed or injured, type of weapon, month, type of activity officer was engaged in at time of incident, disposition of known assailants, and demographic region.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons

Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986

(Annual. Washington: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987. 116 pages, 42 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1986 and trend tables for fiscal 1950-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.73-6.77.

This report describes the population of, admission to, and discharges from Federal institutions in fiscal year 1986. Detailed data are provided on the characteristics of offenders (e.g., offense, age, race) confined in Federal institutions on Sept. 30, 1986 and on offenders admitted and discharged during fiscal year 1986.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service

The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1988

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988. 76 pages, 10 tables, 15 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1988 and trend tables for fiscal 1984-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.67-1.70, Fig. 1.1, Fig. 1.2.

This report covers the activities of the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) for fiscal year 1988. A brief history of the USMS is provided, followed by an explanation of various USMS duties. These duties include fugitive investigations, prisoner processing and detention, prisoner production and transportation, protection of the judiciary, witness security, execution of court orders, government seizures, special operations, and intelligence.

The report includes two appendices. The first appendix describes support services provided by the USMS to other Federal justice agencies. The second appendix provides a brief explanation of executive direction, support, and staff development of and within the USMS.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission

Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1988. 19 pages, 9 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1987 and trend tables for fiscal 1984-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.97-1.99, 6.90.

This report presents information on the activities of the U.S. Parole Commission for fiscal year 1987. The first part of the document describes the guidelines used in reaching various types of parole decisions and the procedures involved in administrative appeals and the field supervision of parolees. Recent litigation involving the U.S. Parole Commission is presented as well as a brief overview of projects carried out by the Research Unit. The report documents workload statistics and decision trends for the fiscal year, describing number and type of hearings conducted, parole grants and warrants issued, percent of decisions within guidelines, percent of hearings with inmate representation, and the results of appeals to parole decisions. Finally, biographical information for the parole commissioners is provided.

U.S. Department of State

Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1988

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of State, 1989. 85 pages, 1 table, 6 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1980-88. SOURCEBOOK table 3.162-3.165.

This report provides tables, charts, narrative descriptions, and comments on incidents of international terrorism. Data are presented on types of incidents and victims, and on terrorist groups, regional patterns, counter-terrorist activities, and State-supported terrorism. Appendix A presents a chronology of significant terrorist events in 1988. Appendix B provides a worldwide overview of organizations that engage in terrorism. Appendix C provides a map identifying the location of international terrorist incidents in 1988.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration

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Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1-December 31, 1987

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1988. 36 pages, 6 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1978-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.166, 3.167.

These reports contain data on the threats against civil aviation, both foreign and domestic, in the forms of hijackings, airport bombings, bomb threats, and security incidents. Also included in these reports are data on passenger screening activities and summaries of other ongoing preventive measures. This particular report covers the period July 1 to Dec. 31, 1987, and provides more detailed descriptions of criminal acts against civil aviation committed during that period. The trend tables span various combinations of the years from 1978 to 1987 depending on the availability of data.

U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

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Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, 7th ed., January 1989

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1989. 461 pages, 2 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.111-1.114.

This seventh edition of the digest provides a detailed description of the various statutory provisions related to alcohol use and highway safety. The data were collected through an examination of the statutory codes of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Statutory provisions are examined in the following areas: blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in court, preliminary breath test and implied consent laws, chemical tests authorized under implied consent laws, provisions related to adjudication of driving while intoxicated charges, sanctions for refusal to submit to a blood alcohol concentration test, sanctions following a conviction for driving while intoxicated related offenses, laws requiring a blood alcohol concentration test on persons killed in traffic crashes, minimum legal drinking age, liability of owners of drinking establishments for serving alcohol to intoxicated patrons and to minors, open container laws, and anti-consumption laws. The appendices provide the Uniform Vehicle Code and Federal Alcohol Incentive Grant Criteria.

Fatal Accident Reporting System 1986

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1988. 129 pages, 121 tables, 80 figures, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1980-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.101, 3.102.

The Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) gathers data on traffic accidents occurring in the United States that result in loss of human life. FARS data are collected by each State under contractual agreements with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. This report presents information on traffic fatality trends by demographic characteristics and related situational factors. A number of tables and figures are presented on the characteristics of fatal accidents including alcohol involvement, use of safety belts, type of vehicle involved, and involvement of pedestrians. Five appendices and a glossary are included.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

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Explosive Incidents Report 1987

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1988. 60 pages, 22 tables, 10 figures.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1978-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.152, 3.153, 3.156, 3.157.

This report provides tables and figures on and narrative descriptions of criminal bombings and other explosives incidents that were reported to and investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. This, however, does not necessarily include all the bombings and explosives incidents that may have occurred in the United States during these years.

The report is divided into four sections. The first section analyzes the explosive incidents. Data are presented on the types of incidents, targets, motives, injuries, property damage, types of devices, geographic location, and peak occurrences of known bombings. The second section describes stolen and recovered explosives. The third section analyzes significant explosives investigations occurring in 1987 and the final section presents a directory of the Bureau's regional and district offices. Throughout the report, a 10-year retrospective of explosives incidents data is presented.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service

Customs U.S.A.

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1988. 40 pages, 12 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1987 and trend tables for fiscal 1983-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.28, 4.32.

This document describes the activities of the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal 1987. The report discusses the agency's role in collecting revenue from imports and enforcing customs and related laws. Data are presented in such areas as Customs' collections by region, district, and category; carriers and persons entering the United States; merchandise entries; and seizures of property, narcotics, and dangerous drugs for violation of laws enforced by the Customs Service.

U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Digest of Activities, Fiscal Year 1988

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1989. 3 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.44, 5.45.

This document presents information on the law enforcement activities of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Arrest and conviction data are provided for internal crimes involving U.S. Postal Service employees and include offenses such as the mistreatment of mail, mail theft, financial offenses, abuse of worker's compensation programs, and narcotics related crime. External offenses involve individuals or groups outside the organization. Arrest and conviction data are presented for burglary, robbery, and mail theft. In addition, information is provided for mail fraud, prohibited mailings, and the investigation of crime laboratories. The final two sections of the document present data on internal audits of the Postal Service and postal crime prevention and security.

Walker, Samuel

Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1988: A Follow-up Study

(Occasional Paper No. 89-1 (1989). Center for Applied Urban Research. Omaha, NE: University of Nebraska at Omaha. 8 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.55, 1.56.

This document reports the results of a 5-year follow-up to a similar study of racial minority employment in police departments of the 50 largest cities in the United States. The tables show the percentage of Black and Hispanic officers in the departments and an index of how those percentages compare with the Black or Hispanic population in the community. Percent change in the index between 1983 and 1988 is provided. The existence of affirmative action plans for Blacks and Hispanics is also indicated.

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APPENDIX 1

Justice Expenditure and Employment--Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, from Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1984, 1985, and 1986 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989).

Data collection

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) discontinued its annual survey of criminal justice expenditure and employment (CJEE) for budgetary reasons following the collection of 1979 data. That survey provided comparable trend data from 1971 to 1979. Beginning with 1980, the Bureau adopted a different methodology to compile and present public expenditure and employment data at greatly reduced cost. In 1985, the original survey methodology was reimplemented for a single-time survey designed to provide data necessary for block grant allocation of Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) funds. A similar survey collected data for 1988 to support allocation of 1990 BJA funds; a report containing those data will be issued by BJS in late 1989.

In making trend comparisons, users should limit their analysis to one of the two sources, that is, long term trends for 1971-79 and 1985 or more recent single year trends from the 1980-86 extracts reports.

The data presented here are from the extracts reports and are based on a special compilation of data and sources available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' regular surveys of public finances and employment. These recurrent series of annual publications on governmental finances (series GF) and public employment (series GE) provide data on expenditure and employment, by function, of the Federal, State, and local governments (counties, cities, townships, school districts, and special districts). The data collection procedures for these two surveys are described below.

Annual finance survey: Federal Government financial data were obtained from "actual" data presented in **The Budget of the United States for the Fiscal Year 1986 (for FY 1984 data), 1987 (for FY 1985 data), and 1988 (for FY 1986 data).** Certain adjustments were made in Federal data to arrive at Census Bureau "expenditure" amounts. State finance statistics as well as those for large counties and cities were compiled by Census Bureau representatives from official reports and records, with the advice of State and local officers and employees. The figures were classified according to standard census categories for reporting large government finances, and were reviewed intensively. The remaining data were provided by local officials either through central State sources or in response to a mail survey using detailed questionnaires. Through these efforts only a minor percentage of the general purpose government sample (representing nearly all quite small governments) remained incomplete. For nonrespondent governmental units and agencies, prior year data were used as they were reported.

Annual employment survey: Federal Government civilian employment data were obtained from records maintained by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. These records did not provide the information necessary to compute Federal full-time equivalent employment. Statistics for State and local governments were obtained by a mail survey. State government data were based on a complete canvass of all State departments, agencies, and institutions. Questionnaires for local governments were generally sent to a local central reporting office, supplemented by special mailings to dependent agencies. Usable replies were received from about 85-90 percent of the local mail panel. For nonrespondent governmental units and agencies, prior year data were used.

For the mail portion of these annual surveys, figures reported by government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases, varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in governmental employment and fiscal records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their governments. These difficulties are dealt with by (1) careful definition of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplemental correspondence and telephone followup to officials, and (3) intensive examination of data collected, that is, verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports and other sources of data. Errors that may be introduced during processing (input preparation, etc.) are minimized through the use of intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of the processing system. Additional correction and reclassification procedures were used with data from each of the States and large counties in order to narrow methodological differences between the data and those obtained through the periodic BJS surveys.

Survey coverage

All State governments were surveyed--The sample of local governments was drawn from the 1982 Census of Governments and consists of certain local governments taken with certainty plus a sample below the certainty level. Units in the certainty group are: all county governments with a 1980 population greater than 50,000; all municipal and township governments with populations greater than 25,000.

The remaining units were selected with probability proportional to size from a compilation of all local governments within county areas having 100,000 or more population. The balance of each county was further stratified by type and size of government. Approximately 9,500 counties, cities, and townships were included in the local government sample.

Only limited data were available on the justice activities of the Federal Government--major totals for police protection, judicial and legal, and corrections. For State governments, no data were available on the activities of universities, including campus police ($142 million expenditure and 13,000 employees in 1978), university-based medical examiners, and legal aid clinics. Employment data were available for the justice sectors of police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections.

Data for local governments include expenditure and employment for police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections. Justice data for local governments in the largest SMSA's are not published, nor are data for special police forces in selected school districts and special districts. Minor amounts for purchase of equipment were not always separated from current operations expenditure in the finance survey.

Survey period

The employment data are for October of the year indicated.

The Federal Government expenditure data are for the fiscal year, which ended on September 30 of the year indicated; for example, 1984 data are for the period October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984.

The State expenditure data presented in this report cover fiscal years ending June 30 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, Mar. 31; Texas, Aug. 31; and Alabama and Michigan, Sept. 30.

For local governments, the fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1 and June 30. Most municipalities and counties end their first fiscal years on Dec. 31 or June 30. The fiscal years reported for Washington, D.C. ended on Sept. 30.

Some agencies operate on a different fiscal year basis from the rest of the parent government. In such instances, figures included are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the parent government's regular fiscal year.

Data limitations

The surveys from which these data were extracted are not designed specifically to obtain data on specific justice functions. Data were compiled after the regular surveys had been completed and it was not possible to modify collection procedures to achieve a more precise compilation.

The survey sample for the local government police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections estimates was not designed specifically to produce data on these activities. Thus, the sampling variability, or "standard error," for these three justice sectors is apt to be larger than for the major categories in the Census Bureau's regular surveys and for the same functions in the BJS's periodic surveys. The "standard error" is a measurement of variation among the estimates from all possible samples, of which this is one, having the same size and selected using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from the different samples would vary from each other (and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures). The standard error, therefore, measures the precision with which an estimate from one of these samples approximates the average result of all the possible samples.

In reviewing the sample-based estimates, it is important to bear in mind that the sampling variability for smaller components, such as type of local government detail, is likely to be greater than the overall standard errors. Conversely, because State government figures are not subject to sampling variation, the State-local aggregates shown for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Since the national estimates of local government expenditure and employment are based on summations of individual State data, they are more reliable than the State-area data.

The data are also subject to possible inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing. Every effort was made to keep such errors to a minimum through care in examining, editing, and tabulating the data submitted by government officials. Follow up procedures were used extensively to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns.

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments, because differences in functional responsibilities from State to State and government to government also can affect the comparability of expenditure and employment data. For example, some State governments directly administer certain activities that elsewhere are undertaken by local governments, with or without fiscal aid, and the same variation in the division of responsibilities exists for counties and cities.

The figures presented in this report differ in some cases from those previously published in the Census Bureau's annual finance and employment reports because of the more intensive review procedures used for this special compilation, the refinements of data involved, and certain definitional differences. They also differ from those previously published by BJS for 1985. The previously published BJS data for 1985 should be used in trend analysis for 1971-79 and 1988 as the data come from special BJS surveys. The 1985 data in this report should be used with the 1984-86 data here and 1980-83 data published in the BJS extracts series.

Definitions of terms

Expenditure includes only external cash payments made from any source of monies, including any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. It excludes any intergovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also excludes retirement of debt, investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. Total expenditures for all government functions do include interest payments on debt, but the justice expenditure data do not.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories:

1. "Direct expenditure" is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental. It includes "direct current expenditure" (salaries, wages, fees, and commissions and purchases of supplies, materials, and contractual services) and "capital outlays" (construction and purchase of equipment, land, and existing structures). Capital outlays are included for the year when the direct expenditure is made, regardless of how the funds are raised (for example, by bond issue) or when they are paid back.
2. "Intergovernmental expenditure" is the sum of payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners).

Employees are all persons on government payrolls during the pay period including Oct. 12 of the year indicated. They include all paid officials and persons on paid leave, but exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, and contractors.

"Full-time employees" are all persons employed on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers who were employed during this pay period.

Full-time equivalent employment prior to 1986 is a statistical measure that estimates the number of employees that would be on the payrolls if the total hours worked by part-time workers were actually worked by full-time workers. It is calculated by dividing the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplying the result by the number of full-time employees.

For 1986, "full-time equivalent employment" is a computed statistic representing the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in this particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees. This represents a new method of computing this statistic and should be considered when comparing data for 1986 with those for 1980-85.

Payroll is the gross payroll before deductions and includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions paid to employees as defined above for the month of October.

Police protection is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a city police department, sheriff's department, State police, or Federal law enforcement agency such as the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

"Judicial and legal services" include all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts; the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names; and legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings as provided by public defenders and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel.

Data for the separate functions of courts, prosecution and legal services, and public defense are not available from the source documents as they are from BJS's periodic surveys.

Corrections involves the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime awaiting trial and adjudication. It includes costs and employment for jails, prisons, probation, parole, pardon, and correctional administration. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners beyond arraignment (usually 48 hours or more) are included in this sector. Data for lockups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection."

Correctional institutions are prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, penitentiaries, correctional farms, workhouses, reception centers, diagnostic centers, industrial schools, training schools, detention centers, and a variety of other types of institutions for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. It also includes facilities for the detention of adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. Prison is sometimes used to refer to State correctional institutions.

"Other corrections" consists of noninstitutional correctional activities, including pardon, probation, and parole activities, correctional administration not directly connectable to institutions, and miscellaneous items that cannot be directly related to institutional care.

Other justice activities includes expenditure and employment data that are not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories. Examples are crime commissions, neighborhood crime counsels, and State criminal justice coordinating councils.

APPENDIX 2

The Municipal Year Book 1988--
Definitions of terms and survey response rates

This information was excerpted from International City Management Association, **The Municipal Year Book 1988** (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1988, pp. 103, 106, 125, 152, 198. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Regions

Northeast--the New England and Mid-Atlantic Divisions;
North Central--the East and West North Central Divisions;
South--the South Atlantic and the East and West South Central Divisions;
West--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

Geographic divisions

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont;
Mid-Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;
East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin;
West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;
South Atlantic--Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, plus the District of Columbia;
East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee;
West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;
Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming;
Pacific Coast--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Metro status

To be classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), an area must include a city with a population of at least 50,000 or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. The OMB further groups metropolitan areas of over 1,000,000 population into consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs) and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).

Central cities--The core cities of an MSA having a population of at least 25,000 and meeting two commuting requirements: at least 40 percent of the employed residents of the city must work within the city and there must be at least 75 jobs for each 100 residents who are employed. Cities between 15,000 and 25,000 population may also be considered central cities if they are at least one-third the size of the MSA's largest city and meet the two commuting requirements.
Suburban cities--The other cities, towns, and incorporated places in an MSA.
Independent--the city(ies) not located within an MSA.

City types include metro for municipalities located within an MSA and nonmetro for municipalities located outside an MSA. County types refer to counties located within an MSA for metro; and nonmetro for counties located outside the boundaries of an MSA.

Forms of government

Mayor-council--an elected council serves as the legislative body with a separately elected head of government;
Council-manager--the mayor and council make policy and an appointed administrator is responsible for the administration of the city;
Commission--a board of elected commissioners serves as the legislative body and each commissioner is responsible for administration of one or more departments;
Town meeting--qualified voters meet to make basic policy and choose a board of selectmen to carry out the policy;
Representative town meeting--representatives selected by citizens' vote at meetings, which may be attended by all town citizens.

Table Survey response rates for 1987

	Police, fire, and refuse collection			Survey of municipal officials			Survey of county officials		
	Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of counties surveyed	Responses	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, all cities	2,616	1,334	50.9%	7,068	5,040	71.3%	3,108	1,902	61.2%
Population group									
Over 1,000,000	6	2	33.3	6	3	50.0	24	12	50.0
500,000 to 1,000,000	17	13	76.4	18	15	83.3	62	39	62.9
250,000 to 499,999	34	17	50.0	35	30	85.7	97	74	76.3
100,000 to 249,999	113	70	61.9	118	90	76.3	241	170	70.5
50,000 to 99,999	279	165	59.1	299	253	84.6	384	260	67.7
25,000 to 49,999	619	320	51.6	652	519	79.6	633	344	54.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,548	747	48.2	1,587	1,227	77.3	950	563	59.3
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,748	1,219	69.7	448	269	60.0
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	2,202	1,389	63.1	175	111	63.4
Under 2,500	-	-	-	403	295	73.2	94	60	63.8
Region									
Northeast	757	272	35.9	1,970	1,300	66.0	200	151	75.5
North Central	754	425	56.3	2,041	1,518	74.4	1,055	721	68.3
South	657	378	57.5	2,068	1,438	69.5	1,424	773	54.3
West	448	259	57.8	989	784	79.3	429	257	59.9
Geographic division									
New England	309	111	35.9	-	-	-	54	35	64.8
Mid-Atlantic	448	161	35.9	-	-	-	146	116	79.5
East North Central	544	282	51.8	-	-	-	437	293	67.0
West North Central	210	143	68.0	-	-	-	618	428	69.3
South Atlantic	274	182	66.4	-	-	-	591	391	66.2
East South Central	136	54	39.7	-	-	-	364	161	44.2
West South Central	247	142	57.4	-	-	-	469	221	47.1
Mountain	112	67	59.8	-	-	-	280	171	61.1
Pacific Coast	336	192	57.1	-	-	-	150	86	57.3
Metro status									
Central	509	309	60.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suburban	1,524	706	46.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent	583	319	54.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metro	-	-	-	4,292	415	81.4	726	492	67.8
Nonmetro	-	-	-	2,775	1,936	69.8	2,381	1,410	59.2
Form of government									
Mayor-council	1,111	463	41.6	3,815	2,385	62.5	-	-	-
Council-manager	1,260	787	62.4	2,576	2,194	85.2	-	-	-
Commission	99	37	37.3	176	116	65.9	-	-	-
Town meeting	100	36	36.0	419	285	68.0	-	-	-
Representative town meeting	46	11	23.9	82	60	73.2	-	-	-

APPENDIX 3

Crime in the United States--
Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1987** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 1-5, 315-318. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County	-
IX (Suburban county)	County	-

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--This includes a city or an urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. MSAs made up approximately 77 percent of the total U.S. population in 1987.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represent 14 percent of the national population in 1987. Prior to 1981, rural counties were referred to as rural areas.

Suburban areas--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 together with counties (unincorporated areas) that are within a MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprise 9 percent of the 1987 national population.

The following diagram illustrates the aforementioned discussion of the community types.

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Other cities
Counties (unincorporated area)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of the counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within the city limits.

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal consolidation, etc. Population figures for individual jurisdictions are estimated by the UCR Program in noncensus years. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1987.

Table 2 Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	62
II	127
III	321
IV	689
V	1,694
VI	7,661
VIII (Rural area)	3,715
IX (Suburban county)	1,677
Total	15,946

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:
New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.
Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.
Midwest:
East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.
West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.
South:
South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.
East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.
West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.
West:
Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.
Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

The Crime Index and Part I Offenses

The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. b. Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault--An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary-breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism--Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Included are attempts.

Prostitution and commercialized vice--Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations--State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Driving under the influence--Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws--State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness--Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct--Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All other offenses--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws-(persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways-(persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

APPENDIX 4

Report of the U.S. Parole Commission--Parole guidelines and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, **Parole Commission Rules** (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.64). Washington, DC: U.S. Parole Commission. Pp. 4, 5, 6, 10, 44, 62, 68, 81; and information provided by the Source. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Parole guidelines

Initial parole consideration--The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted guidelines for parole release considerations. These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offense (severity) and offender (parole prognosis) characteristics. The time ranges specified by the guidelines are established specifically for cases with good institutional adjustment and program progress. These time ranges are merely guidelines, where the circumstances warrant, decisions outside the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered.

The guidelines designate offense characteristics as falling into one of eight severity categories. Category 1 represents the least severe and category 8 the most severe offense behavior. Mitigating or aggravating circumstances in a particular case may justify a decision or severity rating different from that listed.

An evaluation sheet containing a salient factor score serves as an aid in determining parole prognosis (potential risk of parole violation). A salient factor score is calculated by summing the offender's score on each of the following items: number of prior convictions and adjudications, number of prior commitments of more than 30 days duration, age at current offense, commitment of more than 30 days duration within the past 3 years, probation/parole/escape status at time of current offense, and heroin/opiate dependence.

Reparole consideration--An offender whose parole is revoked is eligible to be considered for reparole. If revocation is based upon an administrative violation only, i.e., a violation not involving new criminal conduct, the behavior is graded as a category 1 offense and the salient factor score recalculated.

If a finding is made that the prisoner has engaged in behavior constituting new criminal conduct, the appropriate severity rating for the new criminal behavior is calculated. New criminal conduct may be determined either by a new Federal, State or local conviction or by an independent finding by the U.S. Parole Commission at a revocation hearing. If the criminal conduct is in violation of State or local law the appropriate severity level is determined by analogy with the listed Federal offense severity ratings and the salient factor score recalculated. Time served on a new State or Federal sentence is counted as time in custody for reparole guideline purposes.

Definitions of terms

Initial hearing--The initial parole determination hearing for an eligible prisoner, where examiners discuss with the prisoner his/her offense severity rating and salient factor score, his/her institutional conduct, and any other matter the panel may deem relevant.

Following an initial hearing, the Commission may (1) set a presumptive release date (either by parole or by mandatory release) within fifteen years of the hearing; (2) set an effective date of parole; or (3) continue the prisoner to a fifteen year reconsideration hearing pursuant to 28 C.F.R. 2.14(c).

One-third hearing--Covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.14(e) (1976) until it was phased out. The section provided that a prisoner sentenced to a maximum term of more than 18 months under 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(2), 18 U.S.C. 294, or 26 U.S.C. 5871, could not be continued past one-third of the maximum sentence. The one-third hearing was phased out after implementation of presumptive date procedures in September 1977.

Pre-hearing record reviews--A review of the prisoner's case file by an examiner during the month preceding a regularly scheduled institutional review hearing. If the recommendation was to grant parole, and the regional commissioner concurred, no in-person hearing was conducted. Pre-hearing record reviews (28 C.F.R. 2.14(b)(1976)) were replaced by presumptive date record reviews.

Statutory review hearings--Replaced by statutory interim hearings. The purpose of the "interim hearing" is to consider any significant developments or changes that may have occurred subsequent to the initial hearing. Following the interim hearing, the presumptive release date that had been set may be advanced for superior program achievement or other clearly exceptional circumstances, retarded or rescinded for reason of disciplinary infractions, or remain unchanged.

Review hearing--Subsequent parole hearing intended to focus on developments or changes in the prisoner's status; replaced by the statutory interim hearing.

Rescission hearing--28 C.F.R. 2.34 provides that if a prisoner has been granted parole and has subsequently been charged with institutional misconduct sufficient to become a matter of record, or is alleged to have committed a new criminal act, a rescission hearing may be scheduled at which time parole may be rescinded or retarded.

Retroactive record review--A special type of consideration resulting from a revision of the parole decision guidelines in June 1979; for more information, see 28 C.F.R. 2.20, 2.21. For information on the local revocation hearing and institutional revocation hearing, see 28 C.F.R. 2.48-2.52 (1976).

Local or institutional revocation hearing--28 C.F.R. 2.49(a)(c)(1981) provides that the parolee may request that he/she be given a revocation hearing reasonably near the place of the alleged violation or arrest if the following conditions are met: (1) the parolee has not been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision; and (2) the parolee denies that he/she has violated any condition of his/her release. A parolee will be given a revocation hearing upon his/her return to a Federal institution if he/she voluntarily waives his/her right to a local revocation hearing, if he/she admits any violation of the conditions of parole, or if he/she is retaken following conviction for a new crime.

Region--The five regions of the United States are defined in the following manner: Northeast--Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia; Southeast--Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee; North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin; South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas; West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

APPENDIX 5

Public opinion survey sampling procedures

Note: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, **The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. I, 1935-1948** (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, **The Gallup Opinion Index**, Report No. 162 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, **The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide** (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from the Gallup Organization. Information on the Harris survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., **The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes** (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, **General Social Surveys, 1972-1987: Cumulative Codebook** (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1987), pp. 1, 49, 433-438. Information on the survey procedures employed by the ABC News Washington Post Poll was excerpted from Peter Begans, **ABC News-Washington Post Poll**, Survey No. 0190 (New York: ABC News, May 8-13, 1987), p. 11. Information on the New York Times/CBS News Poll was provided by the New York Times and information on the Media General/Associated Press Poll was provided by Media General/Associated Press Poll.

The sampling procedures of six public opinion survey organizations are presented in this appendix; The Gallup Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, the ABC News-Washington Post Poll, the New York Times/CBS News Poll, and the Media General/Associated Press Poll.

GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design in its essentials has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which blocks statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m. for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

Midwest--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Prior to 1950, the samples for all Gallup surveys, excluding special surveys, were a combination of what is known as a purposive design for the selection of cities, towns, and rural areas, and the quota method for the selection of individuals within such selected areas.

The first step in obtaining the sample was to draw a national sample of places (cities, towns, and rural areas). These were distributed by six regions and five or six city-size, urban-rural groups or strata in proportion to the distribution of the population of voting age by these regional city-size strata. The distribution of cases between the non-South and South, however, was on the basis of the vote in presidential elections.

Within each region, the sample of such places was drawn separately for each of the larger States and for groups of smaller States. The places were selected to provide broad geographic distribution within States and at the same time in combination to be politically representative of the State or groups of States in terms of three previous elections. Specifically, they were selected so that in combination, they matched the State vote for three previous elections within small tolerances. Great emphasis was placed on election data as a control in the era from 1935 to 1950.

Within the civil divisions in the sample, respondents were selected on the basis of age, sex, and socioeconomic quotas. Otherwise, interviewers were given considerable latitude within the sample areas, being permitted to draw their cases from households and from persons on the street anywhere in the community.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed.

Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. A sample of campuses is derived from a list of all colleges and universities obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

Surveys of teenagers are conducted through recontact telephone interviews. A list of eligible teenagers is derived from previously conducted omnibus polls that gather a wide variety of demographic information. These omnibus polls determine whether a teenager is present in the respondent's home and whether the teenager is eligible for subsequent interview. Recontact calls are made based on this information.

Urbanization--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those which have populations of under 2,500.

Race/ethnicity--Nonwhite are comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, Other Indian, Oriental, and Black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of Nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category White may also include some Hispanics.

The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were taken from the following reports. The dates on which interviews were conducted are presented in parentheses after each citation.

The Gallup Reports

George Gallup, Jr. **The Gallup Report**, Report No. 244/245. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1986, pp. 12-15. (Jan. 10-13, 1986.)

________. **The Gallup Report,** Report No. 248. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1986, pp. 18, 19. (April 11-14, 1986.)

________. **The Gallup Report,** Report No. 251. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1986, p. 4. (July 11-14, 1986.)

________. **The Gallup Report,** Report No. 252. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1986, pp. 12, 13. (April 11-14, 1986.)

________. **The Gallup Report,** Report No. 261. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1987, p. 4. (June 8-14, 1987.)

________. **The Gallup Report,** Report No. 262. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1987, pp. 25, 26. (July 10-13, 1987.)

________. **The Gallup Report,** Report No. 265. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1987, p. 15 (June 9-16, 1987); p. 21 (July 10-13, 1987); p. 43 (June 12-27, 1987); pp. 47-48 (Oct. 21-Nov. 6, 1986).

________. **The Gallup Report,** Report No. 270. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1988, p. 33. (March 8-12, 1988.)

________. **The Gallup Report,** Report No. 275. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1988, p. 4. (July 1-7, 1988.)

________. **The Gallup Report,** Report No. 276. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1988, pp. 25-29, 31, 32 (July 1-7, 1988); p. 41 (April 8-10, 1987).

________. **The Gallup Report,** Report No. 277. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1988, pp. 6, 7. (Sept. 9-11, 1988.)

________. **The Gallup Report,** Report No. 279. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988, pp. 10, 18, 30, 33. (Sept. 23-26, 1988.)

________. **The Gallup Report,** Report No. 280. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1989, pp. 26, 28, 29. (Sept. 25-Oct. 1, 1988.)

________. **The Gallup Report,** Report No. 281. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1989, pp. 17, 18. (Sept. 25-Oct. 1, 1988.)

________. **The Gallup Report,** Report No. 282-283. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March/April 1989, pp. 3-5 (Feb. 28-March 2, 1989); pp. 7, 8 (Jan. 24-26, 1989).

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

(Percent)

Percentages near	Sample size						
	1,500	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	2	3	4	4	5	7
20	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
50	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
60	3	4	4	5	6	9	11
70	3	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	2	3	4	4	5	7	9
90	2	2	3	4	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,500 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed, "1,500." The figure in this cell is three, which means that at the 95 percent confidence level, the 33 percent obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus three points.

HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and nonmetropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1 percent, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a nationwide sample usually include 1,250 respondents.

All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately one hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were taken from the following reports. The number of interviews conducted and the interview dates are presented in parentheses after the citation.

Louis Harris. **Business Week/Harris Poll.** Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Dec. 8, 1986. (N=1,252, Nov. 21-24, 1986.)

__________. **The Harris Survey.** Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc. May 8, 1988, p. 2. (N=1,249, April 1-5, 1988.)

__________. **The Harris Poll.** Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Jan. 29, 1989, pp. 2, 3. (N=1,248, Jan. 13-18, 1988.)

Louis Harris and Associates, Mar. 30, 1989, Harris Survey #3. Interview dates Mar. 23-29, 1989. (N=1,248.)

Louis Harris. **The Harris Poll.** Los Angeles: Creator Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 9, 1989, p. 3. (N=1,248, Mar. 23-29, 1989.)

Sampling error

It should be kept in mind that the results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those which would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response:

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

(Percent)

Response	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, and from 1982 to 1988. There are a total of 23,356 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 in 1987; and 1,481 in 1988). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-1978, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-1988, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey. One-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one hour. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age or older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys, and all those conducted from 1984-1988. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys and in all of the 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1982-1988 surveys. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays.

The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or non-metropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BG) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the General Social Survey then switched to a full probability sample for the 1977 survey.

1970 National Sampling Frame

For 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982 and one-half of 1983 interviews, the NORC national probability sample is a stratified, multi-stage, area probability sample of clusters of households in the continental United States based on 1970 census information. The selection of geographic areas at successive stages is in accordance with the method of **probabilities proportional to size.** Furthermore, the clusters of households are divided into replicated subsamples in order to facilitate estimation of the variance of sample estimators of population characteristics.

At the first stage of selection, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and non-metropolitan counties covering the total continental United States were grouped according to size strata within the nine census regions. All population figures and other demographic information were obtained from 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census reports. Within each size stratum, grouping, based on geographic location or racial characteristics (or both), was accomplished before selection. The final frame was further separated into zones or "paper strata" of equal population size in order to facilitate the selection of replicated subsamples of primary sampling units (PSUs). The selection of PSUs was designed to produce four independent subsamples of equal size. The four subsamples were randomly combined to form two larger subsamples of 101 PSUs each. The large subsamples are thus internally separable into two replicated subsamples for variance estimation purposes. NORC has selected one of the two large subsamples described above to serve as its principle frame of households for the remainder of the decade. The PSUs fall into 89 distinct SMSAs and non-metropolitan counties. (New York, a very large SMSA, represents five PSUs, whereas the smaller counties represent only one PSU.)

The second-stage procedure involved the direct selection of census block groups or enumeration districts (EDs) within SMSAs or counties, eliminating the traditional intermediate stage of clustering selections within urban places or county divisions. Before selections, census tracts, minor civil divisions, census county divisions containing the block groups, and EDs were carefully stratified by geographic location, income, and race, in order to maximize the precision of sample estimation within a PSU. Block groups and EDs were then selected with probabilities proportional to size in numbers sufficient to satisfy survey demands for households expected throughout the decade. Lists of the separate households contained in the second stage blocks or EDs were constructed by field personnel or obtained from directories. Thus, the principal NORC national probability sample is, in effect, an inventory of identifiable households, each with a known probability of selection. In a typical sample survey with equal probability of selection for individual households (i.e., a self-weighting sample), households at which interviews will take place are probabilistically selected from the available lists of addresses for blocks and EDs. The method of probabilities proportional to size results in the assignment of an approximately equal number of interviews in each final stage cluster, which in turn leads to increased precision in the estimation of overall population characteristics.

1980 National Sampling Frame

Census information for 1980 was used to sample respondents for one-half of the 1983 interviews, and all those surveys administered 1984-1988. Eighty-four PSUs were selected at the first stage. The PSUs consist of counties, SMSAs, independent cities and, in New England, parts of counties. Prior to selection, the United States was divided into PSUs; the PSUs were then grouped into 84 strata. The strata were formed by grouping metropolitan and nonmetropolitan PSUs within each of the four Census regions. Within each region, additional variables were used to define strata. The stratifying variables included within-region geography and size; size was measured by the 1980 Census count of occupied housing units. One PSU was selected from each stratum using a controlled selection procedure. This procedure ensured proportionate representation along certain control dimensions (such as percentage Hispanic in the West). The exact control variables (like the stratification variables) differed somewhat from region to region. Sixteen strata contained only one PSU, which was selected with certainty. The remaining 68 PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size (measured in housing units).

The unit for second stage selection was the block or enumeration district (ED). The number of secondary selections within a PSU depended in part on the stratum size. The number of second stage selections listed for NORC's national frame in the 16 PSUs selected with certainty ranged from 24 to six selections for PSU. In the remaining 68 sample PSUs, six second stage selections were listed. All total, the new frame includes 562 secondary selections.

Prior to selection, the second stage units within each sample PSU were sorted by county, by minor civil division (in some areas), by Census Tract or ED number, and by block number. Counties were ordered within PSUs according to size and geography. Secondary selections were made using systematic zone selection; the probabilities of selection were proportional to size (measured in housing units). Each secondary selection included at least 50 housing units.

In enumeration districts and blocks with a large number of dwelling units, a third stage of selection was carried out. The block or ED was subdivided into pieces which were "field counted." Based on the field count, a piece of the sample block or ED with probability proportional to its size was selected.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

ABC NEWS-WASHINGTON POST POLLS

ABC News-Washington Post Polls are based on telephone interviews with men and women, 18 years of age and older, living in the continental United States. ABC and the Washington Post select a sample of telephone exchanges which guarantees proportionate representation of each region of the country. Telephone numbers are then formed by adding random digits to the selected exchanges, enabling interviewers to reach both listed and unlisted phones. Responses are weighted by age, sex, education, and race using the most recent U.S. Bureau of the Census figures.

The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were taken from the following reports. The number of interviews conducted and the interview dates are presented in parentheses after each citation.

Peter Begans. **ABC News-Washington Post Poll,** Survey No. 0190. New York: ABC News, May 8-13, 1985, Questions 65-67. (N= 1,503, May 8-15, 1985.)

ABC News Poll, Survey No. 0233. New York: ABC News, Aug. 14-26, 1986. Questions 74, 82. (N=1,822, Aug. 14-26, 1986.)

NEW YORK TIMES-CBS NEWS POLL

The New York Times-CBS News Polls are based on telephone interviews with adults from across the country. The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were provided by the New York Times from a survey of 1,210 adults conducted during the period Aug. 18-21, 1986. The survey has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points.

MEDIA GENERAL/ASSOCIATED PRESS POLL

Media General and The Associated Press polls are based on telephone interviews with adults across the continental United States. All samples are drawn randomly by Survey Sampling, Inc. of Westport, Connecticut and include both listed and non-listed households with telephones. The data project to an estimated 161 million adults living in households with telephones.

Interviews on the death penalty and fear of crime included a representative sampling of 1,251 adults and were conducted Nov. 7-14, 1986.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

APPENDIX 6

National Crime Survey--Data collection procedures and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was compiled by the SOURCEBOOK staff and excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987, A National Crime Survey Report NCJ-115524 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Appendix III and glossary.

The National Crime Survey Program surveys a nationwide sample of residents throughout the Nation, including persons living in group quarters such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, United States citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were not under consideration. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the National Crime Survey (NCS) is in the sample for 3 years with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person, and if it is not possible to secure face-to-face interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, interviews by telephone are permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement that each eligible person be interviewed apply to incapacitated persons and individuals who are absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period.

Beginning in July of 1986, unless a knowledgeable household member insists otherwise, 12- and 13-year olds are interviewed directly by the interviewer. This differs from what was done in previous practice of interviewing a knowledgeable adult as a proxy respondent for all 12- and 13-year olds unless the adult insisted that the child be interviewed and the alternative was no interview at all. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations (under rigidly prescribed rules) nonhousehold members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Prior to February 1980 the second through seventh interviews were conducted in the same manner as the initial interview. At that time, however, the mode of interviewing was changed to cut data collection costs. Telephone interviewing was increased and in-person interviewing was reduced. This change was implemented in a manner that reduced the possibility of biasing the results. For half the remaining interviews at a sample address, the procedure was the same as that used for the entire sample prior to February 1980: The third, fifth, and seventh interviews were conducted primarily in person, with telephone follow-up permitted. The three even-numbered interviews have been conducted insofar as possible by telephone. Beginning in March 1986, all interviews were done by telephone wherever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person.

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are based on data obtained from a stratified, multistage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSU's) composing the first stage of the sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSU's were included in the sample with certainty and were considered to be self-representing (SR). The remaining PSU's, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into strata by grouping PSU's with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1980 census. From each stratum, one PSU was selected for the sample, the probability of selection having been proportionate to the PSU's population.

In June 1984, a sample cut resulted in the reduction of NSR strata from 220 to 153. This also included a 20 percent sample reduction in the larger of the 156 SR PSU's. Phase-in of a revised NCS sample design based on 1980 census data began in January 1985. Thus, households that were interviewed during 1987 were drawn from both the 1970- and 1980-based sample designs. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSU's and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to size. Part of the reduction in the number of SR PSU's is due to a different procedure for drawing PSU boundaries, especially in the New England states, so that the 156 PSU's in the 1970 design are equivalent to 130 PSU's in the current design. Even with this smaller number of sample areas, the reliability of estimates has been maintained by using crime-related characteristics in the formation of the strata and by improving sample selection within the PSU's.

The remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas. This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units each from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons occupying housing built after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey. With the passage of time, newly constructed units account for an increased proportion of the total sample.

Approximately 59,000 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. For purposes of conducting the field interviews, the sample was divided into six groups, or rotations, each of which contained housing units whose occupants were to be interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview was for purposes of bounding (that is, establishing a time frame to avoid duplicative recording of information on subsequent interviews) but was not used in computing annual estimates. Each rotation group was further divided into six panels. Persons occupying housing units within one-sixth of each rotation group, or one panel were interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, additional housing units are selected in the manner described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years. Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 49,000 of the 59,000 housing units designated for the sample. The large majority of the remaining 10,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to non-residential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 2,000 of the 10,000 units were occupied by persons who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available. Thus, the occupants of about 96 percent of all eligible housing units, or some 100,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Throughout 1987, approximately 3,400 households out of 49,000 households in the sample, were designated to be interviewed using a new technique called computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). Data from households in these interview areas are excluded from this report in order to study the effect of this new interview procedure on the designated households. Adjustments were made in the NCS weighting to compensate for the exclusion of these CATI cases in the 1987 data. It is anticipated that the data collected from CATI-designated households will be included in this report beginning in 1988.

Estimation procedure

To enhance the reliability of the estimates presented in this report, the estimation procedure incorporated extensive auxiliary data resources on those characteristics of the population that are believed to bear on the subject matter of the survey. These auxiliary data were used in the various stages of ratio estimation.

The estimation procedure produces quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. Each quarterly estimate is made up of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. This arrangement minimizes expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing--from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household rates of victimization are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of data collection period, or October 1987.

Reliability of estimates

All of the National Crime Survey data presented are population estimates derived from nationwide probability samples. The samples used for the national survey are large; during a 6-month period, about 49,000 household interviews and 100,000 personal interviews are conducted. Nevertheless, whenever samples of a population--rather than the entire population--are studied, a certain amount of sampling error is introduced into the results. The size of this error depends on such factors as the size of the sample and the variability of the population. However, the sampling design and techniques were carried out in a way that permits an estimation of the amount of sampling error present in the results.

The sample used for the NCS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. Estimates falling within the prescribed confidence interval are considered statistically significant. Most comparisons cited in this report were significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors (the 95 percent confidence level), meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Differences that failed the 90 percent test were not considered statistically significant.

Because the method utilized in the production of these standard errors and confidence intervals is based on approximations, the standard errors are an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise standard error for any specific item. It should be noted that as finer and finer breakdowns of the population are made--for example, along dimensions of race, income, age, etc.--the size of the standard error, relative to the size of the estimate, can be expected to increase.

Series victimizations

Three or more criminal events that are similar if not identical in nature and incurred by individuals who are unable to identify separately the details of each act or recount accurately the total number of such acts are known as series victimizations. Because of the inability of the victims to provide details for each event separately, series crimes have been excluded from analysis and data tables.

Definitions of terms

Age--The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Aggravated assault--Attack with a weapon, irrespective of whether or not there was injury, and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

Annual family income--Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault--An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery. Severity of crimes in this general category range from minor threats to incidents that bring the victim near death.

Attempted forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Burglary--Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry. The entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering had no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and entering occurred in a hotel or in a vacation residence, it still would be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time.

Ethnicity--A distinction between Hispanic and non-Hispanic respondents, regardless of race.

Forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry (e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen).

Head of household--For classification purposes, only one individual can be defined as head of household. The head of household is one of the persons who owns, rents or is buying the housing unit and is 18 years of age or older. An individual under the age of 18 may be identified as the household head if his or her spouse is age 18 or older or if all household members are under age 18.

Household--Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes--Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft--crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Include both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with the right to be there, such as a maid, delivery person, or a guest. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Incident--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. Personal crimes that occurred during the course of a commercial crime are not counted as incidents of personal crime contrary to previous practice, which assumed that such incidents were primarily directed against the business and, therefore, were not counted as incidents in the NCS.

Larceny--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.

Marital status--Each household member is assigned to one of the following categories: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated and divorced (separated includes married persons who have a legal separation or have parted because of marital discord); (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common law unions).

Motor vehicle--Includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.

Nonstranger--With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender are either related, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Offender--The perpetrator of a crime; the term generally is applied in relation to crimes entailing contact between victim and offender.

Offense--A crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably, regardless of whether the applicable unit of measure is a victimization or an incident.

Personal crimes--Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal crimes of theft--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash by stealth, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Always involves contact between the victim and offender.

Personal larceny--Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Personal larceny with contact--Theft of purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

Personal larceny without contact--Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. The property need not be strictly personal in nature; the act is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Physical injury--The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence. For completed or attempted robbery resulting in injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious" and "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches and swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than two days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs classification of the event. The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury. Similarly, the same types of injuries applicable to robbery with injury from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury. All completed rapes are defined as having resulted in physical injury. Attempted rapes are defined as having resulted in injury if the victim reported having suffered some form of physical injury.

Race--Asked once for the entire household at the time of the first interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape--Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization--See "Victimization rate."

Robbery--Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Robbery with injury--Completed or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime, or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or undetermined but requiring two or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than two days of hospitalization.

Robbery without injury--Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Series--Three or more similar but separate events, which the respondent is unable to describe separately in detail to an interviewer.

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Stranger--With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as involving strangers if the victim so stated, or did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Tenure--Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: (1) owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage and (2) rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Unlawful entry--A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises even though force is not used.

Victim--The recipient of a criminal act; usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

Victimization--A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate--For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize--To perpetrate a crime against a person or household.

APPENDIX 7

Monitoring the Future 1975-1988- -Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, **Monitoring the Future 1986** (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1987), pp. 2-10, 13, 14, 269; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking by America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 15-17, 19, 20; and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 125 to 135 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1985, the results of a follow-up survey of those young adults one to ten years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85 percent of the young adults in the class cohorts one to ten years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, is also missing from the follow-up segments.

Also since 1985, the results of a follow-up survey of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: one to four years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 85 percent of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1980.

Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1: Geographic Areas. The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States--including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30 percent of the nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the Survey Research Center (SRC), local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2: Schools. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3: Students. Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort--between 15 and 20 percent. Though not an unimportant segment, we do know that certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating **changes** from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. We have no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While we do not encourage such extrapolation, we suspect that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80 percent of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and we expect that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group we would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for two years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a two-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Questionnaire administration

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 19 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Measurement content areas

A. Drugs. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

B. Education. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

C. Work and leisure. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

D. Sex roles and family. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

E. Population concerns. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

G. Religion. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

H. Politics. Political affiliation, activities, and views.

I. Social change. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

J. Social problems. Concern with various social problems facing the nation and the world.

K. Major social institutions. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal relationships. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for others. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other personality variables. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, health habits and symptoms, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

R. Background. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

S. Deviant behavior and victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

T. Health habits and symptoms. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical experiences.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content is divided into five different questionnaire forms which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that produces five virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables which are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures which are included in a single form only.

Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100 percent of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a two-year period. With very few exceptions, each school which has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if any other single factor were dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from three-fourths to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special follow-up data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities which tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about one percent.

Research design for the follow-up surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up annually for a period of ten years after high school. From the approximately 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for follow-up. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the follow-up surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting current daily marihuana use in senior year or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all follow-up analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

Follow-up procedures

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for $5.00 made out to the respondent, was attached to the front. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

Panel retention rates

To date the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first follow-up after high school, about 83 percent of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinally with time; however, the 1987 panel retention from the Class of 1976--the oldest of the panels, now aged 29--remains at 70.6 percent.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the follow-up panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

Validity of self-report data

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence which exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies which have used objective validation methods.

Accuracy of the sample

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about three million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of ±1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or Afro-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories (American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprises less than three percent of the sample in any given year, which means that their small N's (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates which would be too unreliable. In fact, even Blacks--who constitute approximately 12 percent of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing Blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, which could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance which has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors which could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

Differential representation--A smaller segment of the Black population than of the White population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among Blacks in the sample.

Differential response tendencies--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among Blacks than among Whites.

There is also a somewhat greater than average tendency for Black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of Blacks as Whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the Whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

Covariance with other factors--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the Black respondents with Whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

Definitions of terms

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Race--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "White or Caucasian" and "Black or Afro-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

Region--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on Census categories and are defined as follows:

Northeast: Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central: Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South: Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West: Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Four-year college plans-- Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

Illicit drug use: Lifetime--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

None--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marihuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

Marihuana only--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marihuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

Few pills--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marihuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

More pills--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marihuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

Any heroin--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

Weighted number of cases--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents generally is about 15 percent higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. A comparison of weighted and unweighted numbers is provided in Table 2. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

Drug types--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

Marihuana--pot, grass or hashish;

Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, PCP;

Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;

Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;

Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;

Heroin--smack, horse;

Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;

Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;

Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, which provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Table 1 Sample sizes and student response rates

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Number of public schools	111	108	108	111	111	107	109	116	112	117	115	113
Number of private schools	14	15	16	20	20	20	19	21	22	17	17	16
Total number of schools	125	123	124	131	131	127	128	137	134	134	132	129
Actual number of participating students	15,791	16,678	18,436	18,924	16,662	16,524	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713
Number of weighted cases (total)[a]	15,104	15,299	15,839	18,924	16,662	16,524	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713
Student response rate (percent)[b]	78	77	79	83	82	82	81	83	84	83	84	83

[a] Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

[b] The student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 2 Unweighted (UW) and weighted (W) sample sizes in subgroups, by year

	Class of 1975[a]		Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980	
	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
Total sample	12,627	12,108	16,678	15,138	18,436	15,830	18,924	18,916	16,662	16,662	16,524	16,524
Sex												
Male	5,799	5,571	7,999	7,241	8,449	7,358	8,603	8,779	7,889	7,778	7,935	7,744
Female	6,371	6,100	7,924	7,257	9,188	7,850	9,416	9,266	8,139	8,232	7,874	8,078
Race												
White	(b)	(b)	12,933	11,796	13,818	12,240	14,663	14,847	13,432	13,299	12,894	12,846
Black	(b)	(b)	1,806	1,716	2,500	1,938	2,205	2,096	1,617	1,742	1,939	2,098
Region												
Northeast	3,014	2,695	4,034	3,570	4,760	3,959	4,841	4,607	3,926	4,016	4,281	3,877
North Central	3,951	3,832	5,098	4,687	5,697	4,758	5,576	5,411	5,385	4,874	4,340	4,873
South	3,366	3,857	4,177	4,597	4,908	4,820	5,566	6,292	4,713	5,055	4,667	5,049
West	2,296	1,724	3,369	2,284	3,071	2,294	2,941	2,605	2,638	2,717	3,236	2,726
College plans												
Complete 4 years	(b)	(b)	7,963	6,994	8,933	7,407	9,264	8,844	8,571	8,203	9,191	8,658
None or under 4 years	(b)	(b)	7,179	6,877	7,764	7,048	7,857	8,413	6,715	7,063	5,995	6,578
Illicit drug use												
None	4,329	4,400	6,532	6,091	6,672	5,878	6,400	6,595	5,426	5,654	5,322	5,591
Marihuana only	2,044	1,894	3,950	3,457	4,955	4,050	5,354	5,214	4,756	4,610	4,480	4,357
Few pills	1,163	1,113	1,942	1,736	2,173	1,813	2,329	2,304	2,171	2,168	2,150	2,104
More pills	2,157	1,989	3,427	2,987	3,857	3,266	3,906	3,885	3,622	3,543	3,873	3,760
Any heroin	231	216	319	268	321	280	289	302	193	186	186	180

[a] The number of cases shown for 1975 is based on Forms 2 through 5 only, because the data from Form 1 are intentionally not included in tabulations based on drug and demographic items that appeared in all forms.

[b] Missing data problems were severe for race and college plans in 1975; accordingly, these data have been excluded from all tables in the 1975 report.

1987	1988
117	113
18	19
135	132
16,843	16,795
16,843	16,795
84	83

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
18,267	18,267	18,348	18,348	16,947	16,947	16,499	16,499	16,502	16,502	15,713	15,713	16,843	16,843	16,795	16,795
8,775	8,725	8,979	8,828	8,106	8,074	7,653	7,800	7,620	7,776	7,231	7,261	7,843	7,912	8,039	7,861
8,752	8,865	8,610	8,788	8,160	8.227	8,144	8,029	8,287	8,164	7,843	7,855	8,373	8,340	8,170	8,342
13,625	13,985	13,753	13,887	12,697	12,806	12,223	12,337	12,162	12,291	11,311	11,713	12,290	12,478	12,011	12,051
2,495	2,265	2,203	2,080	2,191	2,067	2,281	2,244	2,195	1,995	1,901	1,649	1,760	1,708	2,156	2,063
4,269	4,290	4,719	4,741	4,130	4,056	3,658	3,386	3,615	3,878	3,433	3,720	3,875	3,611	3,706	3,348
5,069	5,484	5,223	5,383	4,245	4,784	4,018	4,611	4,612	4,516	4,392	4,440	4,664	4,489	4,892	4,435
5,513	5,600	5,191	5,551	5,522	5.434	5,726	5,568	5,263	5,028	4,910	4,855	5,035	5,431	4,712	5,753
3,416	2,893	3,215	2,672	3,050	2,673	3,097	2,932	3,012	3,079	2,978	2,698	3,269	3,313	3,485	3,260
10,256	9,878	9,851	9,360	9,342	9,062	9,144	9,103	9,592	9,448	9,655	9,291	10,791	10,465	11,118	10,774
6,486	7,008	6,971	7,507	6,214	6,555	6,002	6,124	5,588	5,770	4,855	5,277	4,737	5,135	4,464	4,822
5,954	6,148	6,157	6,328	6,001	6,082	6,124	6,199	6,401	6,412	6,491	6,535	7,035	7,188	7,411	7,606
4,313	4,179	4,127	4,040	3,657	3,599	3,585	3,528	3,541	3,449	3,228	3,125	3,569	3,514	3,688	3,605
2,297	2,306	2,449	2,439	2,308	2,315	2,198	2,196	2,228	2,264	2,147	2,223	2,138	2,142	2,131	2,133
4,972	4,925	4,896	4,839	4,333	4,306	3,946	3,936	3,737	3,802	3,261	3,264	3,501	3,410	3,001	2,896
183	189	212	210	210	206	206	206	196	193	160	161	189	203	186	186

APPENDIX 8

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main findings 1985--
Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 1-8, 111-125, 146-147, 164-172. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The 1985 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse is the eighth study in a series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

The following drugs or categories of drugs are examined in the National Household Survey: marihuana, cocaine, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, heroin, nonmedical use of four classes of psychotherapeutic drugs (stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, and analgesics), cigarettes and smokeless tobacco, and alcohol. The principle correlates of drug use presented in this report are age, sex, race/ethnicity, density of population, region of residence, educational attainment among those 18 years old and older, and current employment.

For the 1985 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, the household population of the continental United States, age 12 and older, was sampled using a multistage area probability design with 100 Prjmary Sampling Units. Strategies for insuring the highest possible rate of participation resulted in a response rate of over 83 percent and a total of 8,038 completed interviews of which slightly less than 9 percent (N=700) were conducted in Spanish. The interviews were completed between mid-June and mid-December of 1985. Of the 8,038 interviews, 3,949 were with whites, 1,945 were with blacks, 1,996 were with Hispanics, and 148 were with persons from other racial/ethnic groups. Response rates for interviews are at least 80 percent for all racial/ethnic groups. Table 1 displays population estimates and the sample size for each demographic category surveyed.

Major changes in the 1985 survey include an oversampling of blacks and Hispanics to increase the reliability of the estimates of patterns of drug use in these important groups. There are also significant changes in the way results are reported, both in the categorization of variables and in the presentation of results. First, in previous studies race/ethnicity has generally been dichotomized into categories of white and non-white with Hispanics not classified consistently in either category. In this report three mutually exclusive categories--white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, and Hispanic--are utilized as well as an "other" group when totals are presented. Included in the other category are American Indians, Alaskan natives, Pacific Islanders, and Asians. Second, in the previous reports age has generally been presented for three groups: 12 to 17 year-olds, 18 to 25 year-olds, and persons age 26 and older. This classification is used in the current report only in the presentation of trend data. Otherwise, persons 26 and older are divided into two groups: 26 to 34 year-olds and persons 35 years old and older. Blacks, Hispanics, and the three younger age groups (12 to 34) were oversampled. Probability procedures were employed to set selection rates for these groups at a higher level than those for whites and persons 35 and older. This was done in order to provide a larger base for the study analysis, because of the presumed higher incidence of drug use in these groups.

The target population is defined as the household population of the continental United States. Thus, a small proportion (less than 2%) of the U.S. population was not included in the study: those in group quarters (military installations, correctional institutions, college dormitories, and hospitals) and those who had no permanent residence (the homeless and residents of single rooms in hotels). To the extent that some of these groups (prisoners or transients, for example) exhibit high prevalence rates, the results of the National Household Survey may be somewhat conservative estimates of drug use in the total population. This may be particularly true for prevalence estimates of rarely used drugs such as heroin.

Sampling error and confidence intervals

Estimates which are based on survey data may differ from true population values because of two sources of error: sampling error and nonsampling error. Sampling error denotes the natural variability associated with using a portion of the population (i.e., a sample) to make inferences about the total population. Nonsampling error refers to error due to nonresponse, misreporting, and miscoding. Estimates of nonsampling error are typically incalculable. However, sampling theory permits the estimation of sampling error when measurable probability sample designs are employed.

The question of how close the estimates are to the population values can be answered in terms of "confidence limits" that describe the relationship between sample estimates and population values--not with certainty but probabilistically. Thus, it is possible to state the probability that a percentage based on a sample will fall within a calculable distance from the population value it is designed to estimate. Confidence limits were calculated based on 95 percent confidence intervals. The precise interpretation of the 95 percent confidence interval is as follows: if repeated samples of identical design were drawn from the population, and the sample estimate and corresponding upper and lower confidence limits were calculated for each sample, then the true population value would be included in the confidence intervals of 95 out of every 100 samples.

Missing data

The presence of any sizeable amount of missing data on the prevalence measures for drug use would seriously undermine the reliability of the results in the important national indicator series that the National Household Surveys have become. There are no missing data for any of the lifetime measures except use of PCP. Estimates for PCP are not presented in SOURCEBOOK tables. Missing data on the past year use and past month use variables are under 1.0 percent in most cases. Missing data only exceed 2.0 percent in some age categories for past year and past month nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic. This occurs because in combining responses for each of the four categories of psychotherapeutics, the missing data for each of the four categories are combined as well. Besides the nonmedical psychotherapeutics measures, missing data only exceed 1.0 percent in some age categories for use of inhalants and analgesics. These levels of missing data compare favorably with reports from previous National Household Surveys.

There are two instances where decisions about the treatment of missing data can affect the interpretation of results. The first instance occurs in the comparisons made in the trend data between 1982 and 1985 rates of use. There is no problem in interpreting differences in lifetime trends between 1982 and 1985 because there are no missing data on the lifetime measures in either the 1982 or 1985 data. However, different treatment of missing data can suggest a different pattern of changes over time. In previous surveys, if recency of use of a drug could not be determined, the respondent was effectively treated as a nonuser in the past year or past month; this occurred because users were reported as the percent of all respondents, i.e., users vs. nonusers and missing data. Treating those who used the drug at some time but who did not report if it was in the past year or month as nonusers in the past year or month appears unwarranted. For the 1985 survey, if after checking all source questions, it was not possible to assign recency of use for a respondent, the case was excluded from the calculation of percentages. Therefore, previous surveys may have underestimated past year and past month drug use. In practice, underestimation is negligible when there is little missing data and/or when the percentage of users of a given substance is low. In rechecking the data for 1979 and 1982, there were little missing data on any drug except for alcohol use in 1982, where 6.0 percent of the data were missing. Since percentages of alcohol use are sizeable for all age groups, the inclusion of the missing as "nonusers" created a blip of lower alcohol use in 1982. Past year and past month alcohol use for 1982 was recalculated in order to present accurate trend comparisons. The actual pattern of past year and past month use in 1982 and 1985 is quite stable.

The second instance where assumptions have been made in treating missing data in the 1985 analyses occurs in the analyses reporting problems that respondents attributed to their use of alcohol or drugs. Twenty-eight percent of respondents who had used some drug and who should have answered the problems answer sheet did not do so. Most of these, however, smoked cigarettes or drank less than weekly and had used no illicit drug in the past year. The decision was made to treat these respondents as not having problems rather than exclude them from the analyses. This decision represents a conservative strategy of erring in the direction of underestimating the prevalence of perceived problems. The presence of appreciable levels of problems reported even using this conservative approach is an important result.

Interpreting the data

The number of persons actually interviewed within each age group and demographic category can be seen in table 1. Attention should be directed to the 148 respondents who were not classified as either white, black, or Hispanic. In all tabular presentations in which race/ethnicity is used as a variable, these "others" were eliminated because there were too few subjects to yield reliable estimates of drug use. Another group that is excluded from analyses is education for those 12 to 17 year-olds. Since most respondents in this category have not finished their education and would be expected to be at different levels depending on their specific age, educational attainment is not very meaningful. Therefore, the variable is called adult education, and the 12 to 17 year-olds are excluded from the tables. Another variable for which a category contains a small number of subjects is current employment; relatively few respondents in the age categories of 12 to 17 years old and 35 years old and older reported that they were unemployed. However, since there is no systematic reason to exclude these categories from the analysis, they are retained in the tables, though care should be taken in interpreting results from these categories.

Definitions of terms

Population density

Large metropolitan Area--Includes Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) with a population of 250,000 or more in 1980. Large metropolitan areas include central cities and surrounding areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Non-metropolitan--Those areas of the continental United States that were not part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) as of 1980, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In general, this includes small communities, rural non-farm areas, and rural farm areas.

Small metropolitan--Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas with a population under 250,000 in 1980 constitute Small Metropolitan areas.

Regions

North Central--The States included are the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin--and the West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Northeast--The States included are the New England States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

South--This census classification contains the South Atlantic States--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central States of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and the West South Central States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

West--This census classification includes the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 1

Sample size and U.S. population

By age groups and demographic characteristics

	Age groups									
	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older		Total all ages	
	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population
Total	2,246	21,640	1,813	32,490	2,166	36,210	1,813	100,450	8,038	190,790
Sex										
Male	1,129	11,080	800	16,160	870	17,780	727	46,370	3,526	91,390
Female	1,117	10,560	1,013	16,330	1,296	18,430	1,086	54,080	4,512	99,400
Race/ethnicity										
White	993	16,120	794	25,100	1,082	28,520	1,080	83,970	3,949	153,710
Black	590	3,130	461	4,050	499	4,010	395	9,250	1,945	20,440
Hispanic	627	1,880	528	2,530	534	2,630	307	5,410	1,996	12,450
Other	36	510	30	810	51	1,050	31	1,820	148	4,190
Population density										
Large metro	644	4,020	538	6,360	642	7,300	448	16,220	2,272	33,900
Small metro	901	9,470	763	14,750	874	15,870	723	45,730	3,261	85,820
Nonmetro	701	8,150	512	11,380	650	13,040	642	38,500	2,505	71,070
Region										
Northeast	436	5,310	327	7,920	407	9,170	345	25,130	1,515	47,530
North Central	450	4,400	373	7,550	473	8,030	393	21,410	1,689	41,390
South	899	7,550	667	10,400	796	11,830	728	34,760	3,090	64,540
West	461	4,380	446	6,620	490	7,180	347	19,150	1,744	37,330
Adult education[a]										
Less than high school	NA	NA	474	6,120	459	4,960	748	30,030	1,681	41,110
High school graduate	NA	NA	801	14,620	797	13,510	537	34,770	2,135	62,900
Some college	NA	NA	391	8,040	457	8,430	253	16,710	1,101	33,180
College graduate	NA	NA	142	3,710	447	9,310	271	18,940	860	31,960
Current employment[b]										
Full-time	118	1,320	896	18,130	1,364	24,410	776	48,290	3,154	92,150
Part-time	474	5,810	291	5,650	198	3,710	159	8,850	1,122	24,020
Unemployed	89	900	271	3,810	175	1,960	76	3,570	611	10,240
Other[c]	1,563	13,610	354	4,900	427	6,130	800	39,740	3,144	64,380

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1985 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Population in the United States as of July 1, 1985 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[a] Data on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year olds, and are missing for 5 persons 18 to 25 years old, 6 persons 26 to 34 years old, and 4 persons 35 or older.

[b] Data on current employment are missing for 2 persons 12 to 17 years old, 1 person 18 to 25, 2 persons 26 to 34, and 2 persons 35 or older.

[c] Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

APPENDIX 9

The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1983 and 1986--Survey methodology and description of offenses

Note: The following information was excerpted from Delbert S. Elliott et al., **The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980,** The National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 5-19, 116-118; and information provided by the Institute of Behavioral Science. Non-substantive editorial adaptions have been made.

Study design and sample selection

The National Youth Survey (NYS) involved a multicohort panel design with a national probability sample of 1,725 adolescents aged 11 to 17 in 1976. The sample was selected to be a representative sample of American youth born in the years 1959 through 1965. The initial survey collected data on the extent of their involvement in delinquent behavior during the calendar year 1976. A parent interview was also obtained during the first survey. The second through the fifth surveys were conducted in successive years. The sixth survey was completed in 1984 and provided estimates for 1981, 1982, and 1983. The seventh survey was completed in 1987 and provided estimates for 1986. Estimates of the proportion of youth involved in specific delinquent acts (prevalence) as well as estimates of the frequency of these behaviors (incidence) in this national youth panel are thus available for calendar years 1976 through 1983 and calendar year 1986. Youth in the 1965 birth cohort were age 11 at the time of the first annual survey and 21 by the seventh survey; youth in the 1959 birth cohort were age 17 at the first and age 27 at the seventh survey. While the design of the study permits age specific estimates of delinquency for ages 11 to 27, it should be noted that the estimates for ages 11 and 27 involve a single (and different) birth cohort, whereas estimates for ages 17 and 18 each involve seven birth cohorts. For ages 17 and 18 it will be possible to consider both age and cohort differences in rates of self-reported delinquency, i.e., the effect of maturation from age 17 to 18 on delinquency rates can be observed for seven separate birth cohorts to see if the pattern of change is constant for all seven cohorts, or if it varies by cohort. For ages 14 and 22, 15, 20 and 21, and 16 and 19, this type of analysis is possible for 4, 5, and 6 cohorts, respectively. This type of analysis is not possible for ages 11 or 25-27 and is somewhat limited for ages 12, 13, 23, and 24.

The sample--The National Youth Survey employed a probability sample of households in the continental United States based upon a multistage, cluster sampling design. At each stage, the probabilities of selection were established to provide a self-weighting sample. Seventy-six primary sampling units were selected, with probability of selection being proportional to size. This sampling procedure resulted in the listing of 67,266 households, of which approximately 8,000 were selected for inclusion in the sample. All youth living in the selected households who were 11 through 17 years of age on or before Dec. 31, 1976 and were physically and mentally capable of being interviewed were eligible respondents for the study. The selected households generated an estimated total of 2,360 eligible youth. Of these, 1,725 (73 percent) agreed to participate in the study, signed informed consents, and completed interviews in the initial survey. An age, sex, and race comparison between nonparticipating eligible youth and participating youth indicates that the loss rate from any particular age, sex, or racial group appears to be proportional to that group's representation in the population. Further, with respect to these characteristics, participating youth appear to be representative of the total 11 through 17 year old youth population in the United States as established by the U.S. Census Bureau for 1976.

The initial survey was conducted between January and March of 1977 and obtained individual reports of delinquency involvement during the preceding year (1976). Surveys for 1977-80 were conducted during this same period in successive years, obtaining reports of delinquent activity during the calendar year just ended. The 1984 survey obtained data for the calendar year just ended (1983), and included a 3 and 2 year recall period to obtain data for 1981 and 1982. Attempts were made to recontact and interview each of the original 1,725 respondents in each of the six follow-up surveys. However, some respondents were lost on one or more follow-up surveys due to their refusal to participate or the inability to locate them. Respondent loss over the first three surveys was small. The loss rate for the second survey was 4 percent and for the third survey the cumulative loss was 6 percent. Loss rates were greater in the last four surveys. The cumulative loss rose to 10.6 percent for the fourth survey, 13.3 percent for the sixth survey and 19.8 for the seventh survey. The sample size for the last survey was thus 1,383. A comparison of participants and nonparticipants on each survey after the first revealed some selective loss by race, class, and place of residence (urban/suburban/rural) in 1977 and 1978; a selective loss by sex in 1979; and by age in 1980. There did not appear to be any selective loss relative to self-reported levels of delinquency on the first six surveys. The direction of the observed differences indicates that those lost tended to be slightly less delinquent than those participating each year.

While the comparison of participants and nonparticipants in each survey revealed some small but significant differences, a comparison of those participating in each survey with the total sample on the first survey revealed no significant differences by age, sex, race, class, place of residence, or level of delinquency. The selective loss was thus very small and did not influence the underlying distribution on these variables (as established on the first survey) in any substantial way. The representativeness of the sample with respect to these variables has not been affected in any serious way by respondent loss over the first six surveys. However, selective loss for the seventh survey has not yet been calculated.

Data collection procedures

The annual reports of delinquent behavior by members of the youth panel were obtained in confidential personal (face-to-face) interviews. In most instances these interviews occurred in the respondent's home. If the situation at home was such that privacy could not be guaranteed, arrangements were made to conduct the interview in some other setting where privacy was assured. Respondents were guaranteed that any information they provided in the interview was confidential and could not be released to any person or agency without their prior written consent.

The measure of delinquent behavior

The primary measure of delinquency employed in the National Youth Survey was a self-reported measure. The full range of delinquent acts reported in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) was reviewed. Any specific act that involved more than one percent of the reported juvenile arrests for 1972-74 (with the exception of traffic violations) was included in the self-reported delinquency (SRD) measure. As a result, offenses such as robbery and sexual assault, which are often absent in SRD measures, were included. The process resulted in a 40-item SRD measure that was used in the initial survey.

The offense set included all but one of the UCR Part I offenses (homicide was excluded), 60 percent of the Part II offenses, and a wide range of "other offenses" that included delinquent lifestyles and some status offenses. Nearly all items involved a violation of criminal statutes.

Additional SRD items were added for each subsequent survey. In 1977, a general vandalism item was substituted for the three specific vandalism items used in 1976 for a part of the sample. Two new sexual assault items reflecting different wordings from the original item were added in 1978. Three new fraud items were added in 1978. Three new fraud items were added in 1979 based upon a reassessment of UCR arrest data for youth in the 18 to 21 age range. The same 1 percent rule as described earlier was applied; i.e., any offense that accounted for 1 percent or more of UCR arrests for any age group up through age 21 was included. An arson item was added in 1980 because of a special interest in this item, even though it did not meet the 1 percent requirement. The general vandalism item appeared only in 1978. For the 1986 estimates, all of the school related offense items were eliminated. New items were added for work-related offenses: hit someone at work, damaged employer's property, stole from employer, and embezzlement. Also added were general items for minor assault and strongarm robbery (hit anyone else, strongarmed anyone else), paid someone for sex, and picked someone's pocket.

The number of offense items varied somewhat across surveys. In the initial survey 40 offense items were included. In the second survey, approximately half of the participants responded to a reduced set of 25 of these original 40 items, plus a general damaged property item (instead of three context-specific items), while the remainder responded to the full set. The annual incidence estimates for 1977 are thus limited to this subset of 25 offenses that are common to all subjects. The third survey included the full original set of 40 offenses plus two new sexual assault items for all subjects. The fourth survey included three new items, and the fifth survey included one more new item, bringing the total offenses in the set to 45 for 1979 and 46 for 1980. The last survey included a total of 40 offense items. See table 1 for a description of offenses.

Table 1 Descriptions of self-report delinquency items--National Youth Survey

Question: "How many times in the last year have you:"

Initial survey--1976 SRD offenses

Offense item and actual wording

1. Damaged family property--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to your **parents** or other family members.[a]
2. Damaged school property--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to a **school.**[a]
3. Damaged other property--Purposely damaged or destroyed **other property** that did not belong to you (not counting family or school property).[a]
4. Stole motor vehicle--Stolen (or tried to steal) a **motor vehicle,** such as a car or motorcycle.
5. Stole something over $50--Stolen (or tried to steal) something worth more than $50.
6. Bought stolen goods--Knowingly bought, sold or held stolen goods (or tried to do any of these things).
7. Thrown objects--Thrown objects (such as rocks, snowballs, or bottles) at cars or people.[a]
8. Runaway--Run away from home.
9. Lied about age--Lied about your age to gain entrance or to purchase something, for example, lying about your age to buy liquor or get into a movie.
10. Carried hidden weapon--Carried a hidden weapon other than a plain pocket knife.
11. Stole something under $5--Stolen (or tried to steal) things worth $5 or less.
12. Aggravated assault--Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting or killing them.
13. Prostitution--Been paid for having sexual relations with someone.
14. Sexual intercourse--Had sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex (If **married,** add other than with your wife/husband).
15. Gang fights--Been involved in gang fights.
16. Sold marihuana--Sold marihuana or hashish ("pot," "grass," "hash").
17. Cheated on school test--Cheated on school test.[a]
18. Hitchhiked--Hitchhiked where it was illegal to do so.[a]
19. Stolen from family--Stolen money or other things from your **parents or other members of your family.**[a]
20. Hit teacher--Hit (or threatened to hit) a **teacher** or other adult at school.
21. Hit parent--Hit (or threatened to hit) one of your **parents.**
22. Hit student--Hit (or threatened to hit) other **students.**
23. Disorderly conduct--Been loud, rowdy, or unruly in a public place (disorderly conduct).
24. Sold hard drugs--Sold hard drugs, such as heroin, cocaine, and LSD.
25. Joyriding--Taken a vehicle for a ride (drive) without the owner's permission.
26. Liquor for minor--Bought or provided liquor for a minor.[a]
27. Sexual assault--Had (or tried to have) sexual relations with someone against their will.
28. Strongarmed students--Used force (strong-arm methods) to get money or things from other **students.**
29. Strongarmed teachers--Used force (strong-arm methods) to get money or things from a **teacher** or other adult at school.
30. Strongarmed others--Used force (strong-arm methods) to get money or things from **other people** (not students or teachers).
31. Evaded payment--Avoided paying for such things as movies, bus or subway rides, and food.[a]
32. Public drunkenness--Been drunk in a public place.[a]
33. Stole something worth $5 to $50--Stolen (or tried to steal) things worth between $5 and $50.
34. Stole at school--Stolen (or tried to steal) something at school, such as someone's coat from a classroom, locker, or cafeteria, or a book from the library.
35. Broke into building or vehicle--Broken into a building or vehicle (or tried to break in) to steal something or just to look around.
36. Panhandled--Begged for money or things from strangers.
37. Skipped classes--Skipped classes without an excuse.[a]
38. Didn't return change--Failed to return extra change that a cashier gave you by mistake.[a]
39. School suspension--Been suspended from school.[a]
40. Obscene calls--Made obscene telephone calls, such as calling someone and saying dirty things.[a]

Additional SRD items on subsequent surveys and year added

41. Damaged property--Purposely damaged or destroyed property that did not belong to you. (1977)[a]
42. Physical threat for sex--Physically hurt or threatened to hurt someone to get them to have sex with you. (1978)
43. Pressured for sex--Pressured or pushed someone such as a date or friend to do more sexually than they wanted to do. (1978)
44. Credit card fraud--Used or tried to use credit cards without the owner's permission. (1978)
45. Used checks illegally--Used checks illegally or used phony money to pay for something (includes intentional overdrafts). (1979)
46. Fraud--Tried to cheat someone by selling them something that was worthless or not what you said it was. (1979)
47. Arson--Purposely set fire to a building, a car, or other property or tried to do so. (1980)
48. Hit someone at work--Hit or threatened to hit your supervisor or other employee. (1986)
49. Hit someone else--Hit or threatened to hit anyone else (other than parents, persons at work). (1986)
50. Damaged employer's property--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to your employer. (1986)
51. Stole from employer--Stolen money, goods or property from place where you work. (1986)

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[a] Items missing on the 1977 survey for part of the sample.

Respondents initially were asked to indicate how many times during the past year they committed each act. If their response to this open-ended question involved a frequency of 10 or more, interviewers then asked them to select one of the following categorical responses that best described their involvement: 1) once a month, 2) once every 2 to 3 weeks, 3) once a week, 4) 2 to 3 times a week, 5) once a day or, 6) 2 to 3 times a day. A comparison of the two response sets indicates a substantial agreement between frequency estimates given in direct response to the open-ended question and frequency estimates based upon the implied frequency associated with the midpoint of the category selected.

At the upper end of the frequency continuum, estimates based upon the midpoint of the category are substantially higher than the frequency response given directly. The open-ended frequency measure thus appears to provide a more conservative estimate of number of delinquent acts, and the estimates given are based upon this response. The correlation between total SRD frequency scores and categorical scores for 1976 was .65.

For purposes of calculating precise estimates of the number of specific delinquent acts committed by age, race, class, and sex subgroups, the open-ended frequency responses were considered more appropriate. It is also the case that these data are more easily interpreted than the categorical data and more appropriate for comparisons with official arrest statistics or National Crime Survey (NCS) victimization statistics.

The SRD measure asks respondents to indicate how many times, "from Christmas a year ago to the Christmas just past," they committed each offense. The recall period for 1976-80 is thus a year, anchored by a specific reference point relevant to most youth. The use of a one-year period that coincides almost precisely with the calendar year allows for direct comparison with UCR data, NCS victimization data, and some prior SRD data. The recall period for the 1986 data was also one year. However, for 1981 and 1982 data the recall period is three and two years respectively since the sixth survey obtained estimates for 1981-83. Thus, 1981 and 1982 involve different recall periods than 1976-80, 1983, and 1986. The reader should be aware of these differences when examining trends encompassing 1981 and 1982 data.

Item overlap

A specific attempt was made to eliminate as much logical overlap in items as possible in this new SRD measure. There are three logically possible overlaps in the item set. The first involves the home and school theft items that did not specify a dollar value and three general (no context specified) theft items, each involving a different value range (less than $5; $5 to $50; and greater than $50). The home or school theft items could logically overlap any of the general theft items. In the tables, separate incidence and prevalence estimates are provided for each of these five theft items. However, the home and school theft offense items are included only in the home or school delinquency scales, i.e., neither is included in any of the other scales. There is thus no internal double counting involved in any of the delinquency scales. Some potential overlap remains between the home or school delinquency scales and other scales that include theft items.

In the 1979 survey, two new sexual assault items were added to facilitate a new study of sexual assault offenders and victims. Again, separate incidence and prevalence estimates are provided for all three sexual assault items. Only the original item is included in any scale. There is thus no double counting of sexual assaults in any of the delinquency scales.

There is also a logically possible overlap between the theft over $50 item and the motor vehicle theft item. However, the two items are adjacent in the SRD item set, with the motor vehicle item appearing first, and it is not believed that there is an overlap problem. A special analysis of follow-up questions to these two items did not reveal any instances of overlap.

Given these possible overlaps, reported frequencies for individual items should not be summed across all items to obtain a total frequency score. A special study of item overlap is being done with 1980 SRD data.

The measure of drug use

While a number of drug related offenses were included in the SRD measure (e.g., selling marihuana, being drunk, buying liquor for a minor), offenses involving the illegal possession of alcohol and illicit drugs for personal use were included in a separate measure of drug use. This measure included seven drug substances: alcohol, marihuana, hallucinogens, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine, and barbiturates. Questions about the personal use of these seven substances were asked of all panel members on each of the seven annual surveys. Use of crack was added for the 1986 survey.

On the first survey, alcohol use was measured by a single item that combined beer, wine, and hard liquor. For the second and third surveys, a subsample was asked about beer, wine, and hard liquor use in three separate items, while the rest of the sample was again asked about alcohol use with the original single item. Estimates based upon the single item were substantially lower than those based upon the three items combined. Thus, no comparable measure of alcohol use for the entire sample for 1977 and 1978 was obtained. As a result, no national incidence or prevalence estimates for alcohol are presented for 1977 or 1978.

The general format of drug use questions was similar to that employed with the SRD measure. The general question for the set of drug use items was "In the past year how often have you used. . .?" The reference period for drug use, like delinquent offenses, was the last calendar year. The response set for the second and third surveys was a categorical set involving nine frequency categories ranging from "never" to "2 to 3 times a day." Starting with the third survey and for all subsequent surveys, the dual open-ended and categorical response set utilized with the SRD measure was employed for the drug use measure. A common set of categorical responses were thus available for all seven surveys whereas open-ended frequency responses were limited to the last four surveys.

As a result, the estimates of drug use presented are all based upon categorical data. The interpretation of the drug use incidence (frequency) rates presented in the tables is thus different from the interpretation of self-reported delinquency incidence rates that are based upon an open-ended response set. The interpretation of prevalence rates for drug use and delinquent offenses is the same, however, as prevalence rates reflect the proportion of youth reporting one or more offenses and is the same whether categorical or open-ended frequency responses are used to determine the rate.

Incidence and prevalence rates

Prevalence refers to the number of persons in a population who report one or more offenses of a given type or class within a designated period of time. The unit of analysis, i.e., that which is counted, is persons. The prevalence rate is typically expressed as the proportion of persons in the population who have reported some involvement in a particular offense or set of offenses. The time interval involved is usually designated, as in an annual prevalence rate, a three year prevalence rate or a lifetime (ever) prevalence rate.

Incidence refers to the number of offenses that occur in a given population during a specified time interval. In this case, it is offenses that are being counted, not persons.

It should be noted that the unit of analysis for incidence in self-reported surveys such as the NYS involves a person-reported offense as distinguished from an offense-event. For example, since a single robbery event may involve more than one person, the number of robberies reported by persons in the sample may exceed the actual number of robbery events in which these persons were involved. Incidence estimates as used here, describe the rate at which **persons commit offenses,** not the rate of offense events. Incidence rates may be expressed as an average number of offenses per person, or as the number of offenses per some population base (e.g., 100, 1,000, or 100,000 persons). As in the case of prevalence, the period of time involved is usually designated, e.g., monthly incidence rate, annual incidence rate, lifetime incidence rate.

APPENDIX 10

Drug Law Violators, 1980-86--
Methodology

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Drug Law Violators, 1980-86, Special Report NCJ-111763 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1988), pp. 7, 8. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The data tabulations in this report were computed using the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics data base, maintained by Abt Associates, Inc. The source files for this report were provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, and the U.S. Parole Commission. Data on convictions and sentencing include Federal District Court cases brought by U.S. Attorneys and the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. Except as specifically noted, years cited are calendar years.

Drug violations were classified on the basis of U.S. Code citations into four categories: distribution or manufacturing; importation; possession; and general trafficking and miscellaneous drug offenses. The possession category includes only those charged with possession without intent to distribute; those charged with possession with intent to distribute are classified under the distribution/manufacturing category. After 1981, the general trafficking category primarily includes persons charged under those sections of the code that were designed to combat organized crime and that do not distinguish between the distribution, manufacture, importation, or possession of drugs. Where possible, data are also classified according to the drug involved in the alleged violation. Classifications are based on the most serious offense with which the individual was charged at case filing unless otherwise noted.

The classification of offenses as drug offenses and non-drug offenses is based primarily on offense codes established by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Data records from the U.S. Attorneys' Docket and Reporting System that did not include the Administrative Office's offense code were categorized by converting the offense's U.S. Criminal Code Title and Section into corresponding Administrative Office offense codes. Data records from the U.S. Parole Commission's decision hearing (PDH) file were classified according to offense codes used by the Parole Commission. Categories of offenses are defined similarly, regardless of the source of the data used to derive the tabulations.

APPENDIX 11

Felony Sentences in State Courts--Definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1986 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1989), pp. 6-9. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Crime definitions

Before the sample was drawn, eight crime categories were defined. State penal codes, restricted to those defined as felonies and most closely conforming to each of the eight definitions, were identified. Convicted felons were placed into appropriate categories based on their penal code citations. Because of differences in State classification systems, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter were classified as a single offense as were larceny and motor vehicle theft. These are the definitions for the offense categories:

Murder--(1) intentionally causing the death of another person without extreme provocation or legal justification or (2) causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime. Murder excludes any type of manslaughter, conspiracies to commit murder, solicitation of murder, and attempted murder.

Nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter--intentionally and without legal justification causing the death of another when acting under extreme provocation.

Rape--forcible intercourse (vaginal, anal, or oral) with a female or male. Includes forcible sodomy or penetration with a foreign object (which are sometimes called "deviate sexual assault"); excludes statutory rape or any other nonforcible sexual acts with a minor or with someone unable to give legal or factual consent. Includes attempts.

Robbery--the unlawful taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another, by force or the threat of force. Includes forcible purse snatching, but excludes nonforcible purse snatching, which is classified as larceny/theft. Includes attempts.

Aggravated assault--(1) intentionally and without legal justification causing serious bodily injury, with or without a deadly weapon or (2) using a deadly or dangerous weapon to threaten, attempt, or cause bodily injury, regardless of the degree of injury if any. Includes "attempted murder," "aggravated battery," "felonious assault," and "assault with a deadly weapon."

Burglary--the unlawful entry of a fixed structure used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without the use of force, to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempts.

Larceny--the unlawful taking of property other than a motor vehicle from the possession of another, by stealth, without force or deceit. Includes pocketpicking, nonforcible purse snatching, shoplifting, and thefts from motor vehicles. Excludes receiving and/or reselling stolen property (fencing), and thefts through fraud or deceit. Includes attempts.

Motor vehicle theft--the unlawful taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another. Includes the theft of automobiles, trucks, and motorcycles, but not the theft of boats, aircraft, or farm equipment (which are classified as larceny/theft). Also includes receiving, possessing, stripping, transporting, and reselling stolen vehicles, and unauthorized use of a vehicle (joyriding). Includes attempts.

Drug trafficking--includes manufacturing, distributing, selling, smuggling, or "possession with intent to sell." Includes attempts.

Other felonies--all felony offenses not listed above. Includes drug possession, forgery or fraud, weapon possession, receiving stolen property, driving while intoxicated or other traffic offenses, statutory rape, and sexual assault (not rape). Includes attempts.

Survey sampling procedures

Resource constraints limited sample size to 100 counties for the 1986 survey. Table 1 lists each county in the sample. Every county in the Nation had a nonzero probability of being in the sample. In general, the more felony cases a county had, the more likely it was to be in the sample. The survey used a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design. In the first stage the Nation's 3,109 counties or county equivalents were divided into 6 strata. Strata 1 and 3 consisted solely of the 75 largest counties in the U.S. as defined by 1985 resident population. Strata 2, 4, 5, and 6 consisted of the remaining 3,034 counties.

Because the 75 largest counties account for a disproportionately large amount of serious crime in the Nation, they were given a greater chance of being selected than the remaining counties.

Stratum 1 consisted of the 19 counties with the largest number of felony convictions in 1985, plus 13 counties whose participation in the survey had been prearranged. Every county in stratum 1 was selected for the sample.

Stratum 3 consisted of the 43 most populous counties that were not in stratum 1. The 43 were listed from largest to smallest number of felony convictions in 1985, and then approximately every other county was selected. Stratum 3 thus contributed 22 counties to the sample. All together 54 out of the 75 largest counties were sampled. Data on 1985 felony convictions were obtained from a mail survey described in U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, State felony courts and felony laws (NCJ-106273) and Census of State felony courts, 1985 (codebook for the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, study number 8667).

Stratum 2 consisted of 10 counties whose participation in the survey had been prearranged. All 10 were in the sample.

The 3,024 remaining counties were placed into 3 strata defined by the total number of felony convictions in 1985 and then arrayed within stratum by region, and within region from largest to smallest on felony conviction totals. Within stratum 4, approximately every 7th county was drawn, yielding 13 counties for the sample; within stratum 5, approximately every 49th was drawn, yielding 9 counties for the sample; and within stratum 6, approximately every 179th was drawn, yielding 14 counties for the sample.

The final sample thus totaled 46 counties from among the 3,034 counties outside the 75 largest.

In 99 out of the sampled 100 counties, case-level data were successfully obtained on convicted felons sentenced in 1986. The missing county, a member of stratum 2, was replaced by a county with similar characteristics.

Collectively 115 State courts in the 100 counties sentenced felons, and all 115 were represented in the sample.

The 42 sampled counties in strata 1 and 2 were self-representing only, and their sampled cases therefore had a first stage sampling weight of 1. The remaining 58 counties sampled from strata 3 through 6 were selected to represent their respective strata so that the felony conviction cases sampled had first stage weights greater than 1.

At the second stage of sampling, a systematic sample of felons sentenced for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, felony larceny/motor vehicle theft, drug trafficking, and other offenses was selected from each county's official records. The total sample numbered 51,594 cases. Of these, 39,325 cases were in the 75 largest counties.

Rates at which cases were sampled varied by stratum and crime type. In smaller counties every felony case was taken. In larger counties all murder cases and rape cases were typically included, but other offense categories were sampled.

Before the sample was drawn, each felon sentenced in 1986 was placed into one of the eight offense categories identified above. See note on Table 5.30 for details on how felons were categorized when convicted of multiple offenses on a single day. These procedures gave each sentenced felon a single chance to be in the sample. An exception could have occurred if a felon appeared in court on more than one day for different offenses and received a sentence at each reappearance.

Sampling error

Estimates of sampling error are presented in tables 2 through 4.

Sources of data

State courts were the source of data for 61 counties; State prosecutors, 16 counties; and State courts and State prosecutors combined, 5 counties. Sources for the remaining 18 counties included sentencing commissions, a sheriff's office, a law enforcement commission, and a regional criminal justice information system.

For 47 counties, the data were obtained from computer printout submitted by the source; for 21 counties, magnetic tape; for 17 counties, field data collection; and for the remaining 15 counties, the data were obtained from documents submitted by the source (for example, a questionnaire filled out on each felon, or records of arrest and prosecution on each felon).

Targeted population

The survey targeted initial sentences imposed in 1986 on the first day the defendant received a sentence. Modified sentences imposed on subsequent days were ignored. When sentences were suspended on the day of imposition, the recorded sentence was the one executed at the end of that day.

Year of conviction was not a defining characteristic so that some cases in the sample were of persons convicted before 1986 but not sentenced until 1986.

In a few counties, where it was impractical to target sentences in 1986, the target was felons convicted in 1986. Some of the cases in these counties were sentenced after 1986.

Characteristics of the sample

The smallest county in the sample had a 1986 resident population of about 2,200 persons; the largest county had 8.3 million residents. A total of 37 States were represented in the sample. One county had only one felony conviction in 1986, and one had as many as 31,375.

Table 1 **Counties in sample or among the 75 largest in the United States**

State	Counties in the sample		Counties not in sample but among the 75 largest
	Not among the 75 largest	Among the 75 largest	
Alabama		Jefferson	
Arizona		Maricopa	Pima
California		Los Angeles Orange Sacramento San Bernardino San Diego San Francisco Santa Clara Ventura	Alameda Contra Costa Fresno Riverside San Mateo
Colorado	Denver		
Connecticut		Fairfield New Haven	Hartford
D.C.		Washington	
Florida	Gilchrist Polk Sarasota	Broward Dade Duval Hillsborough Palm Beach	Pinellas
Georgia	Dougherty Evans	Fulton	
Hawaii		Honolulu	
Illinois	Kane	Cook	Du Page
Indiana	Warren	Marion	
Iowa	Fremont		
Kansas	Republic Sedgwick		
Kentucky	Kenton	Jefferson	
Louisiana	Beauregard Calcasieu Jefferson Lincoln New Orleans Ouachita Red River Sabine St. Mary Tangipahoa Winn		
Maryland		Baltimore Baltimore City	Montgomery Prince George's
Massachusetts	Hampden	Norfolk Worcester	Essex Middlesex Suffolk
Michigan		Wayne	Macomb Oakland
Minnesota		Hennepin	
Missouri	St. Louis City	Jackson St. Louis	
Montana	Lake Wheatland		
Nevada	Clark		
New Jersey	Camden	Bergen Essex Middlesex	
New Mexico	Los Alamos		
New York		Erie Kings Monroe Nassau New York Suffolk	Bronx Queens Westchester
North Carolina	Columbus Mecklenburg Surry		
Ohio	Lucas Wood	Cuyahoga Franklin	Hamilton
Oklahoma	Pushmataha Pittsburg	Oklahoma	
Oregon	Multnomah		
Pennsylvania	York	Allegheny Montgomery Philadelphia	
South Carolina	Marlboro		
Tennessee	Sullivan	Shelby	
Texas	Haskell	Bexar Dallas Harris Tarrant	
Utah		Salt Lake	
Virginia	Richmond City		Fairfax
Washington	Kitsap	King	
Wisconsin	Marathon Pierce	Milwaukee	

Table 2

Estimates of one standard error for table 5.30

Most serious conviction offense	Total felony convictions in: United States	Total felony convictions in: 75 largest counties
All	69,207	7,356
Murder	1,349	140
Rape	3,461	399
Robbery	4,614	703
Aggravated assault	4,705	498
Burglary	13,348	1,363
Larceny	12,867	1,216
Drug trafficking	7,794	2,737
Other felonies	28,807	1,820

Table 3

Estimates of one standard error for table 5.31

Most serious conviction offense	United States Percent of felons sentenced to:					75 largest counties Percent of felons sentenced to:				
	Incarceration			Non-incercaration		Incarceration			Non-incarceration	
	Total	Prison	Jail	Probation	Other	Total	Prison	Jail	Probation	Other
All	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%	1.8%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%
Murder	1.3	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1
Rape	2.7	3.1	1.8	2.2	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.1
Robbery	1.5	2.2	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2
Aggravated assault	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.5
Burglary	2.5	3.4	4.1	2.5	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.3
Larceny	3.8	4.8	4.2	4.2	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.3
Drug trafficking	3.7	2.5	2.8	3.6	0.3	1.4	2.0	3.0	1.4	0.3
Other felonies	3.8	5.0	3.1	4.4	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.3

Table 4

Estimates of one standard error for table 5.32

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	United States Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:				75 largest counties Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Incarceration				Incarceration			
	Total	Prison	Jail	Probation	Total	Prison	Jail	Probation
Average sentence All	2.5	2.8	0.5	3.9	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.7
Murder	13.8	14.2	2.8	26.2	6.6	6.5	2.4	1.4
Rape	11.7	12.5	1.6	5.7	7.5	9.0	0.5	2.0
Robbery	11.8	12.5	0.7	6.8	2.8	3.1	0.4	1.4
Aggravated assault	6.0	7.0	2.1	15.0	2.4	3.0	1.2	0.8
Burglary	8.0	8.2	2.0	12.2	1.5	1.9	0.6	1.7
Larceny	4.0	3.7	0.8	8.4	1.2	1.8	0.4	1.4
Drug trafficking	4.3	6.4	0.9	13.3	2.9	4.0	0.5	2.1
Other felonies	4.1	3.3	0.8	5.5	1.7	3.5	0.5	1.1

APPENDIX 12

Probation and Parole in the United States--Definitions of terms, survey methodology, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Probation and Parole 1984**, Bulletin NCJ-100181, pp. 5, 6; **1985**, Bulletin NCJ-103683, pp. 2, 3; **1986**, Bulletin NCJ-108012, pp. 2-4; **1987**, Bulletin NCJ-113984, pp. 3, 4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and information provided by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Definitions of terms

Probation entries--Persons entering probation directly from a sentencing court, or from a correctional facility as a result of split sentencing or sentence modification.

Probation exits--Persons removed from probation including discharges (termination, completion of terms, and early discharges), revocation and commitment to incarceration, and people who die while on probation.

Probation population--All adults who have been placed under the supervisory authority of a probation agency as part of a court order. Bench, court, informal and summary probation cases, where the judiciary never surrenders jurisdiction to a probation agency are excluded from counting.

Probationers--Persons who have been placed under the supervisory authority of a probation agency as part of a court order regardless of whether they have been convicted.

Parole entries--Persons entering parole supervision from a correctional facility as a result of either parole, reparole, reinstatement, or mandatory supervised release.

Parole exits

Mandatory supervised release--Persons entering parole supervision from a correctional facility upon expiration of sentence not as a result of a paroling authority decision.

Removals--Persons removed from a parole: discharges, including terminations, completion of term and early discharges; revocations and recommitments to prison; and deaths.

Parole population--All persons under the jurisdiction of a paroling authority. (Out-of-State parolees under courtesy supervision are counted in the population of the paroling authority with jurisdiction.)

Paroling authority--A board, commission, or authority responsible for parole supervision which may or may not have discretionary power to release offenders from prison prior to the expiration of sentence, to revoke parole and return violators to prison, and to reinstate or grant other forms of reentry to parole supervision.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Probation notes

Many States update their population counts, so that the Jan. 1, 1987, numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1986.

Alabama--The 1987 beginning and yearend counts reflect the addition of Birmingham and Huntsville Municipal Probation Departments.

Arkansas--The State estimated all its data.

Indiana--The data are for calendar year 1986.

Minnesota--The State revised the yearend 1986 count to include 3,674 cases under supervision by the Alternative Sentencing or Case Manager Programs. Data on exits were estimated.

Missouri--The 1987 beginning and yearend count reflect the addition of cases from the St. Louis office.

Nevada--The State estimated all data.

New Jersey--The State counted 1,188 transfers from other States as entries.

New Mexico--The State counted neither absconders nor persons supervised out-of-State.

Utah--The State excluded interstate probation compact cases from its yearend count.

Virginia--The probation data are from the fiscal year ending June 30, 1986. Virginia did not include absconders in its yearend count.

Washington--The State included absconders, a category excluded from their count before 1987.

Parole notes

Many States update their population counts, so that the Jan. 1, 1987, numbers may differ from those previously reported for Dec. 31, 1986.

Alabama--Data include 47 local parolees unreported in 1986. The State estimated entries and exits.

Alaska--The State excluded data describing 150 persons on mandatory parole.

California--The State reported releases to parole from both the Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority. Exits include 6,225 absconders.

Colorado--The State placed absconders in an inactive caseload but included them in the yearend population counts. Colorado estimated exits.

Connecticut--Data include interstate compact cases under supervision within the State.

District of Columbia--The District adjusted the previously reported yearend 1986 population after purging the warrant issued status files.

Delaware--The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more.

Georgia--The State counted absconders in its yearend parole population.

Illinois--The yearend 1987 count includes persons under parole supervision in other States. Illinois reported 12,137 persons under active supervision within the State.

Indiana--Data exclude Interstate Compact cases.

Kansas--The State monitors absconders apart from the regular parole caseload and omits them from the reported counts.

Maine--The State abolished parole in 1976. There remain 41 pre-1976 parolees under supervision and 35 in prison who will become eligible for parole.

Massachusetts--The State estimated data for entries and exits.

Mississippi--Yearend population counts omit absconders.

Missouri--The State estimated the 1987 parole data.

Montana--Montana estimated data from available manual records.

Nebraska--Data include only parolees under supervision within the State.

Nevada--The State estimated all data.

New Mexico--The 1987 yearend count omits 184 absconders and 198 parolees supervised out-of-State.

New York--Although the State supervises parolees from county facilities, it excluded 301 such cases from the count.

North Carolina--Absconders and transfers to other jurisdictions remain in the active caseload.

North Dakota--The State counted absconders in the yearend population.

Oklahoma--The State does not consider discharged absconders; persons discharged to custody, detainer, or warrant; or transfers to other jurisdictions to be exits. They are carried as administrative caseload.

Pennsylvania--Local authorities supervised 25,615 parolees. Persons returning to prison with new charges pending or parole revocation pending were not counted as exits.

Rhode Island--Parole data for 1987 include 17 persons being held on detention warrants, 1 person serving a Federal sentence, 6 persons being supervised by the U.S. Immigration Service, and 3 participants in the Federal Witness Protection Program.

South Dakota--The reporting period was for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1987. The State kept absconders in its yearend parole counts.

Texas--The reporting period was for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1987.

Virginia--The State reported 837 transfers as entries and an unspecified number of transfers as exits.

Washington--The State estimated the number of entries and exits. It placed absconders in an inactive caseload and omitted them from the population count.

West Virginia--West Virginia in 1987 began to report cases being supervised out-of-State.

APPENDIX 13

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987--Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States 1987**, NCJ-118762 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989); and **Prisoners in 1986**, Bulletin NCJ-104684 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1987). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

Data from these sources are based on yearend 1986 and 1987 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during 1987. As in past years, these data were collected with a standard questionnaire transmitted to the appropriate State authorities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The final date for receipt of information was Mar. 15, 1988. Data from **Prisoners in 1986** were compiled by a yearend census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. This procedure was also used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error. Response errors were held to a minimum by means of a systematic telephone follow-up and, where necessary, other control procedures. Thus, the yearend counts are generally considered reliable. Because of the absence of standardized administrative and record keeping practices from State to State, the data for admissions and departures are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions. Jurisdictions may revise their numbers in later years. Subsequent publications may therefore differ from data presented here.

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) category definitions

Jurisdiction population, Dec. 31, 1987--Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31, 1987 regardless of location. Does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pretrial detainees) merely housed in prisons.

Custody population, Dec. 31, 1987--Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1987. Does not include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in State's facilities.

Overcrowding, Dec. 31, 1987--Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31, 1987, as a direct result of State prison overcrowding. Does not include State prison inmates held in local jails for other reasons (for example, work release, court appearance, etc.).

Admissions

New court commitments--Includes all inmates who were admitted with all new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences for which they had already served some prison time. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences.

Parole violators with new sentences--Includes all parolees returned with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators with new sentences--Includes all individuals on conditional release (other than parole) who are returned with new sentences, for example, returns from supervised mandatory release, from shock probation, etc.

Parole violators only, no new sentences--Includes all parolees returned only for formal revocations of parole that were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parole was not formally revoked, that is, the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences--Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

Transfers from other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates transferred to this State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admissions if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Absent without leave (AWOL) returns, with or without sentences--Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapee returns, with or without new sentences--Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Returns from appeal/bond--Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).

Other admissions--Includes all other admissions not covered by the above categories.

Releases

Unconditional--An unconditional release occurs only if the released inmate cannot be imprisoned for any sentence for which he was in prison.

Expirations of sentence--Includes all inmates whose maximum court sentences minus credits have been served.

Commutations--Includes all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.

Other unconditional releases--Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Conditional--A conditional release occurs if the released inmate, upon violating the conditions of his release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he was in prison.

Probations--Includes all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released; includes all shock probation (split sentence) releases.

Supervised mandatory releases--Includes all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release may also be called mandatory conditional release.

Paroles--Includes all inmates conditionally released to parole.

Other conditional releases--Includes all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Death:

Executions--Self-explanatory.

Illness/natural causes--Self-explanatory.

Suicides--Self-explanatory.

Accidental injury to self--Includes all inmates who accidentally cause their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).

Death caused by another person--Includes all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.

Other deaths--Includes all other deaths not covered by the above categories.

Other releases: Absent without leave (AWOL)--Includes all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapes from confinement--Includes all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Transfers to other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates who were transferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Releases to appeal/bond--Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences to an appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).

Other releases--Includes all other releases not covered by the above categories.

Race

White--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaskan Native--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Other--Any other race not covered by the above categories.

Not known--Any inmate whose racial origin is unknown.

Ethnic origin

Hispanic--A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Not Hispanic--A person not covered by the above category.

Not known--Any inmate whose ethnic origin is unknown.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes for **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1987**

Differing legal and administrative requirements as well as diverse record keeping practices among jurisdictions hamper efforts to collect uniform nationwide data on the number and movement of inmates in State and Federal correctional institutions. Not all jurisdictions are able to provide information that meets NPS definitions. For some, the discrepancies between reported data and the criteria are minor, but in others these discrepancies are more serious and, overall, serve to limit the comparability of data among jurisdictions. Limitations in State data, of course, carry over into regional and national figures, which, as a consequence, should be viewed as providing an order of general magnitude rather than precise totals.

The notes that follow identify deviations from the category definitions used in the 1987 questionnaire, provide details on the content of "other" admission and release categories, and specify revisions to data that should be taken into account when comparing 1986 and 1987 figures. State inmates housed in local jails generally considered to be under State jurisdiction. Exceptions to this rule are noted below. Some States included an adjustment residual in their admission or release figure in order to balance the yearend 1986 count with the yearend 1987 count.

Alabama--New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Unspecified to the Alabama data system. Other conditional releases: Unspecified to the Alabama data system. Cause of death: Can specify only execution.

Alaska--New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Transfers to and from other jurisdictions: Include custody transfers of inmates under Alaska's jurisdiction from and to Federal and Minnesota facilities. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska.

Arizona--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other admissions: Include inmates ordered by a court to a psychiatric ward for evaluation and treatment. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Include supervised temporary releases, supervised discretionary releases, and supervised work furloughs. Other releases: Include administrative case closures by the Community Services Division.

Arkansas--Sentencing information: Reported population with sentences longer than 1 year includes a small number of inmates with sentences of a year or less. Parole violators with new sentences: Include parole violators without new sentences. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include conditional release violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Comprised of persons released to supervision under the provisions of Arkansas' Acts 309, 378, and 814. Race: Numbers estimated.

California--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: May include a small number of transfers from other jurisdictions. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Conditional release violators without new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences. The category also includes supervised mandatory and parole releases returned to prison pending revocation hearings. Other admissions: Contain the difference between total admissions and the number in other admissions categories. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some court-ordered releases. Supervised mandatory releases: Include some releases to parole. Other releases: Contain the difference between total releases and the number in other categories of releases. Unsentenced inmates: Include civil commitments of narcotic addicts and county diagnostic cases. Hispanic prisoners: Include only Mexican

Americans. Other Hispanic prisoners were categorized as non-Hispanic.

Colorado--Sentencing information: Reported population with sentences longer than 1 year includes a very small number of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year. Other conditional release violators: Include probation violators. Jurisdiction counts for admissions, releases, and population characteristics: Exclude 208 men held in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated.

Connecticut--New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returned from appeal or bond and some probation violators entering with or without new sentences. Other conditional release violators, with or without new sentences: Include former residents of halfway houses and participants in the supervised home release program. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some releases to probation supervision. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and pardon discharges. Other conditional releases: "Community residence" releases under supervision similar to that for parolees. Unspecified causes of death: Unspecified to the Connecticut data system. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Connecticut.

Delaware--Delaware revised the previously reported December 31, 1986, population of inmates with maximum sentence of over a year. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to a year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with a year or less maximum sentences is overstated. New court commitments: Include some conditional release violators other than parolees, with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include those prisoners for whom a short-term movement became long term and a small number of admissions of unknown type. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Include those prisoners for whom a short-term movement became long term and a small number of releases of unknown type. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Delaware.

District of Columbia--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to a year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with a year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia jail nor the detention center and having either no sentence or a maximum sentence of a year or less, was included in the admissions, releases, and population counts of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentence. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated, and the population count of inmates with a year or less maximum sentences is understated. Parole and other conditional release violators: The total number is actual; counts of men within categories of violation are estimates. The female parole violators are counted as having new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Transfers from mental hospitals and Federal facilities. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some inmates with partially suspended sentences and released to probation. Cause of death: No cause is specified in the District of Columbia's data system. Other transfers to other jurisdictions: Transfers to mental hospitals and Federal facilities. Jurisdictional population totals: Include unsentenced inmates held for the first time in the District jail or detention center. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in the District of Columbia. Race: Numbers estimated.

Federal prisons--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to a year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with a year or less maximum sentences is overstated. New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with new sentences. Parole violators with and without new sentences: The total number of parole violators is actual; however, the numbers in sentencing categories are estimated. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some inmates with partially suspended sentences released subject to conditions of probation. Other unconditional releases: Include persons released by court orders, pardons, and clemency. Other releases: Include an adjustment for inmates counted as being admitted although they were already in jurisdiction of a prison. Such prisoners had been released on writs or authorized temporary absences that became long term. Population total, unsentenced prisoners: Include 2,365 men and 19 women held under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Florida--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Returns from appeal or bond hearings, and other admissions: Contain the difference between total admissions and the number otherwise categorized. Include returns from authorized temporary absences on appeal or bond. Other unconditional releases: Include pardons, vacated sentences, and unconditional releases ordered by the Probation and Parole Commission. Other conditional releases: Include inmates released to supervised community release. Hispanic prisoners: Classified as prisoners of unknown race.

Georgia--Georgia revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1986, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Sentence lengths of 992 inmates were not entered in the data system. Georgia estimates that 892 men and 54 women had a maximum sentence longer than 1 year while 41 men and 5 women had a maximum sentence of a year or less. Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: May include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Parole violators with new sentences: Include parole violators without new sentences and other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include fines, pardons and suspended sentences. Other conditional releases: The Parole Board controls the conditional reprieve releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cannot specify cause that may include accidents. Jurisdiction population: Excludes inmates awaiting pickup from jails. Race: Numbers estimated. The State estimated that 359 men and 21 women of the 992 inmates with unknown data were white; 574 men and 38 women were black. Black prisoners: Include all persons of a race other than white.

Hawaii--Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody totals represent actual counts. Admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimated from the 1987 fiscal year report. New court commitments: May include a small number of probation violators or escapees returned to prison with or without new sentences. Transfers: Include a small number of escapes. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Hawaii. Prisoners of unknown race: Include Puerto Ricans, prisoners of other Hispanic origin, and inmates who identified more than one racial background; however, prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry were counted as Asians or Pacific Islanders.

Idaho--The population count for Dec. 31, 1987, excludes 130 men held in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Inmates returned from "Agreement on Detainers." Include also two civil commitments and two returned from court. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Cause of death: No cause is specified in Idaho's data system. Other releases: Inmates released to "Agreement on Detainers."

Illinois--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Data for inmates with a sentence greater than 1 year include some inmates with a year's maximum sentence. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences. Also include some returned violators with charges pending. Other admissions: Contain the difference between total admissions and the number in other admissions categories. Include transfers and prisoners returning from a release on medical furlough, writ, appeal, or bond. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Contain the difference between total releases and the number in other categories of releases. Include transfers and prisoners leaving for a release on medical furlough, writ, appeal or bond. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Indiana--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include parole violators with or without new sentences and other conditional release violators without new sentences. Unconditional releases, commutations: Parole Board determines the termination of sentences. Conditional releases, probations: Number estimated. Other conditional releases: Releases to regulated community assignment. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated.

Iowa--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators without a new sentence: Include persons returned to prison to await revocation hearing. Other admissions: Include Safekeepers. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include prisoners who received executive commutations that free inmates immediately and unconditionally. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges. Conditional releases, paroles: Number estimated. Include prisoners remanded to prison prior to a formal revocation hearing at which they were returned to parole. Also include inmates released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Kansas--New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Other conditional release violators, with or without new sentences: Include some probation violators who should have been categorized as new court commitments. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Prisoners under supervision similar to that of parole. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Kentucky--Category estimates: Population, admissions, and releases counts were actual; categories may have been estimated from proportions determined in previous years. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Prisoners returned to prison by court. May include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Other releases: Court-ordered releases, conditional or unconditional. May include some releases for appeal or bond. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 898 men and 67 women awaiting pickup from jails where they were housed solely to ease prison crowding.

Louisiana--Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody yearend counts were actual; movement data by category were estimated. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases, pardons, and good-time releases. Other releases: Inmates whose types of release were unknown at time of reporting.

Maine--New court commitments: Estimated from probation and parole data and jurisdiction yearend count for 1987. Supervised mandatory releases: Probation revocations. Mistakenly categorized in 1986. Escapees and AWOL prisoners returned to prison: Counted as single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Releases to intensive supervision program.

Maryland--Category estimates: The admissions, releases, and population totals the actual counts. Categories for admissions and releases are estimated by applying percents from automated data to the totals that are made manually. The automated data count only inmates with maximum sentences longer than 1 year, while the detailed categories in the manual data include inmates with a maximum sentence of a year or less. New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as single group. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May include a small number of releases to appeal or bond. Other conditional releases: Inmates from Patuxent Institution released to halfway houses.

Massachusetts--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Category estimates: The totals for admissions and releases are actual; the categories are estimated. New court commitments: Include some parole violators with new sentences and other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-order releases. Total inmate population with sentences longer than 1 year: Offenders who are sentenced to local correctional facilities for terms up to 2 1/2 years are excluded from counts of population, admissions, and releases; however, they may be included in reports about the jail population. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 142 men housed in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Unknown race: The race of some Hispanics was unrecorded.

Michigan--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Include transfers from mental hospitals, Federal prisons, and prisons of other States. May include other long-term admissions like writs or medical cases. Returns from appeal or bond: Contain the net difference of movements to or from courts. Unspecified causes of death: the cause of death was unknown at the time of data collection. Asian and Pacific Islander prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Releases to appeal or bond: Contain the net difference of movements to or from courts. Hispanic prisoners: Include only Mexican Americans who are also categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Other Hispanic prisoners are classified as non-Hispanic.

Minnesota--Parole violators with new sentences: Include other conditional release violators from supervised mandatory releases and work releases, with new sentences. Parole violators without new sentences: Include other conditional release violators from supervised mandatory releases and work releases, without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include prisoners discharged after the Office of Adult Releases modified their sentences or after a court or executive order. May include some commutations. Other conditional releases: Work releases. Prisoners of unknown race: Twelve non-Hispanic men categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Hispanic prisoners and prisoners of unknown race: Include 65 men and 1 woman, Hispanics, categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Mississippi--New court commitments: Include a small number of shock probation violators. Other admissions: Inmates awaiting parole revocation hearings. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Include supervised earned releases, Governor's suspension of sentence, and Emergency Powers Act releases. Other releases: Inmates who went back to prison pending a revocation of parole hearing that subsequently returned them to community supervision.

Missouri--New court commitments: Include some "shock probation" commitments. May also include other conditional release violators returned to prison. Parole violators without new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, paroled women: Number estimated. Unspecified causes of death: No cause specified. Race: Numbers estimated.

Montana--Parole violators, no new sentences: Include some other types of conditional release violators with new sentences.

Nebraska--Nebraska revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1986, number of male inmates with maximum sentence of more than a year. New court commitments, men: May include some prisoners returned from appeal or bond. Parole violators without new sentences, men: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Transfers for women: Prisoners admitted from and released to a work release center (custody movements only). Other admissions, women: Custody movements only of inmates resident in a State mental facility. Other releases, women: Interstate compact cases housed and released in other States.

Nevada--Nevada revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1986, population of inmates with maximum sentence of over a year. New court commitments: May contain a small number of returns from appeal or bond. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other causes of death: Inmate shot while trying to escape. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

New Hampshire--New court commitments: Include some prisoners returned from appeal or bond and may include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Parole violators without new sentences: Include parole violators who receive new sentences after readmission to prison. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

New Jersey--New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Prisoners returned (some with new sentences) from the Intensive Supervision Program, an experimental program operated by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The program provides a sanction that in severity lies between incarceration and probation. The category may also include some conditionally released prisoners returned with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Prisoners released to the Intensive Supervision Program. Total jurisdiction population and categories for admissions and releases: Exclude 1,847 men and 103 women held in jails to ease prison crowding. Include 436 men held in jails to ease prison crowding.

New Mexico--Parole violators without new sentences: May include parole violators with new sentences.

New York--New court commitments: Include parole violators and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other admissions: Type of admissions unknown at the time of data collection. Other causes of death: Causes unknown at the time of data collection. Custody population with sentences more than 1 year and total: Include 195 men and 3 women who were detained on warrant as alleged parole violators, awaiting revocation hearings. Hispanic prisoners and race: All Hispanic inmates, white and black, are categorized as white.

North Carolina--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences and some other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. The prisoners are categorized with inmates sentenced to a year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeds 12 months. Although the maximum sentences of all such prisoners were more than 1 year, nearly all of them are included with those prisoners having sentences of a year or less. As a result, the counts of population admissions, and releases of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences are understated, and the population of inmates with maximum sentences of a year or less is overstated. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Paroles: Include some supervised mandatory releases. Other releases: Residual not accounted for in other categories, used to adjust the movement data to the yearend total. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals represent actual counts; however, sentence length populations, more or less than 1 year, are estimates.

North Dakota--New court commitments: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Ohio--Sentencing information: The yearend total of inmates with maximum sentences longer than 1 year included some inmates with sentences of a year or less. New court commitments: Include some other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers: Include only prisoners transferred between prison and Ohio's Forensic Unit. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by courts. Other conditional releases: Extended furloughs from prison to parole supervision, as in preparole and medical furloughs. Race and Hispanic origin: Actual counts only of jurisdictional inmates in Ohio's custody.

Oklahoma--Oklahoma revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1986, population of inmates with maximum sentence of more than a year. Category estimates, admissions by sex: Number of men and women in each admission category estimated. Sentencing information: Population, admissions, and releases of inmates with sentences more than 1 year may include a very small number of inmates with sentences of 1 year. Other admissions: Include six inmates inadvertently dropped from the count and one circumstantial court reception. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include 1,247 male and 140 female legislative cap releases (Senate Bill 445). Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Oregon--Parole violators without new sentences: Include some returned parolees whose revocation status was unknown at the time of admission. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Inmates recommitted after a court-ordered release. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other causes of death: Death certificates not received for two inmates who died while on furlough. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated.

Pennsylvania--Parole violators with or without new sentences: Include 871 men and 19 women returned to State incarceration by the Board of Probation and Parole. They entered on their original sentences and not as technical or convicted parole violators. Their count was divided between violators with new sentences and violators without new sentences according to the ratios of actual convicted or technical parole violators. Hence, 440 men and 11 women were categorized as parole violators with new sentences; 431 men and 8 women were considered to be parole violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, paroles: Include 214 men and 4 women who had been admitted to prison for parole violations and then released after revocation hearings on their original paroles. Other releases: Type of release was unknown at the time of data collection.

Rhode Island--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to a year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with a year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Rhode Island.

South Carolina--New court commitments: Include a very small number of transfers from other jurisdictions. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and offenders who paid fines. Other conditional releases: Inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections under the Emergency Powers Act. Unspecified causes of death: Death of escaped prisoners.

South Dakota--South Dakota revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1986, population of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year.

Tennessee--Parole violators with new sentences: Include parole violators without new sentences and other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Releases to parole: Include some mandatory releases to supervision. Other causes of death: Deaths that resulted during attempted escape (3 drowned, 3 killed). Other releases: Include inmates in the Contract Sentencing Releasing Program and releases for medical reasons. Men in jails to relieve prison crowding: The 1,201 inmates classified as men include some women. Prisoners of unknown race: Include all inmates not classified as white or black.

Texas--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators with or without new sentences: All parole violators reported as having new sentences. Other conditional release violators with or without new sentences: All conditional release violators reported as having new sentences. Other admissions and other releases, men: Include an adjustment for inmates counted as being released even though they remained in the jurisdiction of a prison. Include prisoners returning from or leaving for long-term bench warrants and medical furloughs. Other admissions, women: An adjustment to correct the difference between the beginning and ending 1987 population. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Conditional pardon releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cause not determined at the time of data collection. Race: Texas used two categories, white and nonwhite. Hispanic prisoners: Classified as prisoners of unknown race.

Utah--Utah revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1986, population of inmates with maximum sentence of over a year. Other unconditional releases: Includes inmates whose sentences were terminated by the Board of Pardons.

Vermont--Combined prison and jail populations: Numbers reflect population of integrated jail and prison system. "Lockups" operated by some cities and counties were excluded. Population counts: Made Dec. 10, 1987. Race: Numbers estimated, with less than 0.5 percent of the men classified as nonwhite.

Virginia--New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Include inmates admitted to begin Virginia sentences or to continue Virginia sentences. Thus, transfers from other jurisdictions may be slightly overstated, and new court commitments slightly understated. Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases. Unspecified causes of death: Unspecified to the Virginia data system for some deaths. Other releases: Types unknown at time of data collection. Prisoners held in jails to reduce prison crowding: Include those with outstanding warrants and being held in jail. Prisoners of unknown race: Include all inmates who are neither white nor black.

Washington--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Contain a residual adjustment to reach yearend count. Hispanic prisoners and prisoners of unknown race: Prisoners of unknown race include Hispanics and inmates with mixed racial origins.

West Virginia--West Virginia revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1986, population of female inmates with maximum sentence of over a year. Population, admissions and releases counts, men: Based on custody data. New court commitments, men: Include parole violators and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Conditional releases, probations, men: Include some releases to court jurisdiction of inmates declared unfit to remain in a particular minimum security facility. Other conditional releases, women: Inmate released on medical furlough. Other releases: Court-ordered releases for which conditions, if any, are unknown. Jurisdiction population total, men: Excludes some inmates awaiting pickup from jails where they were housed solely to ease prison crowding.

Wisconsin--Wisconsin revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1986, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Other admissions: Types unknown at the time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Special Action early releases. Unspecified causes of death: Unspecified to the Wisconsin data system. Other releases: Court-ordered releases for which conditions, if any, are unknown.

Wyoming--Wyoming revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1986, population of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year. Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: May include a small number of administrative turnovers--the start of a consecutive sentence. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: May include a small number of administrative turnovers--the end of one sentence to be followed by another. Other releases: Releases to detainers. Race and Hispanic origin: Totals are actual counts; numbers of men and women in each group represent estimates. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

APPENDIX 14

Federal Bureau of Prisons--**Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986**

Note: Data in this report are broken down into two sets of mutually exclusive categories: (1) court commitments and other-than-court commitments; and (2) prisoners under sentence and prisoners not under sentence. Beginning in fiscal year 1974, persons remanded for a mental competency determination or for a mental incompetency commitment were considered to be "study and observation" cases. The breakdowns within these categories are presented below:

Court commitments:
  Under sentence:
    (1) Regular adult
    (2) Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act
    (3) Youth Corrections Act
    (4) 18 U.S.C. 4205 (b)(1) and (b)(2)
    (5) Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act
    (6) Split sentence

Other-than-court commitments:
  Under sentence:
    (1) Parole violator
    (2) Mandatory release violator
    (3) Sentenced adult, study and observation
    (4) State commitments
  Not under sentence:
    (1) Mental competency determination
    (2) Mental incompetency commitment
    (3) Youth Corrections Act, study, and observation

The following information was taken from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, **Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986** (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987), pp. 115, 116.

Regular adult--A District of Columbia adult, military prisoner, or other individual who qualifies under the parole eligibility provisions of 13 U.S.C. 4205(a), or 26 U.S.C. 7237.

18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(1)--An individual sentenced to a term in excess of 1 year with the parole eligibility date determined by the court to be less than one-third of the maximum sentence imposed and with the minimum term not to exceed 10 years.

18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(2)--An individual eligible for parole at the determination of the United States Parole Commission.

18 U.S.C. 4205(c)--A commitment for a study (deemed to be for the maximum sentence). The results of the study shall be provided by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the courts within 3 months.

18 U.S.C. 5010(b), (Youth Corrections Act, indeterminate)--A youth offender or young adult sentenced for treatment and supervision who shall be released conditionally under supervision on or before the expiration of 4 years from the date of conviction and who shall be discharged unconditionally on or before 6 years from the date of conviction.

18 U.S.C. 5010(c) (Youth Corrections Act, specific term)--A youth offender or young adult sentenced for treatment and supervision in excess of 6 years, but not to exceed the maximum of the offended statute, and who shall be released conditionally under supervision not later than 2 years before expiration of the maximum sentence imposed.

18 U.S.C. 5010(e) (Youth Corrections Act, study and observation)--A youth offender or young adult committed for observation and study. The findings of the study shall be provided by the Youth Division of the United States Parole Commission.

18 U.S.C. 3651 (Split sentence)--A sentence on one count consisting of a suspended sentence with a definite term, and a confinement portion of 6 months or less followed by a period of probation not to exceed 5 years.

18 U.S.C. 4244 (Mental competency determination/not under sentence)--An individual whose mental condition is examined prior to sentencing to determine if he is mentally competent to understand the proceedings against him or to assist in his own defense.

18 U.S.C. 4246 (Mental incompetency)--A person found to be mentally incompetent and committed until such time as the person shall be found mentally competent to stand trial or until the pending charges against him are disposed of according to law.

18 U.S.C. 4252 (Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, case under study)--A person committed for an examination to determine if he is an addict and likely to be rehabilitated through treatment. The examination report shall be furnished to the court by the Attorney General within 30 days.

18 U.S.C. 4256 (Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, sentenced prisoner)--An addict committed for treatment for an indeterminate period of time not to exceed 10 years or the maximum period of time which could otherwise have been imposed.

State case--A State prisoner serving his State sentence in a Federal institution under contract.

List of index reference terms

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Abuse and neglect
Air piracy
Alcohol
Aliens
Amphetamines
Antitrust
Appeals
Arrests
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Assault
Attitudes
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Juries
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Juvenile delinquency
Juvenile institutions
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Larceny-theft
Law enforcement
Lawyers
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Magistrates
Marihuana
Misdemeanors
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- **1985** (final report), NCJ-104273, 5/87

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  - Treatment

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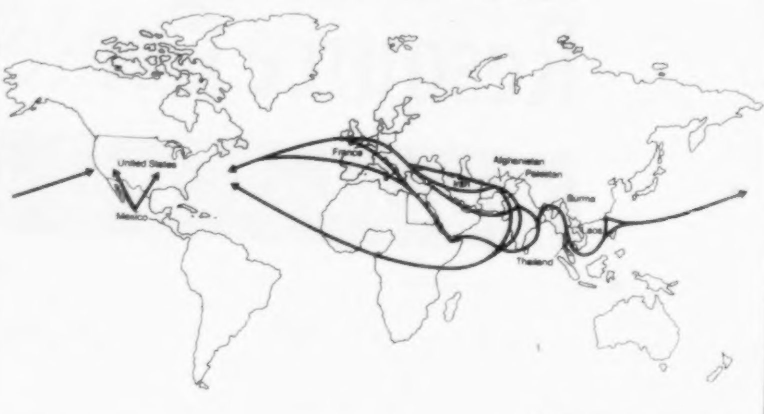

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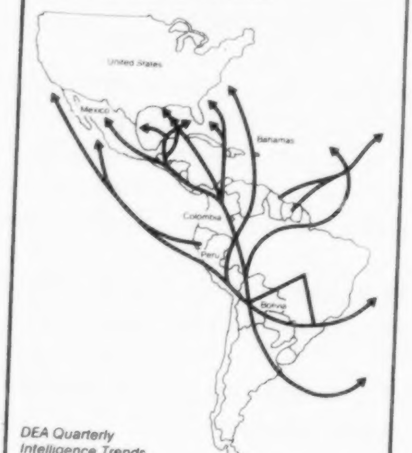

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Data Center &
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Illicit drugs—Cultivation to consequences

The worldwide drug business

- Cultivation & production
  - Foreign
  - Domestic
- Distribution
  - Export
  - Transshipment
  - Import into U.S.
- Finance
  - Money laundering
  - Profits

The fight against drugs

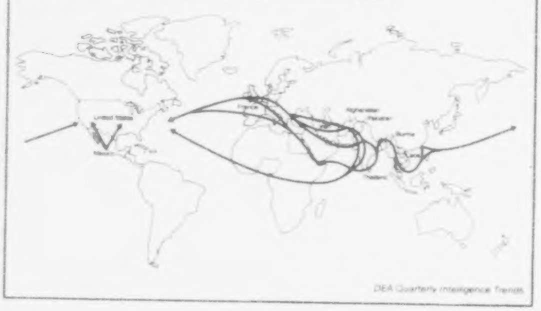
- Enforcement
  - Border interdiction
  - Investigation
  - Seizure & forfeiture
  - Prosecution
- Consumption reduction
  - Prevention
  - Education
  - Treatment

Consequences of drug use

- Abuse
  - Addiction
  - Overdose
  - Death
- Crime
  - While on drugs
  - For drug money
  - Trafficking
- Impact on justice system
- Social disruption

The Data Center & Clearinghouse for Drugs & Crime is funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and directed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice

Major heroin smuggling routes into the United States



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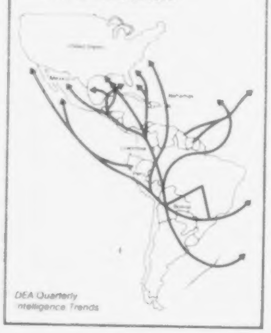

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